

1550 / B

U. viii

19 / b





JOHN TROTTER BROCKETT F.S.A.

A
GLOSSARY
OF
North Country Words,
WITH
THEIR ETYMOLOGY,
AND
AFFINITY TO OTHER LANGUAGES;
AND OCCASIONAL
NOTICES OF LOCAL CUSTOMS
AND
POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

BY
JOHN TROTTER BROCKETT, F. S. A.,
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE.

THIRD EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED BY
W. E. BROCKETT.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE:
EMERSON CHARNLEY, BIGG MARKET; AND
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., LONDON.
MDCCCXLVI.

Les mots sont le lien des sociétés, le véhicule des lumières, la base des sciences, les dépositaires des découvertes d'une Nation, de son savoir, de sa politesse, de ses idées : la connoissance des mots est donc un moyen indispensable pour acquérir celle des choses ; de-là ces Ouvrages appelés Dictionnaires, Vocabulaires ou Glossaires, qui offrent l'étendue des connoissances de chaque Peuple.—*Gebelin.*



NEWCASTLE : PRINTED BY T. AND J. HODGSON, UNION STREET.

TO
THE RIGHT REVEREND
EDWARD MALTBY, D.D.,
LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM,
THIS THIRD EDITION
OF
A GLOSSARY OF NORTH COUNTRY WORDS,
IS,
WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S KIND PERMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED, BY
THE EDITOR.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29349771>

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Compiler of the Glossary of North Country Words, after the publication of the second edition, omitted no opportunity of adding to the work, and correcting what he considered capable of amendment. He had also received from several of his friends suggestions and additions of considerable value ; these he unfortunately did not live to digest in such a manner as to fit them for the press ; and, as a third edition was called for, the task devolved upon one who felt his inability to fulfil it as he could wish, but which respect for the memory of his departed father prompted him to undertake. In addition to several of those friends of his late father, whose assistance was acknowledged in the preface to the second edition, the editor has to express his obligation for the valuable communications made to him by his late lamented friend, the Rev. John Hodgson, of Hartburn, by the late Mr. Brumell, of Morpeth, and by Mr. Wm. Armstrong, of Castle Eden, whose vocabulary of terms used in the collieries on the Tyne

and Wear is a curious and necessary addition to the work. For the valuable and laborious services of Mr. Turner, of Newcastle, in preparing this edition for the press, he has also to render his warmest acknowledgments.

The examples given from our early writers, both English and Scotch, will prove, what many lexicographers have maintained, that the language of England and Scotland, previous to, and up to, the union of the two crowns, was nearly identical; and they will also prove, that much of the dialect of the North is not a *patois*, as many have supposed, but was the language of composition from the dawn of English poetry, in the reign of Edward the Third, to the accession of James the First, when the simplicity of the Saxon tongue yielded to a more ornate style.

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE Glossary before the Reader is the result of those hours of literary amusement, when it was thought necessary to unbend the mind from professional labour. The Author has felt much satisfaction at the favourable reception which his former attempt to collect and preserve the relics of our good old Northern dialect has received from some of the first literary characters of the age. He has, in particular, been gratified by the approbation of several gentlemen of great philological learning, in both kingdoms ; among whom he is proud to rank the Rev. H. I. Todd, the profound editor of two editions of Dr. Johnson's national work, with the most valuable additions ; and the Rev. Dr. John Jamieson, whose Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language contains a labour of lexicography, as elaborate and comprehensive as any that has yet appeared.

The Author may be permitted to denominate this an entire new work, rather than a second edition of his former publication. Independent of the numerous additions, which

further research and communication, both with the living and the dead, have enabled him to give, all the old articles have undergone a complete revision, and most of them are re-written. A wider range has been taken, and a variety of circumstances relative to the usages of the olden time, as well as to the local customs and popular superstitions of the present day, have been introduced. The ancient traditions of the country are entitled to more regard than is generally given to them by the fastidious. However hyperbolically exaggerated, or concealed from the perception of this enlightened age, few of them are wholly false.

The Glossary has been made much more copious in the etymological department—alike interesting to the antiquary and the philologist. Every scholar is aware of the extraordinary analogy of various languages. In many of the articles will be frequently found noticed the words of similar origin, appearance, and meaning, in the cognate dialects, ancient and modern, of the North of Europe, which may be truly said to form the warp and the woof of English, and on which the flowers of Greece and Rome have been embroidered. Notices are also given of striking affinities, in sound and meaning, with different other languages; though these are not always sufficient to constitute an etymon.

It is unnecessary to adduce reasons for preserving our old words. They are generally simple and expressive, and often more emphatic than their modern synonymes. By the

revival of a more general relish for early English writers, the reader will imperceptibly acquire a habit of regarding them in the light of their pristine dignity. He will no longer hastily pronounce to be *vulgarisms* what are in reality *archaisms*—the hard, but deep and manly, tones and sentiments of our ancestors. The book will prove how much is retained of the ancient Saxon speech—in its pure unadulterated state—in the dialect of the North of England, which also exhibits more of the language of our Danish progenitors than is to be met with in any other part of the kingdom.

Our Northern words and terms, though often disguised in different spelling and structure, bear strong affinity to the Scottish language. Indeed, the greater part of them will be found to be in current use in each country. Even laying out of view the opinion expressed by some writers, that the Scottish language is merely a dialect of the Anglo-Saxon, the similarity of words and phrases used both in the North of England and the South of Scotland, may be accounted for by the county of Northumberland, and other parts of the English territory, having anciently formed a portion of the sister kingdom. But it is to be observed, that a number of the words in this Glossary, which are unknown to the South, are in common use in the North of Scotland. It is true that the greater part of these may be traced to the French ; but hence the words used in Scotland may often be explained and elucidated by reference to those of the North of England, and *vice versa*.

By a communication from George R. Kinloch, Esq., of Edinburgh, the Author has been furnished with an extensive list of our North Country words which are in use in Scotland, some of which have escaped the vigilance of Dr. Jamieson, though Mr. Kinloch says they are well known as Scottish words. In some instances where they differ in spelling, or have a wider signification in Scotland, the Author has either given the Scots orthoepy, or the additional meaning.

To James Losh, Esq., Major Thain, George Taylor, Esq., Anthony Easterby, Esq., Rev. William Turner, Rev. James Raine, Rev. George Newby, Mr. Edward Hemsley, Mr. Robert Thompson, and those other friends who have contributed so much to the interest of the work, by allowing the Author the unrestrained use of their interleaved copies of the former edition, he returns his grateful thanks.

For the invaluable and kind assistance afforded him by his antiquarian friends, Robert Surtees, Esq., of Mainsforth, and Sir Cuthbert Sharp; and by the Rev. W. N. Darnell, B. D., Prebendary of Durham, Matthew Culley, Esq., of Fowberry Tower, I. I. Wilkinson, Esq., Rev. H. Cotes, R. R. Greenwell, Esq., and Thomas Fenwick, Esq., in the unreserved communication of various manuscript vocabularies of provincial terms, collected in different parts of the Northern Counties, his warmest acknowledgments are due, and he feels sincere pleasure in thus publicly recording his sense of the obligation.

With these aids, and with the assistance and encouragement he has received, during his undertaking, from different eminent individuals, which it would have the appearance of personal vanity in the Author to particularize, he has endeavoured to the best of his ability, and making the most of the time which he could allow himself from other avocations, to re-construct, and, as he hopes, materially to improve, the Glossary of North Country Words.

Of the instances of misconception and inadvertence, which may still remain, those, who are most conversant with the subject, will, in its various and complicated nature, discover the best extenuation.

Albion Place, 16th March, 1829.

CONTRACTIONS

USED IN THIS GLOSSARY.

LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS.

Br.	Ancient British Language.
Celt.	Celtic Language.
Cumb.....	Cumberland Dialect.
Dan.	Danish Language.
Dur.....	Durham Dialect.
Dut.....	Dutch Language.
Fr.	French Language.
Gael... ..	Gaelic Language.
Germ.	German Language.
Gr.	Greek Language.
Ir.	Irish Language.
Isl.	Islandic (or Icelandic) Language.
Ital.	Italian Language.
Lanc.	Lancashire Dialect.
Lat.	Latin Language.
Mœ.-Got.....	Mœso-Gothic Language.
Newc.	Newcastle Dialect.
North.....	Northumberland Dialect.
Sax.....	Anglo-Saxon Language.
Sc.	Scottish Language.
Span.	Spanish Language.
Su.-Got.	Suio-Gothic, or ancient Language of Sweden.
Sw.—Swed.....	Modern Swedish Language.
Teut.	Teutonic Language.
West.	Westmorland Dialect.
York.....	Yorkshire Dialect.

AUTHORS AND WORKS REFERRED TO.

- Boucher Glossary of Obsolete and Provincial Words, 4to.
London, 1807.
- Crav. Gloss. Horæ Momenta Cravenæ. or the Craven Dia-
lect exemplified, 12mo. Lond. 1824.
- 2d. edit. Dialect of Craven, with a copious Glos-
sary, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1828.
- Du Cange. Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ La-
tinitatis, 6 tom. fol. Paris, 1733.
- Gael. Dict..... Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum : a Dictionary of
the Gaelic Language, compiled and published
under the direction of the Highland Society of
Scotland, 2 vols. 4to. Edinb. 1828.
- Grose..... Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of Local
Proverbs, 8vo. Lond. 1787.
- Grose..... Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 8vo.
Lond. 1785.
- Ihre. Glossarium Suio-Gothicum, 2 tom. fol. Upsal.
1769.
- Jam.—Jamieson. Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Lan-
guage, 2 vols. 4to. Edinb. 1808.
- Jam. Supp..... Supplement to the Etymological Dictionary of
the Scottish Language, 2 vols. 4to. Edinb.
1825.
- Jennings. Observations on some of the Dialects in the
West of England, particularly Somersetshire :
with a Glossary, 12mo. Lond. 1825.
- Jun.—Junius. Etymologicum Anglicanum. Edid. Lye, fol.
Oxon. 1743.
- Kilian. Etymologicon Teutonicæ Linguae, 2 tom. 4to.
Traj. Bat. 1777.
- Le Roux. Dictionaire comique, satyrique, critique, burles-
que, libre, et proverbial, 2 tom. 8vo. Lion. 1752.
- Lye..... Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum.
Edid. Manning, 2 tom. fol. Lond. 1772.

- Moor. Suffolk Words and Phrases, by Edward Moor, F.R.S. F.A.S., &c. 12mo. Woodbridge, 1823.
- Nares.—Nares' Gloss. A Glossary ; or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, &c. 4to. Lond. 1822.
- Palsgrave..... L'Esclaircissement de la Langue Françoise, fol. BLACK LETTER. The two first books printed by Pynson, and the third (the most copious part) by Iohan Hawkins.—the only work he ever executed.
- Prompt. Parv. Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum, fol. Pynson, 1499.
- Ray. Collection of English Words, 12mo. Lond. 1691.
- Roquefort. Glossaire de la Langue Romane, 2 tom. 8vo. Paris, 1808. Supplement, 8vo. 1820.
- Skin.—Skinner..... Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae, fol. Lond. 1671.
- Somner. Dictionarium Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum, fol. Oxon. 1659.
- Spelman. Glossarium Archaiologicum, fol. Lond. 1687.
- Thomson Etymons of English Words, 4to. Edinb. 1826.
- Todd's John.—Todd's Johnson. Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Edited by the Rev. H. I. Todd, M.A., F.S.A., 4 vols. 4to. Lond. 1818—2d. edit. 3 vols. 4to. Lond. 1827.
- Tooke Diversions of Purley, 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1798 and 1805.
- Wachter..... Glossarium Germanicum, 2 tom. fol. Lips. 1737.
- Watson. Vocabulary of uncommon Words used in Halifax Parish.
- Wilb.—Wilbraham. An Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire. From the Archæologia, Vol. XIX. With considerable Additions, 8vo. Lond. 1820. 2d. edit. Lond. 1826.
- Willan..... A List of Ancient Words at present used in the Mountainous Districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Archæologia, Vol. XVII.

MEMOIR

OF THE LATE

JOHN TROTTER BROCKETT, ESQ., F. S. A.

——— Manibus date lilia plenis :

Purpureos spargam flores, ———

His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere.

THE Life of a Country Solicitor, engaged from “morn to dewy eve” in the round of professional duties, does not ordinarily afford those incidents which render Biography entertaining and instructive. And yet, we not unfrequently see, in the faculty of the Law, men with minds so constituted that, in the midst of the most pressing engagements, they can find ease and relaxation in the simple change of study, and grasp intelligence on subjects which, to an ordinary observer, seem alien to what has not inaptly been termed “a legal mind.” Mr. Brockett, the compiler of this Glossary, was emphatically a Lawyer—a diligent and painful Student of the Law—of great and extensive practice in it—and yet, as matters of amusement and relaxation, he grappled, but always with the hand of a master, with general Literature, Antiquities, and Lexicography—he brought Numismatics under

searching criticism—he sounded the depths of constitutional learning, and displayed an acquaintance with political science, which, in another walk of life, would have led to distinction.

Mr. Brockett was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Brockett, formerly of Witton Gilbert, and, afterwards, for a long series of years, the Deputy Prothonotary of the local Courts of Record of Newcastle upon Tyne. On the family removing to Gateshead, which town was conveniently situated for the elder Mr. Brockett's residence, young Brockett was placed under the care of the Rev. William Turner, then the preceptor of a limited number of young gentlemen. His proficiency under this admirable teacher was most gratifying, and laid the foundation of a warm friendship between the master and the pupil, which closed only at death. The elder Mr. Brockett was a profound mathematician, and when his son was not engaged with Mr. Turner, he had him under his own care in the Prothonotary's Office, studying with closeness and intense application, the most exact of human sciences.

When the younger Mr. Brockett reached the proper age, he selected the Law as the object of his pursuit, and was placed in the office of the late Mr. Carr, where he remained for a year or two, and then removed to the chambers of Messrs. Clayton & Brumell, at that time the principal solicitors in the North of England. I had been acquainted with Mr. Brockett since March, 1802, but it was not until he became a clerk to Mr. Carr, that a close intimacy was formed between us. The Law, till then, had been a dry and barren field to me, and I had determined on forsaking it the moment I could have my articles cancelled. My friend suggested the propriety of our meeting on an evening in every week, after the labours of the day, and discoursing on *law*

subjects only. We did so ; we read—we disputed—we prepared pleadings, briefs, and assurances in supposed cases, the consequence of which was, the imparting of a taste for forensic subjects, and an impulse in the acquisition of legal knowledge, of which I yet feel the force, and experience the advantage. I have often seen Mr. B. at those meetings, wield the golden metwand of the law with admirable precision, and anticipate the status he was afterwards to take.

After Mr. Brockett had served his articles, he became managing clerk to Mr. Donkin, who was then rising into great eminence as a solicitor. Having spent a short time with Mr. Donkin, he was admitted an attorney, and practised as such for many years in Newcastle, with distinguished ability and success. In the early part of his professional career, he was extensively employed as an advocate in the Mayor's and Sheriff's Courts of Newcastle, then under the able presidency of the greatest of provincial lawyers, the late Mr. Hopper Williamson, and dealing with pleas, generally cognizable only in Westminster Hall. In the management of his causes, Mr. B. displayed that tact and discriminating judgment, aided by a manly and impressive eloquence, which, had he been called to the bar, would have secured to him the honours of the noble profession to which he belonged ; but the turn of his mind was to tenures and conveyancing, and in both of those branches of recondite learning he excelled. No man could read an abstract with a clearer head, or with a sounder judgment than Mr. Brockett ; and the conveyances which flowed from his pen, display a beauty, a compactness, and a harmony of parts, most delightful to the student of the *Formulare Anglicanum*. But his highest praise as a professional man is, that his practice was marked by the strictest integrity and liberality, and that his numerous friends with implicit confidence, committed their concerns to his guidance and direction.

When a very young man, Mr. Brockett took an active part in the affairs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, and in the various discussions that took place at the meetings of that body. The Society soon appreciated his attainments, and placed him, first on its Committee of Management, and then in the office of Secretary, which situation he held until his death.

Mr. Brockett's passion for antiquities, was excited by a friend presenting him with some duplicate Coins, and he became, in consequence, a member of the local Society of Antiquaries, almost, if not quite, from its very commencement, and for many years previously to his death, a member of the Council of that body, and one of the most intelligent and best informed of the gentlemen, who assembled at the meetings of the society.

Dr. Dibdin, in his "Northern Tour," very justly states that Mr. Brockett "may be considered the Father of the *Typographical Society* established at Newcastle: His *Hints on the propriety of establishing* such a Society having appeared in 1818:—a short Tract of six pages." But he was not only the Father of that Society, but one of the principal contributors to the splendid series of Tracts issued from its press—a series which has raised the typographical character of the town, to a first-rate eminence in the Republic of Letters.

He translated and published, in connection with this Society, Beauvais' celebrated "Essay on the Means of distinguishing Antique from Counterfeit Coins and Medals," to which he added many important notes and illustrations. Mr. Martin, in his Bibliographical Catalogue of privately-printed Books, has enumerated this and several others of Mr. B.'s beautiful productions. But the works by which he was most distinguished, are his "Enquiry into the Question, whether the Freeholders of Newcastle upon Tyne, are enti-

tled to vote for Members of Parliament for the County of Northumberland," and his "Glossary of North Country Words." The first of those publications, replete with constitutional and antiquarian lore, received the high commendations of Mr. Hopper Williamson and other lawyers, and the latter is appreciated wherever the English Language is known. Mr. B. had, at the time of his death, made considerable preparations for a third edition of the Glossary, and his only surviving son, Mr. William Edward Brockett, with filial piety for the memory of his lamented Father, (and to satisfy the demand of the public for a new edition of the work,) has brought the present edition through the press, availing himself of the kindly literary aid of Sir Cuthbert Sharpe, George Taylor, Esq., of Witton-le-Wear ; Francis Mewburn, Esq., of Darlington ; the Rev. Dr. Darnell, of Stanhope ; Mr. John Turner, of Newcastle, and other respected friends of his late Father, who have taken a lively interest in making the work as perfect as possible. But the general diffusion of education tends to make the English Nation "of one language and of one speech ;" and the time seems not to be far distant when the North Country words, which Mr. Brockett has collected with so much care, will, in the strictest sense of the term, be Archaisms even in Northumberland.

The health of Mr. Brockett, for the last twenty-five years of his life, was such as to preclude his going much into company, but he spent such portions of his time as he could spare from the laborious duties of his profession, in those literary and scientific pursuits, for which he had so very refined a taste and ability. He formed a splendid Cabinet of Coins and Medals, which, after a sale in June, 1823, of ten days' continuance, by Mr. Sotheby, of London, realized 1,760*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* His Library of scarce and curious Books in the Decem-

ber following, was sold by the same gentleman. The sale continued fourteen days and realized 4,260*l.* Mr. Brockett had a small collection of Prints and Portraits, which was, with that of the late Dr. Whittaker, the Historian, sold by Mr. Sotheby in January, 1824, and realized 60*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* A catalogue of the books, with the prices realized, was published, and is still referred to, as an authority for the value of the works comprised in it.* At those sales Mr. Brockett had the gratification of seeing the most gifted men of the day in competition for the beautiful works which he had displayed so much judgment in collecting. But he was not a bare *collector*. He knew the value of his books, in the intelligence and wisdom treasured in their pages, and the uses of his Coins and Medals, for the illustration and confirmation of history.

Immediately after those sales, Mr. Brockett sarded *de novo*

* The late Earl of Durham, then John George Lambton, Esq., purchased some of the brightest gems in the collection:—The following is a list of them, with the prices at which they were sold. They now constitute part of the library of Lambton Castle:—

Allan Tracts, Darlington (Collection of), 52*l.* 10*s.*

Edmonston's Baronagium Genealogicum, 6 vols., 17*l.* 17*s.*

Gardner's England's Grievance, 1655, 20*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Garlands (Right Choice and Merrie Collection of), made by William Garret, 6 vols., 10*l.* 10*s.*

Glossary of North Country Words, an Original Manuscript, compiled by Mr. Brockett, 8*l.* 8*s.*

Hogarth's Genuine Works, published by Boydell, 13*l.* 5*s.*

Holbein's Heads of the Court of Henry VIII., 25*l.* 5*s.*

Holme's Academy of Armoury. *Chester*, 1579, 13*l.* 10*s.*

Magna Charta, printed in gold, 54*l.* 12*s.*

Northumberland Household Book, 1770, 10*l.* 10*s.*

Prynne's Works and Parliamentary Writs, 183*l.* 15*s.*

Mr. Lambton was much disappointed at this sale, in not buying the splendid copy of Bourne's History of Newcastle, on large paper, and illustrated with numerous drawings and prints, which was purchased by Mr. Jupp for 54*l.* 12*s.*

in his favorite pursuit of collecting. And he made such rapid progress in this delightful work, that when Dr. Dibdin visited him in 1837, the learned author of the *Bibliographical Decameron*, seems to have been astonished at what he saw and heard at Mr. Brockett's house. The greatest of Bibliomanists thus expresses himself, "In fact, the zeal, activity, and anxiety of my friend, in all matters relating to the literary, scientific, and antiquarian welfare of his native [adopted] town, have no limits and know no diminution. They rise up and lie down with him. One thing particularly struck me, in his closely-wedged miscellaneous collection—the choice and nicety of each article :—A *golden Nero*, or a first *Walton's Angler*, was as well nigh perfect as it might be ; and his *Horsley* was only equalled by his *Hock*." In another part of his book, Dr. Dibdin gives the reader the following graphic sketch of his visits to Mr. Brockett :—
"More than once or twice was the hospitable table of my friend, John Trotter Brockett, Esq., spread to receive me. He lives comparatively in a nut-shell—but what a *kernel* ! Pictures, books, curiosities, medals, coins—of precious value—bespeak his discriminating eye and his liberal heart. You may revel here from sunrise to sunset, and fancy the domains interminable. Do not suppose that a stated room or rooms are only appropriated to his books ; they are "up-stairs, down-stairs, and in my *lady's chamber*." They spread all over the house—tendrils of pliant curve and perennial verdure. For its size, if I except those of one or two *Bannatyners*, I am not sure whether this be not about the choicest collection of books which I saw on my tour. Mr. Brockett is justly proud of his *Horsley* ;—he opened it with evident satisfaction. They are all at Newcastle necessarily *Horsley-mad*. I suffered him to enjoy his short-lived triumph. His copy was upon small paper : of most enviable size and con-

dition. "Were you ever at Belvoir Castle?" observed I.— "Never," replied he. "Then take care never to visit it; for *there* is a copy, upon LARGE PAPER such as eyes never beheld. Having seen and caressed it, you will throw this into the Tyne." I shall take care to avoid Belvoir Castle," was my friend's reply.

"Mr. Brockett may justly boast of a superb series of *Roman gold coins*, from Julius Cæsar to Michael VIII. Paleologus; and although his collection does not comprise every known variety, it contains all the specimens of any rarity and interest. What renders it more peculiarly valuable is the exquisite state of preservation of the whole. But here are also *British* gold and silver coins, of our Henrys and Edwards, and medals which illustrate in particular the local history of Newcastle. Nor is my friend a mere *collector* of these things. The numismatic blood tingles in his veins: he is deeply read in numismatic lore; at times evincing the taste of Eckhel, and the learning of Rasch."

It only remains for me to state, that in domestic life, Mr. Brockett was a pattern of all that was amiable. His family participated with him in his favorite studies and pursuits, and his home was the abode of peace and happiness. Some years previously to his death, he lost his eldest son, when that son's genius was streaming forth in every direction, and indicating a career of no ordinary character. He sustained the shock with surprising fortitude, but it may have been the remote cause of his death, which occurred on the 12th of October, 1842, when our lamented Glossographer was only in the 54th year of his age. At the time of his death, Mr. B. was F. S. A., London, and, as I have already stated, of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, and Secretary of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle upon Tyne. The Council of the Society of Antiquaries, and the

Committee of the Literary and Philosophical Society, followed the remains of their old friend and associate to their resting place, whilst his pall was borne by Dr Headlam, Mr. Adamson, and other Friends, who had enjoyed a closer intimacy with the eminently-talented and honoured individual, whose loss was so generally deplored.

JOHN FENWICK.

11, *Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne*,
June, 1846.

LIST OF WORKS BY MR. BROCKETT.

- An Enquiry into the Question whether the Freeholders of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne are entitled to vote for Members of Parliament for the County of Northumberland. 8vo., pp. 5l. 1818
- Hints on the Propriety of Establishing a Typographical Society in Newcastle upon Tyne. (200 copies printed.) 1818
- A Catalogue of Books and Tracts printed at the private Press of George Allan, Esq., F. S. A., at Darlington. (100 copies printed). 1818
- A Letter to the Rev. Henry Phillpotts, M. A., Prebendary of Durham. 1819
- Memoirs of Thomas and John Bewick prefixed to the Edition of Bewick's Select Fables. 1820
- Selecta Numismata Aurea Imperatorum Romanorum Ex Museo Ioannis Trotter Brockett, Partes Prima & Altera. (32 copies printed.) 1822
- A Glossary of North Country Words, in Use, from an Original Manuscript in the Library of John George Lambton, Esq., M. P., with

considerable additions, by John Trotter Brockett, F. S. A. London and Newcastle.

“It were pity that such particulars should be lost.”—*Mirror for Magistrates*.

Newcastle upon Tyne : Printed by T. and J. Hodgson, for E. Charnley, MDCCCXXV. pp. 243. 600 copies printed in crown octavo, and 32 copies in royal octavo.

A Glossary of North Country Words, in Use; with their Etymology, and Affinity to other Languages; and occasional Notices of Local Customs and popular Superstitions. By John Trotter Brockett, F. S. A., London and Newcastle.

Newcastle upon Tyne : Emerson Charnley, Bigg Market, and Baldwin and Cradock, London, MDCCCXXIX., pp. 343. Reprinted, 300 copies printed in crown octavo, 50 copies in royal octavo, and 2 in quarto. Printed by T. & J. Hodgson.

A Postscript to an Enquiry into the Question whether the Freeholders of Newcastle upon Tyne are entitled to vote for Members of Parliament for the County of Northumberland. 8vo., pp. 50. 1831
Several Papers in the *Archæologia Æliana*.

LIST OF WORKS EDITED BY MR. BROCKETT.

- An Essay on the Means of distinguishing Antique from Counterfeit Coins and Medals, translated from the French of M. Beauvais, with Notes and Illustrations by John Trotter Brockett, F. S. A. (209 copies printed.) 1819
- The Episcopal Coins of Durham, and the Monastic Coins of Reading, minted during the Reigns of Edward I., II., and III., appropriated to their respective Owners; by the late Benjamin Bartlet, F. S. A. A new Edition, with Notes and Illustrations, by John Trotter Brockett. (105 copies printed.) 1817
- A Short View of the Long Life and Raigne of Henry the Third, King of England; presented to King James, 1627. (100 copies printed.) 1817
- An Exact Narration of the Life and Death of the Reverend and Learned Prelate, and Painful Divine, Launcelot Andrewes, late Bishop of Winchester, 1650. (80 copies printed.) 1817
- A Memoir on the Origin of Printing; addressed to John Topham, Esq., F. R. & A. SS. By Ralph Willett, Esq., F. R. & A. SS. (32 copies printed.) 1818
- A Remembrance of the Honours due to the Life and death of Robert Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer of England, &c., 1612. (136 copies printed.) 1818
- His Majestie's passing through the Scots armie ; as also his Entertain-

ment by Generall Lesly. Together with the Manner of the Scots marching out of New-castle; related by the best Intelligence. Printed in the year 1641. (101 copies printed.) 1820

An Experimental and Exact Relation upon that famous and renowned Siege of Newcastle, the Divers Conflicts, and Occurrences that fell out there during the time of Ten Weeks and odd Days, and of that Mightie and Marvellous Storming thereof, with power, policie, and prudent Plots of Warre; together with a succinet Commentarie upon the Battell of Bowden Hill, and that Victorious Battell of York or Marston Moore, never to be forgotten, by him who was an eye-witness of the Siege of Newcastle, William Lithgow, 1645. (201 copies printed.) 1820

A Particular Relation of the Taking of Newcastle, expressing the faire meanes which were used to gaine the Towne; the Summons sent unto them, and the many Letters past betwixt His Excellency the Earl of Leven, Lord Generall of the Scottish Armie and them, with the Manner of Storming the Towne; the Rendering of the Castle, and their Condition since; together with a Letter from the Committee with the Scottish Army to the Committee of both Kingdoms here; all sent by an Expresse to the Commissioners of Scotland, Oct. 29, 1644. (200 copies printed.) 1825

A Full Relation of the Scots Martch from Barwicke to Newcastle, with Eighteen Thousand Foot, Three Thousand Horse, Five Hundred Dragoons, and a Hundred and Twenty Pieces of Ordnance. Also, their Message to the Governour of Newcastle, and their Proposition to the Cavaliers, and their several Answers about the Surrendering of Newcastle. Together with a Relation of xi. of the Erle of Warwick's ships appointed to fall upon vii. ships which lay at Newcastle laden with malignants' goods, intended for Holland; as it was delivered to the Parliament, by a Messenger from the Scot A mie 1644. (202 copies printed.) 1827

A

Glossary

OF

NORTH COUNTRY WORDS.

A.

A. It is a striking provincial peculiarity, in many parts of the North of England, tenaciously to retain this letter in most of the words in which modern English substitutes *o*; as *awn*, for *own*; *bane*, for *bone*; *hame*, for *home*; &c.; and to omit the last two letters in those ending in *ll*; as *a'* (*aw*), for *all*; *ca'* (*caw*), for *call*; &c. But at Hexham, and a district round it, the *a*, instead of usurping the place of *o*, as is common in most other parts of Northumberland, is itself converted into *o*, in the vulgar pronunciation; as *o*, for *all*; *bo*, for *ball*; *fote*, for *fault*; *hofs*, for *half*, &c. "*Hexham ho-penny*" is a bye-word of long standing; and "*Hexham the heart of o England*," may be said to be proverbial.

A, always, ever.—*Cumb.* *A*, in the Saxon language, is the adverb here given. Perhaps from the same root the Germans have their *ewig*, and its dependents. In the formation of our border dialects it has been freely denized. *Vide* AYE. "For *ever* and *a*," is an expression used by old rustics. Philologers and grammarians will decide how far, in this sense, pleonasm of continuous action, the *a* is an adverbial prefix to our participles *agoing*, *acoming*, &c.

A, interrogative—*a*? what? what do you say? *Qy.* Eh?

AAC, AIK, YAK, YECK, or YAIK, the oak tree. Sax. *ac*, *æc*. Su.-Got, *ek*. Germ. *eiche*. Dut. and Isl. *eik*. Sc. *aik*. The words *aik* and *acorn*, observes Mr. Boucher, fall under that numerous list of northern terms which differ from the common speech of England, only by having retained that strong characteristical mark of their Saxon origin, the *a* in the place of the modern *o*, and would not have been adverted to here, had there not been something peculiar in their pronunciation, in which alone their provincialism consists. The former is pronounced yeck or yaik, just as earth is pronounced yerth; whilst *acorn* is every where pronounced nearly as it is spelled. By having thus retained the orthography as well as the orthoepy of *aik*, the people of the North have avoided that inconsistency, which certainly is imputable to their Southern neighbours, of rejecting the ancient and original spelling, in the theme, whilst yet it is retained in the derivative: for, to be consistent, *acorn* should be written *ocorn*. Both these terms are pure Saxon, *ac* and *æcern*; the latter importing as literally in the Saxon, as it does in English, the fruit or corn of the aik; and hence the proper names of Aikin, Akenside, &c.

ABACK, backwards; en back. Isl. *a-bak*. Not obsolete, as stated in Todd's Johnson.

ABACK-A-BEHINT, behind or in the rear. "*Aback-a-behint* where the grey mare foaled the fiddler;" that is, I am told, threw him off in the dirt.

ABAWE, to daunt, astonish, lower—abash. Fr. *à bas*.

ABIE, to suffer; to pay dear for. "Ye shall dearly *abie* it."

"For sothely, a prentis, a revelour
That handeth dis, riot and paramour,
His maister shall it in his shoppe *abie*."—*Chaucer*.

ABLE, wealthy; as "an *able* man,"

ABLINS, perhaps, possibly. Mr. Boucher justly considers this word a remarkable confirmation of an ingenious grammatical position, first strenuously urged by Gebelin, and, since, well supported and confirmed by Mr. Horne Tooke,

viz. that particles were originally verbs. He takes *ablins* to be the participle of the present tense of the irregular verb, “to be *able* ;” and as such, easily resolvable into the *being able*. *Qy.* haplings, *quasi* haply.

ABOON, ABUIN, above, overhead. Sax. *abufan*. Mr. Todd says, aboon is “common in Westmorland and part of Yorkshire.” It is also in constant use in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. *V.* Junius and Boucher.

ABRAID, to rise on the stomach, to feel an inclination to vomit, with a degree of nausea ; applied to articles of diet, which prove disagreeable to the taste, or difficult of digestion. *See* BRAID. Both from upbraid : *reprove* is often used in the same sense.

ABREDE, in breadth, spread out. Sax. *abred-an*, to lengthen.

ABSTRACT, to take away by stealth.—*Borders of North*. In the dissertation on Fairies, in the Border Minstrelsy, a curious instance of superstition is related, where the corpse of a deceased person, dug up from the grave, is said to be abstracted. So in Law, *abstraction* of tithe is the unjustifiable removal of it.

AC, mind, heed, care ; as, *ne’er ac*, don’t mind—take it not to heart. It is a phrase used to any one who has suffered injury or affliction. “Come, my friend, never *ac*,” do not lay it to heart. Probably from Sax. *ace*, pain.

ACKER, to curl, as the curl of water from the wind. *Acker*, s. a ripple on the surface of the water.

ACKERSPRIT, the premature sprouting of a potato, the germination of grain. Gr. *ακρος*, the end, and *σπειρα* a curling shoot. *V.* Skin., Jam., and Wilb. In a Scotch Act of Parliament “Anent Malt-makers,” it is said that they “let their malt *akerspire* and shute out all the thrift and substance at baith the ends, quhare it should come at ane end only.”

“For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called to *acrospyre* ; and then it is fit only for swine.”—*Mortimer’s Husbandry*.

ACKERN, an acorn.

ACKNOW, to acknowledge, to confess. Lat. *agnosco*. The old form of the word—still in use as a northern provincialism.

ACOW, or ACAW, crooked, obliquely, awry. Sax. *ascunian*, *devitare*.

ACRE-DALE LANDS, common fields in which different proprietors hold portions of greater or less extent ; from *acre*, a word common to almost every language, *ager* (Lat.), and *acker* (Germ.), and Sax. *daelan*, to divide. In ancient times an *acre* did not signify any determinate quantity of land ; and the Normans had an acre confessedly differing from that of the Saxons. When at length it came to mean a specific part, the measure still varied, until it was fixed by statute, in the reign of King Edward I.

ADDER-STONE, a perforated stone—the perforation imagined by the vulgar to be made by the sting of an adder. Stones of this kind are suspended in stables as a charm to secure the horses from being hag-ridden ; and are also hung up at the bed's head, to prevent the night-mare. They are also called *self-bored* stones. Boucher says they were used by the Druids as amulets. In Welsh they are called by what is supposed to be their Druidical name, *Glain-naidrs*, or *Glain-y-nadroedd*, i. e. snake stones. See HOLY-STONES.

ADDIWISSEN, had I known it. An expression nearly obsolete, though still retained by some old persons. It appears, says Mr. Boucher, to have been formed on that poor excuse, to which silly people are apt to have recourse, when, for want of consideration and caution, they have fallen into some difficulty : *had I wist*, or *had I wissen* (and in the pronunciation it is as one word, *addiwissen*), I would not have done so and so. The phrase is of great antiquity, occurring in Gascoigne's Hermit's Tale, in Gower, and in Holinshed.

ADDLE, AIDLE, EDDLE, *v.* to earn by labour, ADDLINGS, AIDLINGS, *s.* labourer's wages, earnings. Sax. *edlean*, recompense, or requital.

ADDLED, *a.* decayed, impaired, rotten ; as “*addle-headed*,” “*addled eggs* ;” from Sax. *adl.*, or *adel*, a disease, or its verb, *adlian*, to be sick or languid.

ADDLINGS, earnings ; wages received for work.

ADIT, the approach, or entrance to any place, as the adit of a house, &c. ; but more particularly applied to the horizontal shaft, or sough of a mine. Lat. *aditus*.

AE, EA, one, one of several, each.—AEWAAS, EAWAYS, *always*.

“*Æ* lad frae out below the ha’
Ees Meggie wi’ a glance.”—*Rood Fair*.

AFEAR’D, afraid. Pure Saxon. This word is repeatedly used by Shakspeare.

AFORN, before, on hand. Sax. *at-foran*, *Afore*, the old English word for *before*, is also in use.

AFT, behind. Pure Saxon. The dictionaries call this a sea term, but it is in common use on the banks of the Tyne, and occasionally in other places, in the sense here given, without any relation to nautical subjects.

AFTER-DAMP, the residuary gases after an explosion in a coal pit—carbonic acid, nitrogen, and carbonic oxid—causing great loss of life.

AG, to hack or cut with a stroke. Sax. *haccan*. This is no vulgarism, but the pure and genuine pronunciation of the Saxons. Their letter *c* (between two vowels) answered to, and had the power of, the Greek γ . *V. Hickes’ Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica et Moesa-Gothica*, p. 1.

AGATE, on the way, agoing—on foot again ; as a person recovered from a sick bed. “The fire burns *agate*,” that is, is beginning to burn briskly.—*York.*, where it always denotes incipient rapidity.

AGEAN, AGEN, again, against, Sax. *agen* ; and so used in old English. AGEANTH, against.

AGEE, AJEE, AGYE, awry, uneven, aside. Across ; as, “it went all *agee*.”

“Rouse up thy reason, my beautiful Annie ;
Let ne’er a new whim ding thy fancy *ajee*.”—*Allan Ramsay*.

AGGER, earthen banks, or mounds, thrown up either for defence, as in encampments, or as boundaries, by the British, Roman, and Saxon inhabitants of Britain. Lat. *aggero*, to heap.

AGGNAILES, or HAG-NAILS, see WURTSPRINGS.

AGLEE, or AGLEY, wrong, awry. As poor Burns truly said,

“The best laid schemes o’ mice and men
Gang aft *a-gley*.”

AGOG, eager, desirous, on the start. “He’s quite *agog* for it.”

Great research has been expended, and much has been written on the etymology of this word. It is strange that all our philologists have marked it as uncertain; as it may, I think, be satisfactorily derived from Ital. *agognare*, to wish, to long for. Since this was written, I have been informed by a valued correspondent in Edinburgh, who has most kindly and liberally aided me in my etymological enquiries, that there is a Roxburgshire saying “on the *gogs* for it,” synonymous with “quite *agog* for it”—meaning “he is in the humour for it,” or, “is eager for it.” This expression, he is of opinion, is derived from, and, indeed, is a pure translation of the French phrase “*etre dans ses gogues*,” which Boyer gives as synonymous with “*dans sa bonne humeur*,” to be in a merry mood, pin, cue, or humour. V. Boyer, vo. *gogues*; which is derived from the reciprocal verb “*se goguer* (*se rejouir*) to be or make merry.” It is scarcely necessary to remark, that both the French verb and phrase are only used in a comical or burlesque style, which is the very character of *agog*. A writer in the Quarterly Review (Vol. LIV., p. 321) in noticing this article, refers to Icelandic, *à gægium*—on the watch, or look out—from the neuter passive verb *gægiaz*, to peep or pry.

AGROTE, to surfeit, cloy, or saturate. An old word used by Chaucer.

AHINT, behind, “To ride *ahint*.” Sax. *a hindan*, post.

AIG, sourness, in a slight degree. “The milk has got an *aig*.”

AIGRE, sour. Fr. *aigre*. Hence ALE-AIGRE, which see.

AIN, ANE, *pron.* the northern pronunciation of own ; being, as it were, a compound of *a' une*, i. e. *all* belonging to *one*, in contradistinction to that which is the property of *many*.
V. Boucher.

AINCE, or ANES, pronounced YENCE. Adv. once.

AIRD. This word, as applied to the name of a place, means high ; as *Airdley*, in Hexhamshire. Br. *aird*, height. Gael. and Ir. *ard*, mighty, great, and noble. *Qy.* from *arduus*, lofty ? It is also used to describe the quality of a place or field ; in which sense it means dry, parched ; from Lat. *aridus*—hence *arid*.

AIRLY, the northern form of early ; conformable to Dan. *aarle*.

AIRT, or ART, a point or part of the horizon or compass ; a district, or portion of the country. Germ. *ort*, a place—*die vier orte*, the four quarters. Gael. *aird*, a cardinal point. In Yorkshire the pronunciation is *airth*.

“ It is concludit in this parliament
That into Elgin, or into Invernesse
Sall be ane sute of Clarkis sapient
Togidder with ane prudent precedent
To do justice in all the northern *airtis*.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

AIRTH, afraid ; “ He was *airth* to do it.” Sax. *yrhth*, fear.

AIRTHFUL, fearful—producing superstitious dread. “ An *airthful* night.”

AITH, an oath. The same in Moes.-Got. and Sc.

AITHER, order, or course of husbandry in tillage land. Mr. Boucher, whose learning and memory I much respect, is unfortunate in his conjecture on this word. See ARDER.

AITs, YAITs, YETTs, oats. Sax. *ata*, *ate*. The sound expressed by *yait*s, as has been justly observed to me by a literary friend is in fact the proper diphthongal sound of öats—the *a* being long :—and a broad Yorkshireman talks of the bëasts getting oorang (*wrang*—for *w* is a vowel in effect) amang the whëate.

AIXES, AXES, a fit or paroxysm of an ague—an access. Used

by several of our old writers. The word appears to be derived from Sax. *ace*, the origin of *ache*, a pain ; which, in the plural, Shakespeare has evidently pronounced *aitches*—a pronunciation which, in our own time, brought upon John Kemble much ignorant criticism. Our old women have innumerable prescriptions for the ague ; all of them more or less, depending on something which is to operate as a charm. The opinion of the efficacy of charms in the cure of this disease is at least as old as the time of Pliny.

————— “Thou shalt uprise and se
A charme that was ysent right now to the
The which can helin the of thine *axesse*.”—*Chaucer*.

AKELD, aye-keld. Sax. Perennial Well—always running. The name of a fine well, village, and township, in the parish of Kirknewton, Northumberland.

ALANE, ALEAN, alone. Dut. *allēen*. Dan. *allene*.

ALANG, tedious, weary, irksome.

ALANTEM, ALANTUM, at a distance, a long time. Ital. *da lontano*. Fr. *lointain*.

ALD, old. Sax. *ald*, *cald*. This syllable, in the beginning of the names of places, denotes antiquity.

ALE, a merry meeting of country people, a rural feast. Bride-*ale*, and church-*ale*, denoting the time for such hilarious meetings, are of frequent occurrence in old legal documents.

ALE-AIGRE, *alegar*, sour ale used as vinegar. ALLEKAR.—*West*.

ALE-TASTER, an officer still retained in some of the northern boroughs. His duty is to look diligently after the “brewers and tipplers, and to *taste* the *ale* within his jurisdiction.” A person of this description was formerly appointed and sworn in every court leet.

ALGATES, an old word synonymous with always, or all manner of ways ; and compounded of *all* and *gates* (which in the North denotes *ways*). Not obsolete, as stated in Todd’s Johnson. It is used for, however, or at all events, sometimes—as *παυτως*. V. quotations in Tooke (Vol. I., p. 179,

who strangely mistakes the derivation. In the Glossary to Way's *Fabliaux*, it is attempted to be traced thus:—*ALGATES*; *ALGUISE*; *ALWISE*, *always*: that is, let the *guise* or *manner* be what it may; at any rate; by all means; in any way. *Algatis* occurs in Wiclif's Translation of the New Testament, Rom. xi., 10.

ALL-ALONG-OF, *ALL-ALONG-ON* (sometimes by quick articulation, pronounced *AW-LUNG*) entirely owing to. This term would almost seem to be a corrupt pronunciation of *allowing*. It is, however, of considerable antiquity in our language; being used by Skelton, Ben Jonson, and others; and may be referred to Sax. *ge-lang*, *operâ*, *causâ*, *impulsu*, *culpâ*, *cujusvis*. *V.* Lye. An ingenious friend suggests, *all'longing of*; *to'long*, he says, being used for, to belong, in some of our old poets. *V.* Tooke, Vol. I., pp. 424—431. Baxter always writes "*long of*," and "*a long of*." *V.* Call to the Unconverted. It is very common in the North, but not peculiar to it.

ALLER, the alder-tree. *Alnus glutinosa*.—Smith. Sax. *æler*, *alor*, *alr*. See *ELLER*.

ALLER-FLOAT, or *ALLER-TROUT*, a species of trout—usually large and well grown—frequenting the deep holes of our retired and shady brooks, under the roots of the *aller*, or alder-tree; from which it has its name.

ALLEY, the conclusion of a game at foot-ball, when the ball has passed the boundary.—*Dur.* Fr. *à l'ais*—to the plank which bounded the course, as at tennis. A marble made of alabaster is also called an *Alley*.

ALL-HALLOWS, All Saints' Day (1st Nov.). "It is remarkable, that, whilst the old Popish names, for the other fasts and festivals, such as Christmas, Candlemas, Lammas, &c., are generally retained throughout England, the northern counties alone continue the use of the ancient term for the festival of *All Saints*."—Boucher. In the name of churches, there is, however, an exception. See *HALLE E'EN*, and *NUT CRACK NIGHT*.

ALL-IN-THE-WELL, a juvenile game in Newcastle and the neighbourhood ; and perhaps in other places.

ALN, water, a river in Northumberland. The *alnus* is the water tree ; and *al-dur* pleonastically signifies the same. *Al* would seem to be an older term than *dur*. *Alnus* is the name of a river in Scythia. Mart. vii., 29.

ALWAYS, however, nevertheless. Its use in this sense is common in the North ; and also in Scotland. See ALGATES.

AMACKALLY, in a manner, as well as one can. Sax. *maccalee*, opportunely.

AMANG, among. Sax. *mengan*. to mix. See Jamieson.

A-MANY, a great number, a mixed multitude. According to the author of The Diversions of Purley, many is the past participle of Sax. *mengan*, miscere, to mix, to mingle ; and *many a* is a corruption for *many of*, and therefore improperly used with a singular.

AMBRY, or AUMBRY, a safe or cupboard, where cold and broken victuals are kept. Sax. *ælmerige*, repositorium, scriinium, abacus, Norman Fr. *ambrey*, a cupboard.

“ If thou wilt anatomize and open thy selfe, thou shalt find within, a save, an *ambry*, nay a store-house and treasurie (as Democritus saith) of many evils and maladies, and those of divers and sundry sorts.”—*Holland's Plutarch's Morals*.

“ Ne seuner up, than her heid's in the *ambry*.”—*N. C. Prov.*

AMEAST, AMAYST, almost.

AMELL, between or among, amidst. Ray says, “ contracted from *a middle* ; or perchance from the French word *mesler*, signifying to mingle ;” but there seems little doubt of its being directly from the Swed. *emellan*, or Dan. *imellen*, the preposition for between.

AN, or IN, if, should ; as, *in anters*, should it happen, if it come to pass, in case, &c. *In anter*, in case I get well home.

ANAN, what ? what do you say ? Commonly used as an answer to questions not understood, or indistinctly heard. Perhaps from a repetition of Fr. *ain*, noticed by La Roux

as “sorte d’interjection interrogative, commune aux petites gens, et fort incivile parmi des personnes polies ;” or it may be, as Mr. Boucher suggests, merely a reduplicative of the Saxon or Gothic particle *an*, which is defined to be “graticula interrogationibus præmissa.”

ANCHOR, the chape of a buckle, *i. e.*, the part by which it is fastened. Fr. *ancre*. Lat. *anchora*.

ANCLET, ANCLETH, ANCLIEF, the ancle, a gaiter. Sax. *ancleow*.

AND-IRONS, the same as END-IRONS ; which see.

ANENST, over-against, towards, opposite to. A very old word in our language ; supported by the authority of Chaucer, Holinshed, and others, and still in common use in the northern counties.

“ Four times the brazen horse entering, stuck fast
Anenst the ruin’d girdle of the towne.”

Heywood.

ANENT, concerning, respecting ; also over against, opposite.

V. Jam. *anens* ; and Watson, *anent*. Saxon, *anan*, to give ; *anend*, giving.

“ And Jhesus biheld hem and seyde *anentis* men it is impossible,
 but not *anentis* God, for all thingis ben possible *anentis* God.”

Wiclif’s Bible.

ANGLEBERRY ; amongst old people in Northumberland this is the name of a vetch, probably so called because it *angles*, or catches and clings to plants or shrubs, stronger and taller than itself.

ANG, or AWN, the beard growing out of barley, rye, or wheat.

This term seems to have been adopted from the Danes or Swedes, who got it from the Goths. V. Boucher, *awnd*.

ANG-NAILS, corns on the toes.—*Cumb.* See WURT-SPRINGS.

ANTERS, in case, lest, it may be. Dut. *anders*. V. Ray, *aunters*, and Boucher, *anantres*.

ANTERS, needless scruples, mischances or misadventures.

ANTRIMS, affected airs or whims, freaks, fancies, maggots.

TANTRIMS, angry.

ANUDDER, another.

ANUNDER, beneath.

APIECE, with the subject in the plural—pennies *apiece* ; ones *apiece* ; to every one one.

APPERN, APPREN, a common mode of pronouncing *apron*, in many of the northern counties. *See* NAPPREN.

APPETIZE, *v.* to provoke an appetite for food. Juliana Barnes, or Berners, who, Warton says, wrote about 1480, uses *appetydely*, as an adverb, in the sense of *with a good appetite*. The passage wherein it occurs is sufficiently curious, in more respects than one, to be laid before the reader.

“ Aryseerly : serve God devowtly : and the world besily. Do thi werke wisely : yeve thyn almesse secretly : goo by the waye sadly. Ansuere the peple demurely : goo to thy meete *appetydely*. Sytte therat dyscretly : of thy tonge be not to lyberall : aryse therfrom temperately. Goo to thy souper soberly : and to thy bed merely ; be in thyne inne jocondly. Please thy love duely ; and slepe surely.”

APRICOCK, an apricot. Used by Shakspeare ; and perhaps the more genuine form of the word.

APRIL-GOWK, an April fool. *See* GOWK.

ARAN, or ARAIN, a spider.—*York*. Lat. *aranea*. Fr. *araignée*. Span. *arana*. Ital. *aragno*.

ARAN-WEB, or ARAIN-WEB, gossamer, a cobweb.

ARDER, order, or course. In husbandry the *arders* are the divisions of tillage land set apart for regular courses of crops in successive years ; or for courses of cropping in rotation.

ARF, ARFISH, timid, fearful, apprehensive, afraid. “ I’m rather *arfish* about that.” *See* AIRTH.

ARGY, the vulgar pronunciation of argue.

ARK, a large chest or coffer in farm houses, used for keeping corn or meal. The original and etymological sense of the word. Lat. *arca*. It is usually made of strong oaken planks, which are sometimes elaborately carved. Many of these arks are of high antiquity. In the will of Bernard Gilpin, 1582, the testator leaves to the “ poore of Houghton pishe. the greater new *ark* for corne, standinge in the hall, to provide them grotes in winter.”

“Thay leif not spendil, spone nor speit,
 Bed, bolster, blanket, sark, nor scheit:
 Johne of the parke
 Ryps kist and *ark*,
 For all sic warke
 He is richt meit.”

Maitland's Complaint.

ARLES, ARNS, ALLS, EARLES, or YEARLES (these variations being undoubtedly in their origin one and the same word), money given in confirmation of a bargain, or by way of earnest for service to be performed. Gael. *iarlus*. Welsh. *ernes*. Mr. Boucher seems to consider *Arles* to be the last and almost expiring remains, in our language, of a word of very remote antiquity, that was once in general use, which the Romans abbreviated into *arra*, and which the Latins in the middle ages changed into *arrha*. It denoted an earnest or pledge in general, and was often used to signify an espousal present or gift from the man to the woman on their entering into an engagement to marry. This, as we learn from Pliny, was a ring of iron, the ancient Romans being long prohibited from wearing rings of any other metal. The giving of *arles*, as earnest money, for confirming a bargain, is still very common in all the northern counties. It is also an old custom, seldom departed from, for the buyer and seller to drink together on these occasions. Without it the engagement would hardly be considered as valid.

———“or quhen the *arlis*, or God's pennie, are given and taken by the buyer and seller, and is accepted be him.”

Regiam Magistatem, b. iii., p. 93.

ARNUT, AWNUT, the pig-nut, or earth-nut, *Bunium bulbocastanum*. Sax. *eard-nut*. Dut. *aarde-noot*. The roots are gathered by children, who eat them.

ARR, a mark or scar made by a wound, a cicatrice. Hence, POCK-ARRS, a common phrase in the North for the marks left on the face by the small-pox. The word may be satisfactorily derived from Dan. *ar*, a seam, scar, or mark of a wound; or from Su.-Got. *ærr*, cicatrix. The term is also

found in the Islandic language—*ær.* or *ôr.* The custom-house mark, in some places, is called the broad arrow (*arr.*). *Qy.*, has *broad*, in this sense, the same meaning as in old Scotch, *open*, or official, in contradistinction to private? A *broad* letter means an official letter.

“ Old Thomas had also issue Thomas Rokeby, his third son, whom I mention with reverence, for that he beareth about continually with him an *arre*, or mark, in his face, an ensign of valour and honourable service done to his country; for, being at Norham chief lieutenant to his brother Christopher Rokeby, he had a spear broken on his face.”

Œconomia Rokebeiorum, in Retros. Rev. 2d Series, Vol. II., p. 488.

ARRANT, an errand; used also for a disorderly person.

ARSEWARD, perverse, obstinate. Sax. *cæwerd*, perversus, aversus.

ARSEY-WARSEY, ARSIE-VARSIE, topsy-turvy—*vice-versâ*.

“ All things ran arsie-varsie.”—*Ben Johnson.*

ARVEL, a funeral.—ARVEL-SUPPER, a funeral feast given to the friends of the deceased, at which a particular kind of loaf, called *arvel-bread*, is sometimes distributed among the poor. The practice of serving up collations at funerals appears to have been borrowed from the *cœna feralis* of the Romans, alluded to in Juvenal (Sat. V.), and in the laws of the twelve tables. It consisted of an offering of milk, honey, wine, &c., to the ghost of the departed. In the case of heroes, and other illustrious men, the same custom seems to have prevailed among the Greeks. With us, it was anciently a solemn festival made at the time of publicly exposing the corpse, to exculpate the heir, and those entitled to the effects, from fines and mulcts, and from all accusations of having used violence. In conjecturing an etymology, the late Dr. Whitaker, after stating that he had vainly sought in every etymologicon to which he had access, refers (though he admits with very little confidence) to the word *arferial*, in Kirchman de Funeribus Romanorum, p. 554. *V. Hist. Richmond.*, Vol. II., p. 298. Surely we ought to be satisfied, either with Welsh, *arwyl*, funeral obsequies; or Dan. *arveöl*,

a funeral feast ; from *arve*, to heir or inherit. But see Thoresby's Diary, Vol. I., p, 362.

ASK, ASKER, ESK, a water newt, believed by many, but without any foundation, to be venomous. *Lacerta palustris*. Gael. *asc*.

ASP, the aspen tree. Apparently the proper form of the substantive.

ASPER, sharp.

“ In *aspre* spech the Persye than can speyr.”

Wallace, Book v., l. 492.

Ass, ashes. This manner of pronouncing and using the word is general in all the northern counties. It has evidently been adopted from some of the northern languages :—Sax. *asce*. Germ. *asche*. Isl. *aska*. Dan. *aske*. Dr. Johnson says, the word wants the singular ; but, as remarked by Mr. Todd, it is common in the singular, in the North of England.

ASS-HOLE, a place for receiving ashes—an ash-hole.

ASS-MIDDEN, a heap of ashes collected for manure.

ASS-RIDDLIN, the riddling or sifting of the ashes on the hearth, on the eve of St. Mark. The superstitious notion is, that, should any of the family die within the year, the mark of the shoe will be impressed on the ashes.

ASSIL-TREE, an axle-tree. So invariably pronounced in the North. Fr. *asseul*. Gael. *aisil*. Ital. *assile*.

ASSIL TOOTH, or AXLE TOOTH, a grinder—a tooth situated under the *axis* of the jaw. Isl. *jaxle*, dens molaris. Su.-Got. *oxeltand*, a grinder. V. Ihre.

ASTITE, ASTY, rather, as soon as, sooner ; literally, *as tide*. Sax. and Isl. *tid*.

ASTONIED, astonished, in a consternation. An old word, not yet obsolete. V. Todd's Johnson, *astone*.

———“ Adam soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonied stood and blank.”—Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

ATHER, Saxon, *aether*, a field. In the county of Northumber-

land, speaking of their system of husbandry, they say they have their tillage-land in three or four *athers*—oats, fallow, wheat, or oats.

ATTERCOP, ATTERCOB, a spider's web. Sax. *atter*, poison, and *coppe*, a cup ; receiving its denomination, according to Dr. Jamieson, partly from its form and partly from its character—a *cup of venom*. *Attercop* is also occasionally used to denote the spider itself ; which is curious, as being still unaltered Saxon—*atter-coppa*. Hence a female of a virulent or malignant disposition is sometimes degraded with the appellation of an *attercap*. This is the name of a township in Redesdale, and is called Attercops, perhaps, because in warm, hazy weather, in September, the grass and sparty ground is silvered over with gossamer, or cobwebs, which spiders weave with threads so fine, as to be almost invisible to the human eye in dry summer weather.

“ In the towne of Shrowysbury, setan thre men togedur, and as they seton talking, an *atturcoppe* comow te of the wows, and bote hem by the neckkus alle thre.”—*Pref. to Rob. de Brunne*.

A-TWEE, in two ; as broken in two. Chaucer uses *atow* ; a word still retained in the North.

ATWEEN, between, betwixt. Ancient, but not obsolete,

AUD, AULD, the northern pronunciation of old. Sax. *eald*.

“ Herin is ane unsely law
That has been used of *ald* daw,
And bus be done for frend or fa.”—*Ywaine and Gawin*.

AUDFARANT, AULD-FARRAN, grave, sagacious, ingenious. Children are said to be so when they are wiser or more witty than those of their age usually are, that is, *fashioned*, or formed like an *older*, or more experienced person. Dut. *ervaren*. Dan. *erfaren*, experienced.

“ Evening with brother, &c., at Garraway's Coffee-house, was surprised to see his sickly child of three years old fill its pipe of tobacco and smoke it as *audfarantly* as a man of threescore.”
Diary of Ralph Thoresby, Vol. I., p. 352.

AUD-LANG-SYNE, AULD-LANG-SYNE, a favourite phrase in the

North, by which old persons express their recollections of former kindness and juvenile enjoyments in times long since past—immortalized by the muse of Burns.

AUD-PEG, AULD-PEG, old milk cheese. *See* OLD-PEG.

AUD-THRIFT, AULD-THRIFT, wealth accumulated by the successive frugality of a long race of ancestors.

AUK, a stupid or clumsy person. From old Got. *auk*, a beast ; or it may be from the northern sea bird, called the *auk*, of proverbial stupidity.

AUM, the elm tree. Old Fr. *oulme*. Alum is also, in some places, pronounced *aum*. Br. *alm*. In northern pronunciation, the letter *l* is frequently dispensed with, or discarded.

AUN'D, ordained, fated, destined. "I'm *aun'd* to this luck."

Qy. owned ? Mr. Stephenson considers it "probable that this is a secondary meaning of the Islandic *andas*, to die, which is formed from *ande*, the spirit, or breath. *See* *Ihre*, Vol. I., p. 90.

AUP, a wayward child—an *ape* ; from Sax. *apa*. *See* YEPP.

AUTER, altar. Many of our old authors write this word *auter*, or *awter* ; which is still the pronunciation in the North. Old Fr. *auter*. The high altar—a term for the communion table, retained in Cumberland, where it is pronounced as one word *heeautre*—was probably so called to distinguish it from the Saints' altars, of which there were several in most churches.

AUWARDS, awkward, athwart. A beast is said to be *auwards*, when it lies backward or downhill, so as to be unable to rise. Sheep, heavy in the wool, are often found so ; in which case, if not extricated, they soon swell and die. Sax. *æward*, perversus, aversus.

AVER, a work-horse—a beast of burden. *V.* Spelman, *affri*, *affra* ; and Du Cange and Kennett, *àveria*. Blackstone, Vol. III., p. 149.

AVERISH, or AVERAGE, the stubble and grass left in corn fields after harvest—the portion of the *avers*. Isl. *afret* or *afrettr*. Dan. *afred*, *ævret*, pasturage, after-grass

Aw, the common pronunciation of I. Aw's, I am.

“Aw was up and down, seekin for *maw* hinny,
Aw was thro' the town, seekin for *maw* bairn.”

Song, Maw Canny Hinny.

AW-MACKS *all makes*, all sorts or kinds. V. Boucher.

AWMUS, the pronunciation of *alms* in the North. Sax. *ælmesse*.
Dan. *almisse*. Indeed, in almost all the early writers, both
English and Scotch, the word is a dissyllable. Chaucer ac-
cordingly spells it *almesse*: other old writers have it *almous*.

“He was a man of *almous* grete
Bath of moné and of mete.”

Wyntown's Cronykil, b. vi., p. 151.

AWN, *v.* to acknowledge, to own. Sax. *agān*, possidere.

“You never *awn* us now-a-days.”

AWN, AWNE, *a.* own, proper. Sax. *agen*, proprius.

“This house! these grounds! this stock is all mine *awne*.”

Ben Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

“Quhen misdoers are with your swerd overthrawin,
Then may liel merehandis live upon their *awin*.”

Lindsay's Three Estaitis.

AWN-SELL, own-self.—AWN-SELLS, own-selves.

AWSOME, appalling, awful. “The lightning was *awsome*.”

AXE, to ask. This, now vulgar, word is the original Saxon
form, and is used by Chaucer, Gower, Bale, Heywood, and
many other ancient writers. It does not, however, appear
to have obtained a footing in any of the cognate languages
of the North, which seems to show that whilst we formed
our vocabulary from the Saxons, other northern nations
drew from Gothic sources.

“You lovers *axe* I now this question,
Who hath the werse, Arcite or Palemon?”

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

AYE, always, continually, for ever. An old word; said in
Todd's Johnson to be now rarely used, and only in poetry.
For colloquial purposes, however, it is frequently made use
of in Northumberland; and, so far as my recollection serves
me, in other parts of the North. My friend, Archdeacon

Wrangham, an elegant classical scholar, refers me to Greek *αιε*, or *αιε* for a derivation. There is certainly a striking analogy. See EIGH. Pronounced in a long drawling manner, it betokens surprise.

AYONT, beyond. "Far *ayont* the hill." Sax. *a-geont*.

A YOU A, HINNY, A YOU A, HINNY BURD, a northern nurse's lullaby. Brand has observed that an etymologist, with a tolerable inventive fancy, might easily persuade himself that the song usually sung in dandling children in Sandgate, in the suburbs of Newcastle upon Tyne, the Wapping or Billingsgate of that place, "A you, a hinny," is nearly of a similar signification with the ancient Eastern mode of saluting kings, "Live for ever." *V. Pop. Antiq. Vol. I. p. 377.* The song here referred to will be found in Bell's *Rhymes of Northern Bards*, p. 296.

B.

BABBLEMENT, silly discourse. Probably from Fr. *babiller*.

In the first edition of this work I admitted the derivation given in the Craven Glossary, and supported by other authority—"Heb. *Babel*, confusion of tongues"—which a correspondent (with whose criticism in general I am not disposed to quarrel) deems worthy of Parkhurst. To be free from misconception and error is not the attribute of fallible man.

BABBY-BOODIES, broken pieces of earthen ware or glass, used by female children for decorating a play-house, called a *boody-house*, made in imitation of an ornamental cabinet.

"Then on we went, as nice as owse,
Till nenst au'd Lizzy Moody's:
A whrlwind cam an' myed a' souse
Like heaps o' *babby-boodies*."

Song, Jemmy Joneson's Wherry.

BACK, in miner's language a fissure in the coal, having an angle with the position of the seam.

BACK-BY, behind, a little way distant. *Bey* (Germ.) is near:—hence in-by, out-by, back-by.

BACK-CAST, the failure in an effort, a relapse into trouble. In coal mines an impediment in the working.

BACK-END, the autumnal part of the year,—the latter end of any given time.

BACKHOUSE, (pronounced exactly *Bacchus*,) a bakehouse. Sax. *bæchus*.

BACKSIDE, any ground at the back part of a house—not confined to the court or area behind. It has the same signification in Scotland. *V. Jam. Supp.*

“Nicholas Ward, unfortunately smoor’d to death, in sinking for a draw well in his father’s *backside*, 10 Feb. 1716.”

Sharp, Chronicon Mirabile.

BACK-SKIN, a covering of leather, used by miners principally when sinking, as a protection against water.

BACKSTER, a baker.—*See BAXTER.*

BACKSTONE, a heated stone for baking unleavened cakes upon, before iron plates were used—a *bakestone*. Stones are still in use for oat-cakes.

“As nimble as a cat on a hot *backstone*.”—*Yorkshire Proverb.*

BAD, bid, entreated, invited, asked. *See BID.*

BADGER, a cadger or pedlar; but originally a person who purchased grain at one market, and took it on horseback to sell at another. Perhaps from Lat. *bajulus*, a carrier; though a writer in the *Gent. Mag.* for August, 1829, (in reviewing the 2nd. edition of this work,) rather thinks that the French *bagagier* is the nearest root, *badger*, as he imagines, being only an abbreviation. Sherwood does not refer us to any single French word for *badger*, but calls it *celui qui porte*, &c. Before the roads in the North were passable for waggons and carts, this trade of badgering was very extensive. Badger, I understand, is a common name in Lancashire for the keeper of an ordinary flour and butter shop.

BADLY, sick, ill.—SADLY BADLY, very much indisposed.—

BADLING, a worthless person—a *bad one*. Sax. *baedling*, homo delicatus.

BAFF, blank. The week in which the pitmen receive no pay is called the *baff-week*, denoting a blank or vacant week.

A card, not a trump, is a *baff* one.

BAFF-ENDED, blunted. Picks are said to be so when the points are off.

BAG, the udder of a cow. Isl. *baggi*, onus, sarcina.

BAIL, BALE, a signal of alarm, a bon-fire.—BAIL-HILLS, or BALE-HILLS, hillocks on the moors where fires have formerly been. Sax. *bæl*. Isl. *bal*, pyra. See Crav. Gloss. *Baal-hills*.

“Item it is seene speedful that there be coist maid at the east passage betwixt Roxburgh and Berwick; and that it be walked at certaine fuirds the quihilkis gif mister be sall make taikenings by *bailes* burning, &c.”—*Act 12th Par. James II.*, 1455.

BAIN, ready, easy, near, applied to roads. Isl. *beinn* rectus.

Germ. *bahn*, a path, a beaten way.—BAINER WAY, a nearer way.

BAIRN, a child. Sax. *bearn*. Mœ.-Got. *barn*. It is the same in the Islandic and Danish languages. The word is written by old English writers, *bearn*, *bearne*. In “All’s Well that ends Well,” in the dialogue between the Countess and the Clown, it is observed, that “*bearns* are blessings;” and in the “Winter’s Tale,” when the shepherd finds Perdita, he exclaims, “mercy on’s, a *bearne*! a very pretty *bearne*.” Among the vulgar—especially the pitmen—bairn is applied to a *female* child only. By the favour of a friend I am enabled to present the reader with the following illustration of this confined meaning of the word, from their own phraseology. “Assa! wor wife’s gotten her bed, mun.”—“No!—ist a *lad* or a *bairn*, then?” “Wey, guess.”—“Mebbies a *bairn*?”—“No.” “Mebbies a *lad*, then?” “Odd smash thou’s a witch, or somebody’s telt th’.” In Shakspeare’s time, it would seem that a *child* signified a

female, in contra-distinction to a male infant ; though it appears from Warton that it was once just the reverse.

“ A boy, or *child*, I wonder.”—*Winter's Tale*.

Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, has “ GIRLES, *n. pl. Sax.* young persons, either male or female.” But this derivation of *girls* from the Saxon is very questionable ; no such word being to be found in Somner or Lye. See further on this subject in *Gent. Mag.*, August, 1829, p. 143.

“ Of your almis gude folks, for Godis lufe of hevin,
For I haif motherless *bairns*, either sax or seven.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

“ You are an honest goodman, and have care of your *bearns*.”

Ben Jonson.

“ For Marie love of hevene
That bar that blisful *barn*.”

Piers Ploughman.

BAIRNISH, silly, childish, having the manners of a child.

BAIRNLESS, childless, without progeny. Sax. *bearnleas*.

BAIRNS'-PLAY, the sport of children, any sort of trifling.

BAIRN-TEAM, a large family, a brood of children, or *lots of bairns*. Sax. *bearn-team*, liberorum sobolis procreatio.

BAIST, to beat severely, Isl. *beysta*, to strike. Swed. *basa*, to beat. In Scotland they use this word in the sense of *to overcome* ; particularly at cards, where one has lost considerably. It is also used as a substantive—one who is overcome.

BAITH, BEATH, B'YETH, both. V. Jam. *bathe*.

BAKIN, *s.* the quantity of bread baked at one time ; “ a bakin.”

“ Wayes me, husband ! our awd bread 's a' gane,
We mun mak bannocks till the *bakin* come hame.”

Yorkshire Dialogue.

BALK, a strong piece of timber for supporting the roof in a coal pit ; also an undulation in the cover of a coal seam, reducing the thickness of its section, principally occurring in sandstone roofs.

BALK, a rafter in a kitchen, or outhouse. A rack fixed to the

rafter, common in old farm houses, to hold the flitches of bacon used by the family. Sax. *bale*. Germ. *balk*. See BAUK.

“Many a peece of bacon have I had out of thir *ballkes*,
In ronnyng over the country with long and were walkes.”
Gammer Gurton's Needle, Act I., Sc. 1.

“His owen hand than made he ladders three
To climben by the renges and the stalkes,
Unto the tubes honging in the *ballkes*.”
Chaucer,—The Miller's Tale.

BALLANT, a ballad. This is the general pronounciation among the vulgar, in the North of England, as well as throughout Scotland.

BALLUP, the front flap of the breeches.

BALL-MONEY, money demanded of a marriage company, and given to prevent their being maltreated. In the North it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift has received this denomination, as being originally designed for the purchase of a foot-ball.

BA! LOU! a nurse's lullaby. Thought by some to be a corruption of the French nurse's threat in the fable: *He bàs! là le loup!* hush! there's the wolf; an etymology not less fanciful than ingenious. In Scotland it is *balow*; as in Lady Anne Bothwell's pathetic lament—

“*Balow*, my boy; lie still and sleip!
It grieves me sair to see thee weip.”

BAND, a layer of stone, or clay, in a coal seam; also an iron joint, or hinge, used in connecting a flat rope that has been broken.

BAND-STONE, the stone immediately overlaying the coal at the shaft, and projecting into it.

BANE, BAIN, or B'YAN, a bone. Sax. *ban*. Teut. *bein*. “A sark full of *sair banes*,” a shirt full of sore bones.

“The lyon hungered for the nanes,
Ful fast he ete raw flesh and *banes*.”
Yewain and Gawin, l. 2052.

BAN-FIRE, BON-FIRE, a fire kindled on the heights at appointed places in times of rejoicing. Notwithstanding what Mr. Todd has alleged as to the primitive meaning of the word, I remain of opinion that *bone*-fire is a corruption. See BAIL.

BANG, *v.* to thump, to handle roughly. Su.-Got. and Isl. *banga*. Teut. *bangelen*. A friend considers this word not local; but surely "*Bang* her amang her een"—hit her between the eyes, is a λεξις not to be understood by uninitiated South country ears.

BANG, *v.* to beat, to exceed, to surpass, to excel, to shut the door with violence.

"Harnham was headless, Bradford breadless,
Shaftoe picked at the crow;
Capheaton was a wee bonny place,
But Wallington *bangs* them a'".—*Northumb. Ballad*.

BANG, *s.* a leap, a severe blow. *In a bang*, suddenly, violently.

BANG, a strong, heavy lever for raising stones out of the ground, and such like work.

BANGER, any thing larger in proportion to the rest of its species. V. Todd's John. *bang*ing. See BEANGER.

BANKROUT, a vulgar name for a bankrupt; and, judging by the etymology, the right word. Fr. *banquerout*. Ital. *ban-corotto*. Teut. *bankrote*. According to the compilers of the Dictionnaire de Trevoux, the term originally came from the Italians, who formerly transacted their business in a public place, and had benches on which they counted their money. When a merchant found his affairs in disorder, and returned not to this place of business, it was said that his *banco*, or bench, was *rotto*, broken up, as a mark of disgrace. See BOX.

BANKSMAN, a man employed in taking the coals from the mouth of the shaft of a coal-pit to the skreen.

BANNOCK, a thick cake of oaten or barley meal, kneaded with water; originally baked in the embers, and toasted over again on a girdle when wanted to be used. Gael. *bonnack*,

a cake. Irish, *boin-neog*. Others think that it may be from Isl. *baun*, a bean; such cakes having formerly been made of bean meal. Jamieson however, says, the word is Gaelic, and implies roundness.

BANY, B'YANY, bony, having large bones. Sc. *bainie*.

BAR, *v.* to shut, to close, to prohibit, to exclude. “*Bar* the door”—shut the door. “*Bar* the yet”—close the gate.

BARGH, BERG, a hill, or steep way. Su-Got. *berg*, mons. *V.* Ihre.

BAR-GUEST, a local spirit or demon; represented as haunting populous places, and accustomed to howl dreadfully at midnight, before any dire calamity. The name may have come from Dut. *berg*, a hill, and *geest*, a ghost; or from Germ. *Bahr-Geist*, or Spirit of the Bier. Grose, however, who appropriates the word to Yorkshire, derives it from *bar* and *gheist*, owing to the ghost commonly appearing near gates or stiles, there called *bars*. In Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 7, Appendix, it is supposed to come from Sax. *burh*, a town, and *gast*, a ghost—signifying a town sprite.

BARGE-DAY, Ascension Day; when the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle make an aquatic perambulation in *barges*, according to ancient custom.

BARK, a box for receiving the ends of candles; formerly made of *bark*, and sometimes so still.

BARKED, BARKENED, BARCLED, covered with dirt, as though with bark; clotted, hardened. Isl. *barka*, cutem induere.

“Quhill bludie *barkit* was their berd,
As thay had worreit lambis.”

Christ Kirk on the Green.

BARKER, a tanner—so denominated from *bark*, the great article used in his trade. The word is pure Danish. “The company of *Barkers*.”—*Newc.*

BARKHAAM, a draught-horse's collar; formerly made of bark; generally pronounced BRAFFAM, which see.

BARNEY-CASTLE, the old, and still the vulgar, name of Bar-

nard-Castle.—*Dur.* “*Barney-Castle* gingerbread,” the best in the world.

“The rebells have gevyn over the sege of Barney-Castle.”

Sadler's State Papers, 1569.

✓ **BARLEY**, to speak or claim. “*Barley* me that”—I bespeak that—let me have that. Quasi, in corrupt contraction, “by your leave me that.” *See Wilb. vo. ballow.*

BARRAS. The Barras-bridge is the name of a place in Newcastle, a few hundred yards north of the site of the ancient gate called Newgate. The Rev. Wm. Turner thought it was so called from bar-house, or toll-house, but unquestionably it is from its having been the *barras*, where tournaments were held without the walls.

“In Sanct Androis on Whitsun-monunday

Twa champions their manhied did assay

Past to the *barres* enarmit heid and handes.”

Sir David Lyndsay.

BARRIER, a strip of coal left around the boundary of a royalty, to guard against eruptions of water from other collieries.

BARROW-COAT, the first under-dress of an infant.

BARROW-PIG, a gelt pig. Sax. *berg*, a hog.

BASELER, a person who takes care of neat cattle.

BASS, BAST, matting, dried rushes or sedges. Isl. *bast*, philyra. Bass, is also the name of a hassock, to kneel upon, so called from its being covered with bass. In Yorkshire, the slaty part of coal after it is burnt white is called *bass*.

BASTE, to put a tar mark upon sheep. It is done with a tarred stick; and may, therefore, be derived from old Fr. *basten*, a stick. It is a variation of **BUIST**, **BEUST**, or **BUST**; which see.

BASTILE, a castle, tower, or any other fortified building; similar to a **PEEL**; which see. Fr. *bastille*. *Bastillus*, in the sense of a tower or bulwark, occurs in Hearne's edition of Elmham in Vit. Hen. V.; and *bastelle*, with the same meaning, is to be found in old French writers, as is also

bastiller, to besiege. Hence the name of the notorious *Bastile* of Paris. These strongholds were more numerous on the Borders of England and Scotland than elsewhere, and the ruins of many of them are to be found on the entire line of the Marches; and in most Border villages of antiquity. In Lord Euer's register of his devastations on the borders in 1544, as given in Murdin's State Papers, we find "Towns, towers, barnekynes, paryshe churches, *bastill* houses, burned and destroyed, 192."

"John Ourde with other xl. with him, went to Buschill and won the *bastelle* howse and toke iij. prisoners and browght away the goods."—*MS. Cott. Calig., b. v., f. 316, quoted by Boucher.*

BAT, a blow or stroke. Old Gothic, *bata*, to beat.—LAST-

BAT, a play among children. See TIG.

"But suddenly begued a feast
And after that begued a fray,
The tykes that were baith weak and least
They carried a' the *bats* away.

Ballad of Ecky's Mear.

BAT, state or condition, "At the same *bat*," signifying in the same manner; "at the *aud bat*," as formerly. *Bat*, also signifies speed; as, "to go at a *great bat*," to go at great speed.

BATTEN, *v.* to feed, to bring up, to thrive. Sax. *batan*, to fatten. Swed. *beta*, to feed. Mr. Stephenson (in Boucher) derives it from the Isl. *mier batnar*, revaleo. Shakspeare, however, uses the word in a sense opposed to thriving—

"Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
And *batten* on this moor?"—*Shakspeare's Hamlet.*

"The wife a good church going and a *battening to the bairn*," is a common toast at the gossip's feast on the birth of a child. An accomplished scholar, whose suggestions are always valuable, thinks the "toast" is from *bate* (Germ.) a sponsor at a christening, and *batlein*, or *batelein*, a god-child. As valuable presents were always made by the sponsors, the wish was a natural one.

BATTEN, or BATTIN, *s.* the straw of two sheaves folded together. I have been referred to Germ. *beythun*, to join; formed from *bey*, double or both, and *thun*, to do or make. Sax. *ba twa*, both two, i. e. two together, seems analogous. It is, however, probably the past participle of *ge-bæten*, from *betan*, to improve by adding to. See BEET.

BATTS, low flat grounds adjoining rivers, and sometimes islands in rivers.

BAUK, BALK, a cross beam or dormant. Germ. *balk*. Dut. *balck*, a beam. “*To be thrown ourt’ balk*,” is, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to be published in the church. “*To hing ourt’ balk*,” is marriage deferred after publication. *V.* Crav. Gloss, *balk*. Before the Reformation, as observed by the author of that amusing little work, the laity sat exclusively in the nave of the church. The balk here appears to be the rood beam, which separated the nave from the chancel. The expression, therefore, would seem to mean, to be helped into the choir, where the marriage ceremony was performed. See BALK.

BAUKS, or BALKS, the grass ridges dividing ploughed lands; properly those in common fields. Also lengths of solid unbroken land left by a bad ploughman. Isl. *baulk-ur*, *lira in agro, vel alia soli eminentia minor*. Bauks are not so common as they used to be when land was ploughed by oxen.

BAUKS, or BALKS, a place above a cow-house, where the beams are covered with wattles and turf, and not boarded—a hen-roost, or hay-loft. Mr. Wilbraham supposes the hay-loft is so called, from its being divided into different compartments by balks or beams. *Balk* in the old northern languages is a separation or division; and the word is used for capita, or chapters, in the titles of the ancient Swedish laws. *V.* Ihre, in voce *balk*.

BAWM, to dress, to adorn.—*West.* Mr. Wilbraham calls this a good old word, quoting Nychodemus’ Gospell, 4to., 1532; and derives it from Su.-Got. *bo*, *boa*, to prepare. Isl. *buá*, is the same.

BAXTER, a baker, Scots and old English, as *Webster* is a weaver, and *Brewster*, a brewer.

“ I see in this assemble, as ye shal hereafter
Bakesters, and brousters, and bouchers many.”

Piers Plowman.

“ Then all the *baxters* will I ban
 That mixes bread with dust and bran,
 And fine flour with beir maill.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

BAY, to bend. Sax. *bygan*. Whence a *bay* window. (Shak. Twelfth Night)—also *bay-ice*, fresh ice, which is thin enough to bend. Capt. Ross explains *bay-ice*, “ newly formed ice, of the same colour as the water ;” but the above is probably the true origin.

BAZE, to alarm, to puzzle. To be bazed is to be at a loss to know what course to take.

“ And quhen thai that in the Ilis war,
 Hard how the gude king had thar
 Gert hys schippis with saillis ga
 Owt our betwixt the Tarbark in twa
 Thai war *abasit* sa wtrely.”—*The Bruce*.

“ Then up rouse doughty Tallentire
 At that tyme parish clerk
 And said ‘ guod neebors ne’er be bazed
 I’ll undertake the wark.’ ”

Stagg's Cumberland Poems.

BEAK, to warm one’s self ; to soften sticks in the fire for use without burning them. Goth. *baeka*.

“ Recreate well, and by the chymnay *bekit*,
 At euin be time down in ane bed me strekit.”

Douglas' Æneid.

“ I made the fire and *bekid* me aboute.”

Chaucer,—Crcseide's Testament.

BEAKER, a large drinking vessel, usually of glass, a rummer or tumbler glass. In Scotland it is called a *bicker*, and made of wood. Germ. *becher*, Dan. *bæger*, a cup. The word is also used figuratively to express any other large thing.

BEAKING-FULL, full to repletion.

BEAL, to roar, to bellow. Sax. *bellan*. Teut. *bellen*, to bellow. Beal, bellow, and bawl, all seem cognate.

BEANGER, anything larger than ordinary of its kind.

BEANS, small coals of the size of beans. "Beany coals."

BEASTLINGS, or BEASTINGS, the thick milk given by the cow for a short time after calving. Sax. *bysting*.

"So may the first of all our fells bethine,
And both the *beestings* of our goats and kine."

Ben Jonson,—Hymn to Pan.

BEASTLING-PUDDING, a pudding made of the first milk of a cow—a favourite dish with many people. In Scotland they boil this milk into a thin consistence, which is called *beisten cheese*.

BEATMENT (vulgarly pronounced BEAKMENT), a measure of about a quarter of a peck; much used in Newcastle. Mention occurs of a *beatment*, and also of a *milner's beatment*, in an old book of the Society of Coopers, 1670. It has been suggested to me that *beatment* may be an *abatement*, a small quantity given in to abate the price; but I should rather incline to think it more nearly allied to *beetment*, a supply, a ration. See BEET.

BEAR, four-rowed barley. Sax. *bere*. Got. *ber*. This used to be the only species cultivated in Northumberland, though it is now rarely sown, except on crude soil. The drink called *beer* is thence derived. See BEIR.

BEAR-MOUTH, a subterraneous passage by which men and horses descend to a coal mine. *Cumb.* and *West.*

BEAR-STONE, a large stone mortar, or trough, made use of by our ancestors in the North, to unhusk their *bear* or barley, as a preparation for the pot, long before barley mills were invented.

BEAS, BEESS, cows, cattle; but never, I think, applied to sheep. Sc. *baiss*. Obviously a corruption of *beasts*. In some parts of Scotland, the horse, by way of eminence, is denominated the *beast*; no other animal receiving that designation.

BEAUFET, or BEAUFAT, *s.* a cupboard. Fr. *Buffet*. Hicks deduces it from the Sax. *bead*, a table, and *foet*, or *fat*, a cup. Hence is derived Beaufeteer, corrupted into Beef-eater.

BECK, *v.* to nod the head; properly to *courtesy* by a female, as contra-distinguished from *bowing* in the other sex. Isl. *beiga*. Germ. *beigen*, to bow. BECK, *s.* a courtesy; a nod of the head, whether an intimation of acquiescence, recognition, or salutation.

“So sone as she knew who was her hostesse, after she had made a *beck* to the rest of the women standing next to the doore, she went to her and kissed her.”

Sadler's State Papers, Vol. II., p. 505.

BECK. A horse is said to beck when its legs are weak.

BECK, *s.* a mountain stream or small rivulet, a brook. Common to all the northern dialects. Hickes (Gram. Franc. Theotisca, p. 92,) says, the word came from the Normans to the French, and from the Danes to the Northern inhabitants of England. See BURN.

BECKETT, a little brook.

BECLARTED, be-clotted, be-daubed, be-smeared.

BE-DRITTEN, to be defiled with ordure,

“Thocht I wald nocht that it war written,
Schir, in gude faith, I am *be-dritten*.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

BEDS, called also SCOTCH-HOP (and HOP SCOTCH in the South), a game of children; in which they *hop* on one foot through different spaces chalked out, called *beds*. V. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 286; and Hunter's Glossary of Hallamshire, art. *Hopscore*.

BEE-BIKE, a bee's nest, or hive, in a wild state. Teut. *bie-bock*, *bie-buyek*, apiarium.

BEELD, shelter, warmth; Sc. BEILD, BEELDING, a wall of stone or earth erected as a place of shelter for cattle. Isl. *boele*, domicilium.

“Better a wee house than nae *beild*.”—Sc. Prov.

BEELDY, warm, affording shelter from cold. “*Beeldy flannel.*”

BEERNESS, the cellar or other place where the beer is kept ; and so *milkness* for a dairy, or milk-house.

BEET, to help or assist, to supply the gradual waste of any thing. Isl. *betra*, emendare. Dut. *boeten*, to amend. Sax. *betan*, restaurare. *To beet the fire*, is to feed it with fuel. The word, in this latter sense, is most applicable to straw, heath, fern, furze, and especially to the husks of oats, when used for heating girdles on which oaten cakes are baked. Teut. *boeten het vier.*, struere ignem.

“ And therefore he shall begge and bidde,
And no man *bete* his hunger.”—*Piers Plowman*.

BEET-NEED, resource, assistance in case of need. Applied, also, to the person affording it ; as a helper or assistant on particular occasions. *See the preceding article.*

BEEZEN, or BEESEN, blind. Sax. *bisen*, cæcus.

BEIR, four-rowed barley. *See BEAR.*

“ For I tak in my count twyse in the yeir
Wanting nocht of my teind, ane boll of *beir*.”

Lindsay's Three Estaitis.

BELCH, a rapid discharge of gas in a coal mine.

BELIKELY, probably. An old word, used by Bishop Hall.

BELIVE, anon, by and by, quickly, briskly, or immediately. It is a word of great antiquity ; as it occurs in a passage in the Anglo-Normannic poem—*The Life of St. Margaret*—printed in *Hickes' Thesaurus*, Vol. I., p. 224.

“ From Asie to Antioge, bet miles tene ant five,
For to slen Christene men, he hiede him *biliue*.”

It also frequently occurs in early poetry, both English and Scotch.

“ He sent them word by letteris
That they should hye *blyve*.”

Chaucer,—The Clerk's Tale of Gamelyn.

“ And as he thought, he did *belyff*.”—*The Bruce*.

BELK, to belch. The old, and, apparently the proper, mode of writing the word. The Saxon *rc* was either hard or

soft. *V. Tooke*, Vol. II., p. 138. Hence *sh* or *ch*, and *sk* or *k*, are frequently convertible.

BELLER, to cry aloud, to *bellow*. Sax. *bellan*. See BEAL.

BELL is the cry of the stag. An inscription on a rock at Wharnccliffe states that the lodge there was erected by Sir Thomas Wortley "for his plesur to her the herts *bell*."—*Hallamshire Glossary*.

BELLICON, one addicted to the pleasures of the table—a *belly-god*.

BELLY-FLOUGHT, belly-flat. See Jamieson.

BELLY-WARK, the gripes or colic. WARK (which see) is invariably used for *ache*.

BEN, be in, by in, within, inwards, the inner apartment.

"Ben the house," the inner part of the house. See BUT.

BEND-LEATHER, *s.* the thick leather of which shoe soles are made.

BEND-UP, a signal to draw away in a coal mine. "Bend up the crab."

BENE, a *benison*, or blessing. It is, I think, from Sax. *bene*, prayers; though Ir. *bendhecht*, a blessing, has been stated to me as the etymon. See CLAPBENNY.

BENSE, a cow's stall.

BENSEL, to beat or bang. Teut. *benghelen*, *cædere fustibus*.

BENT, a long coarse kind of grass, which grows in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, near the sea, and is sometimes used for thatch. *Agrostis vulgaris*, *Linn.* Dr. Willan has BENTS, high pastures, or shelving commons; hence, he says, BENT-grass, which, from the soil, is necessarily harsh and coarse. Our old writers use the word to imply grass-ground generally. Ritson properly observes that "it is used for *field*, in a general sense, as we say 'the field of battle.'"

"The dryvers thorowe the woodes went
For to reas the dear;
Bomen bycharte uppone the *bent*
With ther browd aras cleare."

Old Ballad of Chevy Chace.

BERRY, to thrash out corn. Isl. *beria*, pulsare. Su.-Got. *baria*, has the same signification. “Wull is *berrying* in the barn.” BERRIER, a thrasher of corn. Boucher refers it to Swedish *bærja*, to thrash. Thre says that, in an old version of the Bible, Judges vi., 11, it is thus rendered, “*bærj hweite* of halme ;” i. e., berried or thrashed the wheat out of the haulm. The primary sense of *bærja* is to strike, or beat.

BESEEK, the present provincial pronunciation of *beseech*. It is the old and genuine form of the word, and so used by our early poets.

“Nought greveth us your glorie and honour ;
But we *beseke* you of mercie and socour.”

Chaucer,—*The Knight's Tale*.

BETTERNESS, *a.* superior, eminent. “A *betterness* kind of body.”

BE-TWATTLED, confounded, overpowered, stupified, infatuated.

BEUK, BUKE, the common pronunciation of book. Mœ.-Got. Su.-Got. Isl. and Sax. *boc*. The northern nations, no doubt, gave this name to a book, from the beech-tree, of which it was first made, in the same manner as the Latins adopted the designation *liber*, and the Greeks that of βιβλος, from the materials on which it was customary for them respectively to write.

BEVEL, a violent push or stroke. *V.* Jamieson.

BEVER, or BIVVER, to tremble, to vibrate, to quake with fear.

Sax. *befian*, trepidare. BEVER, or BIVVER, a vibration.
“Its a' iv a *bivver*.”

BIBBER, to tremble, to shake. There is a great similarity between this word and Alem. Franc. *bibun*, tremere.

BICKER, *s.* a small wooden dish, or vessel, made of staves and hoops like a tub. Germ. *becher*, a cup. Ital. *biccherre*. “I'll take a stap out o' your *bicker*,” is a common expression in the North ; that is, I'll repress your impertinence, or saucy behaviour.

BID, to invite to a wedding, feast, or funeral ; especially to

the latter ; in which case the invitation is called a *bidding*—probably from Sax. *biddan*, to pray—originally meaning, as Mr. Wilbraham suggests, the offering of prayers for the soul of the deceased. Two or four people, called *bidders*, are sent about to invite the friends to the funeral, and to distribute the mourning. The word was formerly in general use in the sense of *to invite*. It occurs frequently in the New Testament, and Shakspeare makes Shylock say, “I am *bid* forth to supper.”

BIDDABLE, obedient, of a compliant temper ; as a *biddable child*.

BIDDING, or **BIDDEN-WEDDING**, an invitation to a wedding. Some of the Cumbrians, particularly those who are in needy circumstances, have, on the entrance into the married state, this ceremony, at which a pecuniary collection is made among the company for the purpose of setting the wedding pair forward in the world. It is always attended with music and dancing. The practice formerly prevailed in Northumberland also, but is now disused.

BIDE, to bear, to endure. “The pain’s so great, I can’t *bide* it.”

BIG, to build. Sax. *byggan*, ædificare. Isl. *byggj*. Dan. *bygge*. Swed. *bygga*. See **BIGGIN**.

“Ther servauntes be to them unholde
But they can doublin ther rentall ;
To *bigge* hem castles, *bigge* hem holde,
And al such false foul hem befall.”

Chaucer,—*The Plowman’s Tale*.

BIGG, a coarse kind of barley ; properly that variety which has six rows of grain on each ear, though often confounded with what is called *bear*, or four-rowed barley. Isl. *bygg*, barley. Su.-Got. *biug*. Dan. *bygg*. A street in Newcastle is called the Bigg-market.

“And so we entered and wan Logh-wood, where we found the house truly well purveyed for salted beef, malt, *big*, heaver meal, butter and cheese.”—*Account of a Raid in the Borders, in Burn and Nicholson’s Cumberland, Vol. II., p. 177.*

BIGGEN, to recover after lying-in. The gossips regularly wish the lady a good *biggenning*. Is it *to be again*?

BIGGEN, BIGGING, a building; properly a house of a larger size, as opposed to a cottage; but now generally used for a hut covered with mud or turf. Isl. *bigging*, structura.—Swed. *byggning*, an edifice. The word enters largely into the composition of local names in the North.

BILDER, a large wooden mallet, with a long handle, used in husbandry for breaking clods. Hence, observes the author of the Craven Glossary, *balderdash*, may with propriety be called dirt spread by the bilder, alias *bilderdasher*. This etymon is certainly as happy as that of Mr. Malone—the froth or foam made by the barbers in *dashing* their *balls* backwards and forwards in hot water. See BLATHER.

BILDERT, a term of contempt. “Ye little *bildert*.”

BILLIE, BILLY, a companion or comrade, a brother. Germ. *billig*.

BIN, be on. “Shem *bin* ye!” “Shame be on you.”

BINDING, or BINDIN, the contract or hiring for the year; the colliery bond.

BINDING, or BINDIN-MONEY, earnest money given to a collier on being bound, formerly a considerable bonus, but now reduced to 2s. 6d. or 3s.

BING, a bin; as, a wine-*bing*; a corn-*bing*. A bing of lead is 8 cwt.

“You might have sene them throng out of the town,
Like ants when they do spoile a *bing* of corne.”

Surrey's Æneæis, b. iv.

BINK, or BENK, a seat of stones, wood, or sods; especially one made against the front of a house. Sax. *benc*. Dan. *bænk*, a bench, or seat.

BIRK, the birch tree. *Betula alba*. Sax. *birc*. Teut. *berck*.

“Then *byrkis* on athyr sid the way,
That young and thik war growand ner,
He knyt to gidder on sic maner
That men moucht nocht weell throu thaim rid.

The Bruce, b. ii., l. 394.

BIRL, *v.* to make a noise, like the rapid turning of a wheel.

Probably from the sound.

BIRLER, or BURLER, the master of the revels, or person presiding over and directing the feast at a Cumberland bidden-wedding, whose office it is to take care that the drink be duly and plentifully supplied.—*Gloss. of the Westm. and Cumb. Dialect.*

BIRR, or BURR, any rapid, whirling motion, as that of a spinning wheel.

BIRSE, a triangular chisel to make the corner of mortise holes with. A bristle.

BIRST, an attack, also a difficulty. As, “I’ll bide the birst.”

“Doughty Dan o’ the Houlet Hirst,
Thou was aye gude at a *birst* ;
Gude wi’ a bow and better wi’ a speir.”

Fray of Support.

BISHOPBRIG, or BISHOPRIG, Bishopric ; by which name the county of Durham is still called by way of eminence. It was made a Palatinate soon after, if not anterior to, the Norman conquest—the Bishop exercising within the county *jura regalia* as fully as the king did in his palace ; *regalem potestatem in omnibus*, as Bracton (who wrote in the reign of Henry III.) expresses it. Hence the maxim, *Quicquid Rex habet extra Episcopus habet intra*. But most of these princely honours and privileges were divested “at one fell swoop” by the act of a monarch, to whom one is prevented, by respect for royalty, from giving the epithet he deserves.

BISHOP’S-FOOT. When any thing has been burnt to the pan in boiling, or is spoiled in cooking, it is common to say, “the Bishop has set his foot in it, or, it is bishopped.” The author of the Craven Glossary, under *bishopped*, says, “pottage burnt at the bottom of a pan. ‘Bishop’s i’ th’ pot,’ may it not be derived from Bishop Burnet?” That is impossible ; the saying having been in use long before the Bishop was born ! It occurs in Tusser’s Five Hundred

Points of good Husbandry, a well known book ; and also in Tyndale's Obedyence of a Chrysten Man, printed in 1528. The last writer, p. 109, says,

“ When a thyng speadeth not well, we borrow speach and say the *byshope hath blessed it*, because that nothyng speadeth well that they medyll withall. If the podech be burned to, or the meate over rosted, we say *the byshope has put his fote in the potte*, or the byshope hath played the coke, because the byshopes BURN who they lust and whosoever displeaseth them.”

This allusion to the episcopal disposition to *burn* heretics, in a certain reign, presents a satisfactory explanation of the origin of the phrase.

BISPEL, a term of reproach, but not severe ; applied in general to young persons, and charging them with being mischievous rather than vicious.—*Gloss. of the Westm. and Cumb. Dialect.*

BIT, *adj.* little, without the preposition after it ; as, a “ *bit bread*,” a “ *bit bairn*.”

BITCH, an instrument for extracting bore-rods when they break.

BITE, or BIGHT, a bend or curve in a river—like an elbow (a sea phrase, as the *bight* of a warp, &c.) Probably from Sax. *bygan*, flectere.

BITTLE, *v.* to beat, especially hemp, or grain out of gleanings.

BITTLE, *s.* the mallet, or *beetle*, used for the purpose.

BIZON, a show or spectacle of disgrace. Sax. *bysen*, *bysn*, exemplum, exemplar. In unguarded moments, when the *good women* in certain districts of Newcastle, glad of any opportunity of giving free license to their privileged member, indulge in acts of termagancy rivalling the elegancies of the best Billingsgate oratory, it is common to fulminate the object of their resentment with a “ Holy Bizon ;” obviously in allusion to the penitential act of standing in a white sheet, which scandalous delinquents are sometimes enjoined to perform in the church before the whole congregation. In this sense the word seems connected with Teut. *baesinne*, amica.

BIZON, a shame or scandal, any thing monstrous or excessive.

“ Wiv a’ the stravaigin aw wanted a munch,
 An, maw thropple was ready to gizen ;
 So aw went tiv a yell-house, and there teuk a lunch,
 But the reck’ning, me saul ! was a *bizon*.”

Song, Canny Newcassel.

BIZZ, to buzz ; conformable to its Teutonic origin, *bizzen*.

BLACK-A-VIZ’D, dark in complexion—*black-visaged*.

BLACK-BOWWOWERS, bramble-berries—the fruit of the *Rubus fruticosus*.—*North*. See BUMMEL-KITE.

BLACK-FASTING, *s. rigid*, severe fasting.

“ But *black fasting*, as they were born,
 From flesh or fish or other food,
 Drink had they none two days before
 But water won in running flood.”

Battle of Floddon, St. 457.

BLACK-MAIL, protection and forbearance money, which people on the Borders formerly paid to the most notorious marauders—sometimes men of name and power—to be freed from the outrage and plunder that was continued to be perpetrated on the Borders. Though lawless, and generally oppressive, the usage of many ages had sanctioned the practice, so that it was considered neither unjust nor dishonourable ; and from its beneficial effects in securing the forbearance and protection of those to whom it was paid, it was usually submitted to as an indispensable measure. Black-mail, it is said, was levied in Rothbury and Redesdale, in Northumberland, as late as 1720.

BLACK-MONDAY, the first day of going to school after the vacation ; so denominated, no doubt, from the *Black Monday* recorded in our history ; for which see Stowe. The day following is called *Bloody Tuesday*.

BLACK-NEB, a provincial name for the carrion crow, which is thought to be more numerous in the North of England, than in any country in the world.

BLACK-PUDDEN, BLACK-PUDDING, a pudding made of blood, suet, &c., stuffed into the intestines of a pig or sheep. I

take notice of the word because this savoury and piquant delicacy is a standing dish among the common people in the North ; and it affords me an opportunity of rescuing from oblivion, the peculiar cries of the present Newcastle vendors of this *boudin ordinaire*.—"A nice *black-pudden*, man!" "A nice *het pudden*, hinnie!" "A nice *fat pudden*, smoken het, maw jewel!"

BLAKE, yellow, or of a golden colour ; spoken of butter, cheese, &c. Sax. *blæc*. Dut. *bleek*, pale. Hence, the yellow bunting (*emberiza citrinella*) is, in some places, called a *blakeling*.

"*Blake* autumn."—Chatterton.

A wound is said to be *blakening* when it puts on an appearance of healing.

BLAKE, cold, exposed, *bleak*. "Blakelaw."—North.

BLARING, crying vehemently, roaring loud ; applied to peevish children and vulgar drunken noise ; as well as the "music of calves." Dut. *blaaren*.

BLASH, to throw dirt ; also to scatter, to splash ; as the "*water blashed all over*." Germ. *platzen*.

BLASHCANTER, BLASHMENT, any weak and diluting liquor.

BLASHY, thin, poor ; as blashy beer, &c. It also means wet and dirty ; in the sense of plashy. Dr. Jamieson has *blash*, a heavy fall of rain.

"But aw fand maw sel blonk'd when to Lunnen aw gat,
The folks they a' luik'd wishy washy ;
For gowld ye may howk 'till ye're blind as a bat,
For their streets are like wors—brave and *blashy* !"

Song, Canny Newcassel.

BLAST, an explosion of foul air in a coal mine. In less philosophic times, the fatal effects of fire-damp were attributed to the agency of subterraneous demons, the *virunculi montani* of the Swedes and Germans ; one of whom, according to George Agricola, the great metallurgist,—who seems to have been as remarkable for his credulity as his erudition—destroyed an hundred men by the *blast of his poisonous*

breath!—The sage demonologist quoted by Reginald Scott also speaks of the malignity and violence of the goblins who haunted mines.

“They do often slay whole companies of labourers, they do sometimes send inundations that destroy both the mines and miners, they bring noxious and malignant vapours to stifle the laborious workmen: briefly their whole delight and faculty consists in killing, tormenting, and crushing.”

BLATE, *v.* to bleat or bellow. Sax. *blætan*, balare. Dryden uses *blatant*, in the sense of, bellowing as a calf. So Spenser calls detraction, the *blatant beast*. The puritanical Prynne, in his *Histrion-Mastix*, very unceremoniously stigmatises the Church music of the day—the “bleating of brute beasts.”

BLATE, *a.* shy, bashful, timid. Su.-Got. *blode*.

“A toom (empty) purse makes a *blate* merchant.”—*Sc. Proverb*.

“A *blate* cat makes a proud mouse.”—*N. C. Proverb*.

BLATHER, to talk a great deal of nonsense. “He *blathers* and talks,” is a common phrase where much is said to little purpose. A person of this kind is, *by way of pre-eminence*, styled a *blathering hash*. One of my correspondents derives the word from *blatant*, used by Spenser and others; another ingeniously suggests that it may be “from the noise of an *empty bladder*,” but it manifestly appears to me to be from Teut. *blæteren*, to talk foolishly; an etymology supported by Su.-Got. *bladdra*, garrure, and Swed. *bladra*, to babble. Hence, BLATHERDASH, *Balderdash*, idle discourse, silly talk. See BILDER.

BLATTER, to clatter, to make a noise as with the feet.

BLAW, to breathe thick and quick after violent exertion; applied to man or beast, to *blow*. A friend once told me of a Scotch preacher, who having tired himself, and probably his audience, called on the clerk to set a psalm, and give him time to *blaw* a piece. Shakspeare describes Mrs. Page as “sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly.”

BLAW, to blow, to sound a horn. Sax. *blawan*. Ritson has

published the following Lament on the death of Sir Robert de Nevill, Lord of Raby, in 1282 ; alluding to an ancient custom, of offering a stag at the high altar of Durham Abbey on Holy-rood-day, accompanied with the winding of horns. It is, perhaps, the very oldest rhyme of the North.

“ WEL-I-WA, sal ys hornes *blaw*,
 Haly-rude this day ;
 Nou es he dede, and lies law,
 Was wont to *blaw* them ay.”

BLAZE, to take salmon by striking them at night, by torch-light, with a three-pronged and barbed dart, called a LEISTER. I have often seen this dexterous and beautiful mode of taking fish practised in the river Tees. The effect of a torch held over a stream, during a dark night, without being magical, is really astonishing : every fish is rendered visible in places even where the water is some fathoms deep. An animated description of the same custom in Lapland, has been given by Von Buck in his Travels (p. 351), to which the reader is referred.

BLEA, BLEE, bluish, pale, or lead colour. Sax. *bleo*. Germ. *bley*, lead. The word is used to denote a bluish colour like the lips in a frosty morning. It is also applied to the discolouration of the skin by a blow or contusion. In this latter sense it seems allied to Fr. *bleu*. Country housewives speak of “ *blee lint*.”

BLEA-BERRY, BLAY-BERRY, the bilberry, or black whortleberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. Isl. *blaber*. Swed. *blabär*. These berries are sometimes eaten with cream, in the manner of strawberries. They are also made into tarts and jellies.

BLEB, BLOB, a drop of water or bubble. Dut. *bobbel*. Swed. *bubla*. Also a blister, or rising of the skin. Germ. *blaen*, to swell.

BLEDDER, the bladder.

“ A great chorl and a grym, growen as a tonne
 With a face so fat as a ful *bleddere*.”

Piers Plowman's Crede.

BLEE, or BLEA, colour, complexion. An old word ; from Sax. *bleoh*, colour—not yet obsolete.

“ Hyr *bleo* blynketh so bright.”

Love Song in Har. MSS. about the year 1200.

“ Myne herte oppressed is so wonderfully

Onely for him which is so bright of *ble*

Alas ! I trowe I shall him never see !”

Chaucer's Lament. of Mary Mag.

BLEED, to yield ; applied to corn, which is said to “ *bleed well*,” when on thrashing it happens to be very productive. Fr. *bled*.

BLENDINGS, or BLENDLINGS, a mixture of peas and beans. Swed. *blandning*, a medley ; from *blanda*, to mix.

BLIN, to stop, or cause to stop, to cease, to desist. Sax. *blinnan*, cessare, desinere. The word, indeed, occurs in almost all the ancient northern languages, although variously formed. V. Jam.

BLINK, *v.* to smile, to look kindly, but with a modest eye ; the word being generally applied to females. Dan. *blink*, a glimpse. BLINK, *s.* a smile, a glance. “ The blithe *blinks* in her eye”—joy sparkles in her eye.

“ They persit myne hart, his *blenkis* amorous.”

Lyndsay's Dreme.

BLINKARD, BLENKARD, a person near sighted or almost blind.

BLIRT, BLURT, to cry, to make a sudden indistinct or unpleasant noise. “ What's thou *blirtin'* at, lad.”—BLIRT, is also used, both in the north of England and in Scotland, when a candle burns in the socket, and gives an unsteady light—a *blirting light*.

BLOACHER, any large animal. I know not its etymology ; unless it can be connected with *bloat*, in the sense used by Addison,—

“ I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped innocent virgins *bloated* up, and waddling up and down like big-bellied women.”

BLOB, a drop “ *blob ripe*,” very ripe, ready to burst like a drop of water.

BLONK, a blank.—**BLONKED**, disappointed, defeated of expectation. From the verb *blank*, to damp, to obscure, used by Shakspeare—

“ Each opposite that *blanks* the face of joy.”

Hamlet, Act III., Scene 2.

BLOUSY, or **BLOWSY**, red and coarse, wild, disordered, confused. Dr. Johnson has *blowzy*, sun burnt, high coloured.

BLOWER, a fissure in the broken strata of coal, from which a feeder or current of inflammable air discharges, and owing to the explosion of which such heart-rending misfortunes have occurred in so many of our collieries.

“ To give detailed accounts of the tremendous accidents, owing to this cause, would be merely to multiply pictures of death and human misery. The phenomena are always of the same kind. The miners are either immediately destroyed by the explosion, and thrown, with the horses and machinery, through the shaft into the air, the mine becoming, as it were, an enormous piece of artillery, from which they are projected ; or they are gradually suffocated, and undergo a more painful death, from the carbonic acid and azote remaining in the mine after the inflammation of the fire damp ; or what, though it appears the mildest, is, perhaps, the most severe fate, they are burnt or maimed, and often rendered incapable of labour and of healthy enjoyment for life.”—*Sir H. Dary on the Safety Lamp*, p. 3, 4.

BLOWN-MILK, skimmed milk. I suppose from the custom of blowing the cream off by the breath. It is also called *blue milk*, from its colour. *Blawn-milk*, my friend Mr. Kinloch informs me, is used in Scotland to milk that is slightly soured by the air—*winded*.

BLUSH, *s.* a slight resemblance. He has a *blush* of his brother ; that is, he bears a resemblance to him.—It is also used to describe that state of the hands or feet when nearly blistered by hard work or over exercise. “ He walked till his feet were *blusht*.”

BOARDS, the principal excavations in a coal mine, made at right-angles to the winning head-ways.

BOB, a bunch. Isl. *bobbi*, nodus. Fr. *bube*. “ *Bob o’ ribbons*.”

BOBBEROUS, BOBBERSOME, hearty, elated, in high spirits.

BOBBERY, or BUBBERY, a quarrel, noise, or disturbance.

BOBBY, smart, neat, tidy. "The varry *bobby-o*."

BODE, a price or sum bid—an offer at a sale. Germ. *bot*, *licitatio et pretium oblatum*; which Wachter derives from *bieten*, offerre.

BODEN, to be in difficulty. "He's hard *boden*," *i. e.* He is in straightened circumstances.

BODWORD, an ill-natured errand. An old word for an ominous message. Su.-Got. and Isl. *bodword*, edictum, mandatum.

BOGGLE, or BÖGLE, BOGGLE-BO, a spectre or ghost, a nursery bug-bear.—*North.* and *Dur.* Celtic, *bwg*, a goblin. Welsh, *bogelu*, to affright—*bugul*, fear. In *West.* and *York.* the word is BOGGARD, or BOGGART.

"My mammy bid me gan to bed,
My daddy he said, 'No,'
My mammy said, if I wad na gan,
She would fetch the *Boggle-Bo*"—*N. C. Song.*

"Swyth beggar *bogill* haist the away."
Lyndsay's three Estaitis.

BOGGLE *about the stacks*, a favourite pastime among young people in the country villages, in which one hunts several others between the *stacks* in a farm yard. The diversion was formerly called *barley break*, or *barley brake*, and was once an attractive amusement for persons of both sexes "in life's rosy prime."

"At e'en, at the gloaming, nae swankies are roaming,
'Bout *stacks*, wi' the lasses at *bogle* to play."
Flowers of the Forest.

BOGIE, the tram, or truck, used by the Newcastle Quayside cartmen.

BOKE, to belch, to vomit. Sax. *bealcan*. Dut. *boken*. See BOWK.

"He bigan Benedicite with a *bolke*
And his brest knakked
And raxed and rored
And rutte to the laste."—*Piers Plowman.*

BOLDON BUKE, BOLDON BOOK, an ancient survey of all the lands within the County Palatine of Durham, held in demesne, or by tenants in villenage ; taken in the year 1183 by order of Bishop Hugh Pudsey. This ambitious prelate, styled by Lambarde, "the joly Byshop of Durham," exercised all the state of a sovereign in his own Palatinate, in which there were many royal rights ; and probably it was in some degree in consequence of these exclusive privileges, that, when the Conqueror's General Census, or Domesday Book, was made, the bishopric of Durham was not included ; though the bishop's property, as a tenant in capite, in other counties, is specifically mentioned in that great national record. The Boldon Book, therefore, forms a valuable Supplement to Domesday ; and is of great importance to the See of Durham, having been frequently appealed to and admitted as evidence, on the part of succeeding Bishops, to ascertain their property and seigniorial rights. Besides its value to the topographer, it is highly interesting to the antiquary and historian. It tends greatly to elucidate the English tenures, manners, and customs of the twelfth century ; and contains many words which are not to be found in Du Cange, or any of his continuators.— This venerable record derived its name from the services of the manor of Boldon being the first which occur in this compilation of the great rental of Hugh Pudsey.

BOLE-HILLS, a provincial term for heaps of metallic scoria, which are often met with in the lead mine districts. They are the remains of an ancient and very simple mode of smelting lead by wood fires, on hills, in the open air. Although the nature of mining, till very recent times, was but imperfectly understood, it is clear that the Saxons, as well as the Romans, worked mines in different parts of our island, and frequently made use of lead in works of ecclesiastical magnificence. Roman pigs, or masses, of lead are exhibited in the Gallery of Antiquities in the British Museum.

BOLL, BOLE, the usual corn measure in the North—in some places, two bushels ; in others, six. It is common in Scotland, where it varies in quantity, in different sorts of grain ; but, I believe, it is utterly unknown in the south of England.

BOLL, BOLE, the body or trunk of a tree. Su.-Got. *bol*.

BO-MAN, a hobgoblin or kidnapper. V. Todd's John. *bo*.

BONDAGER, a cottager, or servant in husbandry, who has a house for the year, at an under rent, and is entitled to the produce of a certain quantity of potatoes. For these advantages he is bound to work, or to find a substitute, when called on, at a fixed rate of wages, lower than is usual in the country. In Northumberland much of this work is performed by the female part of the family, or by children. Swed. *bonddrång*, a farmer's man, a young peasant. This *bondage service*, the expediency of which economists have doubted, may be referred to the *villénage* tenure of a more barbarous period. In the ancient feudal ages, the land was generally cultivated by three sorts of persons—the *small allodial* tenants, who, though originally freemen, and capable of disposing of their estates, sometimes elected, for the sake of protection, to become the vassals of their more powerful neighbours—the *villeins*, who held on condition of performing such servile works as the lord required, or their tenure was burdened with—and the *serfs*, or villeins *regardant*, who were literally slaves attached to the soil, and, together with their wives and children, transferred with it by purchase. In cases of great poverty and distress, it seems that it was not uncommon for freemen in this country to sell themselves as slaves. Thus, in 1069, Simeon of Durham relates that there was a dreadful famine in England, particularly in Northumberland and the adjacent provinces, and that some sold themselves into perpetual slavery, that they might in some way sustain a miserable life. Many modes by which a man, in a state of villénage, might acquire his freedom, are enumerated by Glanville,

and in *The Mirror*. Before writing was much known, the enfranchisement was accompanied by great publicity and ceremony ; but when it became common, the act was done by *deed*. The form for the emancipation of serfs is minutely described in the laws of the Conqueror ; and various later grants and manumissions may be seen in Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 416 et seq. One of these is remarkable—being an enfranchisement of two villeins for the soul of the Abbot of Bath.

BONNY, beautiful, pretty, handsome, cheerful. Dr. Johnson derives this northern word from Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good. If this be the etymon, it may have passed to the Scotch from the French ; with whom, before the Union, the inhabitants of Scotland were closely connected. Through this channel our border country has derived much of its language. Bonny, however, has been viewed by some as allied to Gael. *boigheach*, *boidheach*, pretty. The word is of frequent occurrence in the plays of Shakspeare, who appears to have understood it in all its different meanings.

“ We say that Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A cherry lip, a *bonny* eye, a passing pleasing tongue.”

Richard III.

“ Match to match I have encountered him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the *bonny* beast he lov'd so well.”

Henry VI.

“ Then sigh not so but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*.”

Much Ado about Nothing.

BOODIES, the same as BABBY BOODIES ; which see.

BOON, a service or bonus, done by a tenant to his landlord, or a sum of money paid as an equivalent. The remains of the ancient *bondagium*, or villenage servitude ; from Sax. *bond*, bonds or fetters. LOVE-BOON, voluntary labour.

BOON-DAYS, days works, which the tenants of some manors are obliged, or *bound*, to perform for the benefit of their lord gratis. Vast quantities of land in the northern counties,

particularly in Cumberland, are held under lords of manors by *customary* tenure, subject to the payment of fines and heriots, and the performance of various duties and services on the *boon days*. Spelman, vo. *precaria*, refers to “*BIDEN DAYS*, quod Sax. *Dies precarias* sonat, nam *bidden* est orare et *precari* ;” and gives a curious extract from the Great Book of the Monastery of Battel, where the custom is plainly set forth.

BOOR, BOUR, or BOWER, the parlour, or inner chamber through the kitchen, in country houses, in which the head person of the family generally sleeps, It is undoubtedly to be referred immediately to Sax. *bur*, which bears exactly the same sense. The analogy between this term, and Isl. *bur*, a little dwelling, from *bouan*, to dwell, is striking. Spenser uses *bower*, for a lady’s apartment, such as we now call a closet or cabinet. Fair Rosamond’s *bower*, at Woodstock, is familiar to every reader.

“ What Alison, heres thou not Absolon
That chanteth thus under our *boures* wal ?”
Chaucer,—The Miller’s Tale.

BOORDLY, BUIRDLY, stout, strong, robust ; also stately, noble looking.

BOORLY, rough, unpolished—*boorish*. Teut. *boer*. Sax. *bure*, a boor.

BOOR-TREE, or BOUR-TREE, the elder tree. I have heard this explained as the *boor’s tree*—growing in cottage-garths, hedges, &c. But see BUR-TREE.

BOOSE, an ox or cow’s stall, where the cattle stand all night in winter. It is now more generally used for the upper part of the stall, where the fodder lies. Sax. *bosg*. Isl. *bas*. Swe. *bas*.

BOOT, BOTE, or BUTE, *s.* something given to equalize an exchange, or in addition. In a former edition of this work, I gave old Fr. *bote*, help, advantage, as a probable derivation ; but I think, on further consideration, that the word

has been adopted from the Saxon expression, to *bote*, compensationis gratiâ, insuper, ex abundanti.

BOOTED BREAD, *bolted bread*, bread made of bolted or sifted meal, and better than the common household bread—sometimes with a mixture of rye. Boot may be derived from Germ. *beuteln*, to sift.

BOOT-HALER, a freebooter, robber, or marauder.

BOOTHER, BOODER, or BOWDER, a hard flinty stone, rounded like a bowl. A boulderstone. *V. Todd's John. boulder*, and *boulder-stones*.

BOOTHMAN, the ancient name for a corn merchant.

BORROWED-DAYS, BORROWING-DAYS, the three last days of March.

“ March said to Aperil,
There lie three hogs (sheep) upon yon hill
If ye will lend me days three
I'll find a way to gar them dee.
The first day shall be wund and weet,
The second day shall be snaw and sleet,
And or the third day shall be past and gane
The silly poor hogs will come drooping hame.”

Northern Popular Rhyme.

These days being generally stormy, our forefathers, as my friend Dr. Jamieson remarks, have endeavoured to account for this circumstance by pretending that March borrowed them from April, that he might extend his power so much longer. The superstitious will neither borrow nor lend any thing on any of these days, lest the article should be employed for evil purposes.

BOSS, empty, hollow, exhausted. Teut. *bosse*, umbo. Jamieson.

BOTTOM-BOARD, the trap in the bottom of a coal-waggon.

BOTTOM-ROOM, a vulgar term for a single seat in a pew. In Dr. Jamieson's Supplement to his Scottish Dictionary, vo. *bottom*, “the breech, the seat in the human body,” the author states that he has not observed that the word is used in this sense in England. It is, however, very common in all our Northern counties.

BOUGHT, a fold where ewes are milked or put. Teut. *bocht*.
Sc. *bught*.

“ Will ye gae to the ewe *buchts*, Marion,
And wear in the sheep wi’ me ?
The sun shines sweet, my Marion,
But not half sae sweet as thee.”—*Sc. Song*.

BOUGHT-BREAD, bread of a finer quality bolted by the baker, in opposition to a coarser kind made at home.

BOUGHT-CLOTH, the cloth used in sifting or temsing meal ; a bolting cloth.

BOUK, *v.* to wash linen ; or rather to steep or soak it in lye of a particular description, with a view of whitening and sweetening it.—BOUK, *s.* the lye used on the occasion. Ital. *bucato*, lye to wash with. But see Jam. Supp, *boukin-washing*. *Buck* is used by Shakspeare, as well for the liquor in which clothes are washed as for the clothes themselves. Every one remembers the ludicrous adventure of Falstaff, in the great *buck-basket*. The process of bouking linen, adopted by the older Northumbrian house-wives, would, I fear, be considered too coarse and homely for their more southern neighbours to imitate, and therefore I refrain from particularizing it.

BOUK, BOWK, bulk, quantity, or size ; the body of a tree. Su.-Got. *bolc*. Chaucer uses *bouke*, for the trunk of the human body, and in this sense it is yet used in some of the more remote parts of Northumberland—

“ The clotted blood, for any leche-craft
Corrumpeth, and is in his *bouke* ylaft,
That neyther veine-blood, ne ventousing,
Ne drinke of herbes ben his helping.”

Chaucer,—The Knight’s Tale.

Mr. Tyrwhitt says, it is probably from Sax. *buce*, venter. The correspondent term in Swed. is *buk*.

BOUN, BOWNE, *bound*, destined, engaged, about to go to some place, or to do something. According to Dr. Jamieson, from Su.-Got. *boa*, to prepare, to make ready, of which *boen*,

or *boin*, is the participle. The word is used in Sir Walter Scott's Poems, *passim*.

“ Off all his bruderys men in wer,
He gert upon their best maner
With many men *bowne* thaim to ga
In Ingland for to bryn and sla.”

The Bruce, b. xiv., l. 21.

“ And bad hem alle be *bowne*
Beggars and othere
To wenden with hem to Westmynstere.”

Piers Plowman, l. 1202.

BOURD, *v.* to jest.—BOURD, *s.* a jest. Old Fr. *bourd*. This is one of our oldest words, as Mr. Todd remarks, and is still used in the north of England.

“ That that I spake, I sayd it in my *bourd*.”

Chaucer,—*The Manciple's Prologue*.

“ Na schir I dar nocht speik ane word
To plaine on preistis is na *bourd*.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

BOUT, a contest or struggle ; especially when applied to a jovial meeting of the legitimate sons of Bacchus.

BOUT, a northern pronunciation of *but*. *V.* Todd's John. *but*.

BOWDIKITE, or BOWLEY-KITE, a corpulent person, probably from a bowl, round. The term most frequently betokens contempt, and is often applied to a mischievous child, or an insignificant person.

BOWELL-HOLE, a small aperture in a barn, a perforation through a wall for giving light or air. *V.* Jam. Supp. *boal*.

BOWER. *See* BOOR.

BOWERY, plump, buxom ; generally applied to a young female in great health. *Bowery* and *buxom* are, in reality, the same word ; both referable to Sax. *bocsum*, obediens, morigerus, flexibilis ; in old English *boughsome*, *i. e.* (according to H. Tooke) easily *bended* or *bowed* to one's will, or obedient. In an old form of the marriage ceremony in a MS. Rituale in Usum Sarum, circa 1450, the bride promised “ to be *boner* & *buxū*.” *V.* Astle on Writing, tab. xxvii., p. 150, specimen 15.

Bowk, Bouk, to eructate, to belch. “*Bowking* full ;’ a state of repletion. An old English word. “He *bocketh* lyke a churle.”—*Palsgrave*. See BOKE.

BOWLING-MATCH, a game with bowls made of stone—not on *bowling-greens*, but, to the great annoyance of travellers, on the highways from village to village.

Box, a club or society instituted for benevolent or charitable purposes, and possessing a common chest, or box :—partners in the money deposited in this box ; and derived from that circumstance, as *bank* is from *bench*, on which money was placed, weighed, &c. The oldest institution of the kind, which I have been able to trace, is that of the keelmen of Newcastle and the neighbourhood ; who, on the “head meeting day,” after assembling at their hospital, walk in procession through the principal streets of the town, attended by a band of music. Much greater interest was formerly manifested in this business by the parties concerned, who made it a point of honourable emulation to rival each other in the grandeur of their apparel ; especially in the *pea-jacket*, the sky-blue stockings, the long-quartered shoes, and large silver buckles. Cold was the heart of that female, old or young, connected with the “Keel lads o’ coaly Tyne,” who could look unmoved on such a spectacle.

BRABBLEMENT, a noisy quarrel, or indecent wrangling. Dut. *brabbelen*, to mingle confusedly. *Brabble* occurs in Shakspeare, in more instances than one.

BRACK, to break. Sax. *brecan*, frangere. Sc. *brak*, *Brack*, broke.

BRACKEN, or BRECKEN, fern. In Smoland, in Sweden, the female fern is called *braeken*. Sw. *stotbraakin*. *In* is a termination in Gothic, denoting the female gender. V. Jamieson. It was formerly supposed that “fern seed” was only obtainable at the exact hour of the night on which Saint John the Baptist was born ; and the superstitious believed that if they gathered it at that particular

time, it would endow them with the power of walking invisible.

“Nay, by my faith, I think you are more indebted to the night than to *fern seed*, for your walking invisible.”—*Shak. Hen. IV.*

BRAD, to resemble. Mr. Hunter says to *breed*. She breeds of him, she resembles him, or she favours of him, another colloquialism, and sometimes she favours him. Ray was of the same opinion. But the sense, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, is precisely the same with that of Isl. *bregd-a*, *bregth-a*, Su.-Got. *braa*, verbs denoting the resemblance of children, in disposition, to their progenitors. *Bregdur barni til aettar*, progenitoribus suis *quisque* fere similis est G. Andr. p. 38. *V. Ihre*, vo. *Braa*. The latter writer views Isl. *brag-ur*, *mos*, *affectio*, *modus agendi*, as the radical term.

—“Since Frenchmen are so *braid*,
Marry that will, I’ll live and die a maid.”

Shak.—*All’s Well that Ends Well.*

The Commentators have mistaken the meaning of this passage. Mr. Steevens refers to *bred*, an Anglo-Saxon word, signifying *fraus*, *astus*; but it has no relation. The error also occurs in Todd’s Johnson.

BRAE, a bank or declivity; any sloping, broken ground. Welch, *bre*.

BRAFFAM, **BRAUGHAM**, a collar for a draught horse; sometimes made of old stockings stuffed with straw. Gael. *braighaidain*, a collar; from *braigh*, the neck. Sc. *brecham*. **BRAGGET**, a drink made of the wort of ale and *mead*, mixed together and spiced.

BRAID, broad. Sax. *brad*, *latus*. This is the old English, and still the Northern and Scotch pronunciation.

“Syne in the more thai entryt thar,
It was bathe hey and lang and *braid*.”—*The Bruce.*

“Bessie with the *braid* apron,” was a familiar epithet applied to Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Dacre, the wife of

Lord William Howard (Belted Will), whose *broad* lands swelled the fortunes of this younger brother, the progenitor of the families of Carlisle and Corby.

BRAID, to nauseate, to belch ; hence *upbraid* ; also a sudden burst of impetuosity, wonder, or surprise. Probably from Islandic, *bragd*, a sudden motion. The word is used by Wiclif, in Luke ix. 42, where our version uses *tare* ; but he probably used *brayed* in the sense of *beat*, which the Greek word *συνεπαγαγεν*, would equally allow.

BRAID-BAND, corn laid out in the sheaf on the band, and spread out to dry after rain, *i. e.* abroad on the band. The phrase occurs in Scotland ; and Mr. Kinloch informs me that it is also used there in a figurative sense ; as, *it's in the braid-band* ; *i. e.* the thing is ready for being finally worked off.

BRAIDS, BREDS, scales. In general use among the lower class of farmers in Northumberland.

BRAIRD, or BREARD, the first appearance of a plant above ground ; more especially the tender blades of springing corn. Sax. *brord*, frumenti spicæ.

BRAKE, a heavy harrow used for *breaking* large clods of earth on rough fallow land. *V. Nares' Gloss.* for other significations.

BRANDED, having a mixture of red and black. Dut. *branden*.

BRANDER, *v.* to broil, to grill. Teut. *branden*, to burn.—

BRANDER, or BRANDER-IRON, the instrument on which the meat is *brandered*, or grilled—a gridiron.

BRAND-IRONS, irons used for supporting the wood in a wood fire. See END-IRONS ; and Skin. *andirons*.

BRANGLING, a name given to a species of trout caught in the rivers in Northumberland, where salmon is found, particularly in the Tyne. Early in the year they are seen about three inches long, but in the course of a few months increase to six or seven inches ; after which, they are rarely found any larger. Like the salmon-smelt and whitling, they have no spawn. Some authors suppose them to be

only the fry of the common salmon ; but Pennant gives several good reasons for considering them a distinct species, They are faintly barred or *branded* on the sides ; hence, perhaps, the name. Dr. Jamieson traces it to Isl. *branda*, *trutta minima*, whence *brand-koed*, *foetura truttarum*. *V. Supplement*, vo. *branlie*.

BRANDLING, a small worm found in beds of dung and tan ; a good bait, after being cleansed in moss, for trout ; probably so called from being used in fishing for the brandling species.

BRANDRETH, or BRANDRITH, an iron tripod fixed over the fire to support a pot or kettle. A gridiron, *Brand-isen*, and *brandred*, are Saxon names of the sustentaculum ferreum, fulcrum focarium, or trivet, used for supporting wood and fire-vessels on a hearth. Dan. *brandrith*, is cognate.

BRANDY-SNAPS, a small cake of ginger-bread. Probably *brand-schnap*, from being burnt, not from the real or supposed presence of brandy.

BRANK, *v.* to hold up the head affectedly, to put a bridle or restraint on any thing. Ital. *branca*, a claw or fang,—or by metonymy, a gripe : *brancare*, to seize. This word gives me an opportunity of introducing another of kindred import—the BRANKS, an instrument formerly kept in the Mayor's Chamber, Newcastle, for the punishment of "chiding and scolding women," and still preserved in the Justice Room in the Manors. It is made of iron, fastens round the head like a muzzle, and has a spike to insert in the mouth so as effectually to silence the offensive organ within. Ungallant, and unmercifully severe, as this species of torture seems to be, Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, much prefers it to the cucking stool, which, he says, "not only endangers the health of the party, but also gives the tongue liberty 'twixt every dip." See an engraving of Robert Sharp, an officer of the Corporation of Newcastle, leading Ann Biddestone through the town, with a *pair of branks* on her head, in Gardiner's *England's Grievance Discovered*, orig. edit. p. 110 ; copied by Brand,

in plate of Miscellaneous Antiquities, Vol. II., p. 47. On referring to Wachter, I find *prangen*, cogere, premere, coarctare. Hence, he says, the pillory is vulgarly called *pranger*, from the yoke, or collar, in which the neck of the culprit, thus exposed to public shame, is held. "Muzzle 'er, muzzle 'er, put 'er on the *branks*," is yet, I regret to say, occasionally to be heard in the good town where I reside. The following is found in the records of the Kirk Session of Stirling for 1600 :—

"Compeared Margaret Wilsone, spous to Duncan Bennet, quha be sufficient tryel is fund ane abusar and blasphemar of hir husband, of the elderis of the kirk and her nychburis, mony and diviris tymes, nocht onlie in the day lycht, bot in the nycht, nochwithstanding of mony admonitionis, she has recavit of the elderis of the kirk to abstein thirfra, and therefer the bretherein of the kirk thinkis meit that the bailleis put her in the *brankis*, in the nather end of the toun, in the scyht of her nychbouris, quherby she may be movit to abstain fra the lyk offences in tymes coming, with certificatione gyf the lyk be fund in hir hereafter, that the bailleis will be desyrit to put hir in the *govis*."

BRANKS, a sort of bridle used by country people on the Borders.—*North*. Mr. Culley, of Fowberry Tower, who kindly furnished me with an extensive MS. list of local words, thus describes it : "a halter for leading or riding a horse, when the head-stool is made of hemp or birch twigs, and the piece that goes over the nose of two pieces of wood united by hemp or leather-thongs, and a hempen or birch-shank." According to Shaw's Gaelic Dictionary, *brancas* is a bridle. See Kilian, under *pranghe*, *muyl-pranghe*.

BRAN-NEW, BRAND-NEW, BRAND-SPANDER-NEW, quite new ; any thing fresh from the maker's hand ; bearing, as it were, his *brand*, or mark, upon it. Often applied to clothes to denote the shining glossy appearance given by passing a hot iron over them. Teut. *brand-new*. Dut. *brand nieuw*. Shakspeare uses "*fire new arms*," and "*fire new fortune*." In like manner, a country blacksmith, on

seeing an honourable Baronet's bride for the first time, exclaimed, "it's Sir John L——, with his *fire new* wife!"

BRANT, steep. *See* BRENT.

BRASH, or WATER-BRASH, *s.* a sudden sickness, with acid rising in the mouth; as in the heart-burn. *V.* Wachter, *brassen*. My worthy friend, Mr. Turner, suggests a *bursting forth of water*; from burst, often pronounced *brast*; at least in Cheshire; where, he says, he has heard this rustic invitation: "Come, surs, eight (*i. e.* eat)." "I can eight no more, I'm welly (well nigh, almost) brosten." "Eh, surs, I wud I had aught to *brast* ye wi'."

BRASH, *a.* hasty, impetuous; a corruption, probably, of *rash*.

BRASHY, small, delicate in constitution, subject to frequent bodily indisposition, or weakness. *V.* Jam. *brash*. Soft stone is also said to be *brashy*.

BRASS, money, riches. The word, of course, for wealth when *brass* was the standard; as *æs* was in Rome; *αργυριον* in the cotemporary, but more advanced, states of Greece; *de l'argent* now in France; and *gold* in England. In the North, a wealthy person is said to have plenty of brass.

BRASSES, Pyrites, which are often found mixed up with the coal in such abundance, as to render it almost unsaleable for fuel.

BRAST, burst, broken. Sax. *burstan*. Not obsolete, as stated in Todd's Johnson.

BRAT, a rag, a child's bib, a coarse apron. Sax. *bratt*, panniculus. It is also often used to express clothing in general; as in the well-known phrase, "a bit and a *brat*." *Brat*, in Irish, signifies a cloak, mantle, or covering. Chaucer uses the word to signify a mean or coarse covering—

———"for ne had they but a shete
Which that they might wrappen hem in a-night,
And a *bratt* to walken in by day-light."

The Chanone's Yemanne's Tale.

BRAT, the film on the surface of some liquids; as, for instance, that which appears on boiled milk when cooled, or beer

when sour. It is also applied to the crust formed after rain on the surface of the land.

BRAT, a turbot. In the Newcastle fish market, the hallibut is called a turbot.

BRATCHET, a contemptuous epithet ; generally applied to an ill-behaved child ; and similar in that sense to whelp. Fr. *Bratchet*, a slow hound.

BRATTISH, a wooden partition (a brattice), used for the purpose of ventilation in coal mines. It is also applied to any slight partition dividing rooms ; and sometimes to the high back of the seat placed near the kitchen fire, formerly common in farm and ale houses, and more frequently called the *lang settle*.

BRATTLE, *v.* to make a clattering noise, to sound like thunder.

—BRATTLE, *s.* a clattering noise, a clap of thunder.

BRAUTINGS, *s.* a dish formerly prepared for mowers in the hay-harvest, and carried to them in the field ; it consisted of wheaten cakes baked on the girdle, with slices of new cheese between them. When sufficiently baked, they were cut into squares, and eaten with melted butter and sugar. It is a repast on Midsummer eve, and also on St. Thomas' night.—*Ex relatione mulieris ætatis suæ* 99. Grose has *braughwham*, a Lancashire dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together.

BRAVE, very, as “ brave and blashy ;” very dirty.

BRAVELY, in excellent health—however deficient in courage.

BRAW, finely clothed, handsome. Teut. *brauwe*, ornatus.

The word is also used in the sense of brave, clever, worthy, excellent, strong. Swed. *braf*, good—*en braf karl*, a good man.

“ Waes ! Archy lang was hale an' rank, the king o' laddies braw—

His wrist was like an anchor shank, his fist was like the claw.”

Song,—Bold Archy Drowned.

BRAWLY, very well, in good health, finely. Swed. *braf*, well

—*han mår braf*, he is well.

BRAWN, a boar killed and prepared for the table by salt and other condiments ; also a common northern name for the live animal. *V. Tooke, brawn, Vol. II. p. 79.*

“ And there her grace sits mumping,
Like an old ape eating a *brawn*.”

Beaum. & Flet.—Mad Lover.

The late Mr. Ellis, of Otterbourne, to whom I was indebted for several additional articles to this Glossary, was of opinion that we should here read *prawn* ; it being, as he justly remarked, much more natural for the ape to eat a small shell-fish than a boar. I have referred to the original folio of 1647, where it is *brawn* ; but the mistakes in that book are so numerous that I am not inclined, on its authority, to question the propriety of this, at least very plausible, amendment. One modern edition reads *eating brawn*.

“ The *Brawn* of Brancepath,” to borrow the description and remarks of my friend, the late Mr. Surtees, “ was a formidable animal, which made his lair on Brandon Hill, and walked the forest in ancient undisputed sovereignty from the Wear to the Gaunless. The marshy, and then woody, vale, extending from Croxdale to Ferry-wood, was one of the brawn’s favourite haunts, affording roots and mast, and the luxurious pleasure of volutation. Near Cleves-cross, Hodge of Ferry, after carefully marking the boar’s track, dug a pitfall, slightly covered with boughs and turf, and then toling on his victim by some bait to the treacherous spot, stood armed with his good sword across the pitfall—

“ At once with hope and fear his heart rebounds !”

“ At length the gallant brute came trotting on his onward path, and seeing the passage barred, rushed headlong on the pitfall. The story has nothing very improbable, and something like real evidence still exists. According to all tradition, the rustic champion of Cleves sleeps beneath a

coffin-shaped stone in Merrington church-yard, rudely sculptured with the instruments of his victory, a sword and spade on each side of a cross."

BRAY, to beat, to pound, to reduce to powder. Sax. *bracan*.

This word, although found in all our dictionaries, is peculiar to the North in the sense in which it is used there.

BREA, BREE, or BROO, the brink or bank of a river, the steep face of a hill. Gael. and Welsh, *bre*, a hill. *Brae* is used in Scotland in a similar sense.

" We looked down the other side
And saw come branking ower the *brae*,
Wi' Sir John Forster for their guide,
Full fifteen hundred men and mae."

Raid of the Reidswyre.

BREAKER, BRIKKER, a fissure produced in the roof of the mine, from the pressure on removing the pillar.

BRECKEN, BRICKEN, to bridle up, or to hold up the head.

BRECKEN, BRACKEN, fern.

BREDE, *s.* breadth or extent. An old English word from the Saxon, *bræd*, broad. See ABREDE. Bracton uses *brede* for broad; and in that sense I found it in an English indenture, temp. Richard III.

BREDE, the northern pronunciation of *bread*, at the present day—

" Up wi' leede, and down wi' *brede*,
Is what we drink at Wardale hede."

And evidently the original sound of the word.

" Schir, be Godis *breid* that tale is verie trew."

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

" We have not half our fil of *brede*."

Yewain and Gawin.

" And if I telle any tales,
Thei taken hem togideres
And doon me fastes frydayes
To *breed* and to watre."

Piers Plowman, l. 2818.

It also means employment, as, "He's out o' *brede*, poor man."

BREEKS, the old, and still vulgar name, for the lower habiliments. Sax. *bræc*, *braccæ*, breeches. V. Thomson, *breeches*.

“ The bridegroom gaed thro’ the reel,
And his *breeks* cam trodling down,
And his *breeks* cam trodling down ;
And aye the bride she cried—
Tie up your leathern whang,
Tie up your leathern whang.”—*Old Scots Ballad*.

It is proper to mention, that, before the invention of braces, the gentlemen’s “smalls” were usually supported by a leathern *whang*, or belt, round the waist.

BREME, BRIM, *v.* to desire the male ; applied to a sow when *maris appetens*. Teut. *bremen*, ardere desiderio.—BREME, BRIM, BRIMMING, *s.* ardens in venerem.

BREME, cold, bleak, severe, fierce. Sax. *bremman*, to rage, Not used, Dr. Johnson says ; but I have often heard it in the North ; especially in Yorkshire.

“ Besyde him come than syr Gawayne,
Breme as eny wilde bore.”—*La Morte Arthure*.

“ He was ware of Arcite and Palemon,
That foughten *breme*, as it were bolles two.”
Chaucer,—*The Knight’s Tale*.

BRENT, BRANT, steep, difficult of ascent ; as a *brent brow*, a steep hill. It also means consequential, pompous in one’s walk ; as “you seem very *brent* this morning,” *i. e.* you put on all your consequence. A game cock is said to be *brent*. Loftiness appears to enter into all the meanings of the word.—Isl. *brattr*, acclivis, arduus. Swed. *brant*, steep. A *brent brow* is used to describe a high smooth forehead. In this sense we find it in the well-known Scotch song, John Anderson, my Jo—

“ John Anderson, my jo, John,
When we were first acquent
Your locks were like the raven ;
Your bonnie brow was *brent*.”

BRERE, BREAR, to sprout, to prick up as grain does when it first germinates. Bishop Kennett, in his MS. Glossary,

among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum (No. 1098), has to *brere*, or to be *brered*, as corn just coming up. See BRAIRD, or BREARD.

BREWIS, a large thick crust of bread put into the pot where salt beef is boiling and nearly ready ; it imbibes a portion of the fat, and when swelled out is no unpalatable dish. *Brewis* is also common in Hallamshire, where, Mr. Hunter informs me, the bread used in the preparation of the dish is commonly of oats. After this, I need hardly remark that my late venerable friend, Mr. Wilbraham, was mistaken in thinking that it is used only in Cheshire and Lancashire. The probable etymon of the word is *briwas*, the Saxon plural of *briw*, sorbitio ; though a learned correspondent of mine derives it from the Greek *βρωσις* ; which he also considers, I think justly, as the original of the Scotch *brose*.

BREWSTER, a brewer. Hence the Brewster Sessions, when publicans receive their licenses.

“ *Brewsters and backsters,
Bochiers and cokes.*”—*Piers Plowman*, l. 1514.

BRIAN. *To brian an oven*, is to keep fire at the mouth of it ; either to give light or to preserve the heat. Teut. *brennan*, to burn.

BRIDE-ALE, the marriage feast at a rustic wedding. Sax. *bryd eald*.

“ At every *bride-ale* would be sing and hoppe.”

Chaucer,—*The Coke's Tale*.

The day of marriage has always been, and it is to be hoped—in spite of disconsolate old maids and love-crossed bachelors—will ever continue to be, a time of festivity. Among the rustics in Cumberland it glides away amidst music, dancing, and revelry. Early in the morning, the bridegroom, attended by his friends on horseback, proceeds in a gallop to the house of the bride's father. Having alighted, he salutes her, and then the company breakfast together. This repast concluded, the whole nuptial

party depart in cavalcade order towards the church, accompanied by a fiddler, who plays a succession of tunes appropriate to the occasion. Immediately after the performance of the ceremony the company retire to some neighbouring *ale-house*, and many a flowing bumper of home-brewed is quaffed to the health of the happy pair. Animated with this earthly nectar, they set off full speed towards the future residence of the bride, where a handkerchief is presented to the first who arrives. In some of the country villages in the county of Durham, after the connubial knot is tied, a ribbon is proposed as the subject of contention either for a foot or a horse race,—supposed to be a delicate substitution for the bride's garter, which used to be taken off while she knelt at the altar; and the practice being anticipated, the garter was generally found to do credit to her taste and skill in needle work. In Craven, where this singular sport also prevails, whoever first reaches the bride's habitation, is ushered into the bridal chamber; and after having performed the ceremony of turning down the bed clothes, returns, carrying in his hand a tankard of *warm ale*, previously prepared, to meet the bride; to whom he triumphantly offers his humble beverage, and by whom, in return, he is presented with the ribbon, as the honourable reward of his victory. Another ancient marriage ceremony of the same sort, still observed in the remote parts of Northumberland, is that of *riding for the kail*, where the party, after kissing the bride, set off at full speed on horseback to the bridegroom's house; the winner of the race receiving the *kail*, or dish of spice broth, as the chief prize.

“ Four rustic fellows wait the while
 To kiss the bride at the church stile :
 Then vig'rous mount their felter'd steeds—
 —To scourge them going, head and tail,
 To win what country call ‘ the *kail*.’ ”

Chicken's Collier's Wedding.

BRIDE-CAKE, the cake provided on the occasion of a wedding

—a remnant of the ancient mode of solemnizing a marriage by confarreation. In some places in the North, it is customary, after the bridal party leave the church, to have a thin currant-cake, marked in squares, though not entirely cut through. A clean cloth being spread over the head of the bride, the bridegroom stands behind her, and breaks the cake. Thus hallowed, it is thrown up and scrambled for by the attendants, to excite prophetic dreams of love and marriage, and is said, by those who pretend to understand such things, to have much more virtue than when it is merely put nine times through the ring. This custom is generally prevalent in Scotland. *V. Jam. Supp. breaking bread on the bride's head.*

BRIDE-SPURS, spurs allotted to the best runner after the marriage ceremony.—*North.*

BRIDE-WAIN, a custom in Cumberland and Northumberland where the friends of a new married couple assemble together in consequence of a previous invitation (sometimes actually by public advertisement in the newspapers), and are treated with cold pies, frumenty, and ale. The company afterwards join in all the various pastimes of the country, and at the conclusion, the bride and bridegroom are placed in two chairs, the former holding a pewter dish on her knee, half covered with a napkin. Into this dish every one present, high and low, makes it a point to put something; and these offerings occasionally amount to a considerable sum. I suppose it has obtained the name of *wain*, from a very ancient custom, now obsolete in the North, of presenting a bride, who had no great stock of her own, with a *wain* or waggon load of articles of use and luxury. On this occasion the wain was crowned with boughs and flowers, and the horses or oxen which drew it decorated with bride-favours.—In some parts of the North Riding of Yorkshire, *bride-wain* was the train of carts that conveyed the goods of the bride, whether presented or not, to her future home. A farmer's daughter was married

from Thornton, into the neighbourhood of Malton, about forty-five years ago, whose *bride-wain* consisted of twenty carts.

BRIG, BRIGG, a bridge. Sax. *bricg*, *bryc*, *brygc*.

“To that *brig* held thai straucht thair way
And to brek it fast gan assay.”—*The Bruce*.

BRISSEL, or BIRSEL, to scorch, to parch by means of fire, to crackle. Sax. *brastlian*, to burn, to make a crackling noise.

BROACH, a spire or steeple; as Chester broach—Darlington broach—the broaches of Durham Cathedral. The Fr. *broche*, a spit, is the probable etymon; the structure being pointed like a *spit* or *broach*. In Yorkshire the pronunciation is *broitch*; the fine spire at Wakefield being always called “the *broitch*.”

BROACH, an instrument on which yarn is wound.

BROCK, a badger. Saxon, *broc*. Dan. *brok*. V. Thompson.

“Thir stewarts (stinkards) stinkis as thay war brokis.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

“And go hunte hardiliche
To hares and to foxes
To bores and to *brokkes*
That breken doun myne hegges.”

Piers Plowman, l. 3853.

BROCK, a name sometimes given to a cow, or husbandry horse. Sax. *broc*, an inferior horse, a jade.

BROCK, the little insect in the gowk, or cuckoo-spit. Hence, probably, the common vulgar expression, “to sweat like a *brock*.”

BROCK-FACED, a white longitudinal mark down the face like a badger. Su.-Got. *brokug*, of more than one colour.

BROCKLE, BRUCKLE, inconstant, uncertain, variable; applied to the weather. It also means brittle, and to break; in a general sense. Teut. *brokel*, fragilis. Chaucer writes it *brotel*.

“On *brotel* ground they bilde, and *brotelnesse*
They finden when they wenen sickness.”

Chaucer,—*The Merchante's Tale*.

BROD, a short nail, an awl.

BROD, BRODDLE, to make holes. *See* PROG, PROGGLE.

BROSSEN, BROSTEN, BRUSSEN, BRUSTEN, *part. a.* burst. Also broken ; as "*brossen* hearted."

BROGGING-ROAD, a rough broken road.

BROTCHET, BROTCERT, or BRATCHET, a thin liquor made from the last squeezings of honey-comb. "As sweet as *bratchet*."

BROTH, always plural in the North. "Will you have some *broth*!" "I will take *a few*, if *they are* good."

BROTT, shaken corn. Sax. *gebrode*, fragments. Swed. *brott*, fracture, breach. Isl. *brot*.

BROUGH, or BRUFF, a singular appearance round the moon—a sort of halo or circle, in misty weather, prognosticating a storm. It is a popular saying,

"A far off *brough* is a storm near enough."

A Greek origin has been assigned to this word—*βεροχος*, a chain about the neck ; but Mœ.-Got. *bairgs*, mons, seems a more probable etymon.

BROW, the face or escarpment of a "trouble" or dyke in a coal mine.

BROWDEN, to be anxious for, or warmly attached to any object, to be enamoured of it—to *brood on*, that is to cherish by care. Dut. *broeden*, to brood. "*I hae ne broo on't*," no great hopes of, or liking to, it.

BROWDIN, or BROWDANT, vain, conceited, bold, forward.

BROWNIE, a domestic spirit ; described, in the Border Minstrelsy, as meagre, shaggy, and wild, in his appearance—lurking in the day-time in remote recesses of old houses, which he delighted to haunt—and in the night sedulously employing himself in discharging any laborious task which he thought might be acceptable to the family. The history of "The Cauld Lad of Hilton," an elf of this sort, may be seen in Surtees' History of Durham, Vol. II. p. 24. The reader, curious in these matters, is referred to the amusing stories of the Scandinavian Nisses, in the 1st Vol. of the

Fairy Mythology ; and of the German Kobolds, in the 2d. Vol. of the same entertaining work.

BROWN-LEAMER, a ripe brown hazel-nut that easily separates from its husk. I once thought of deducing this word from *brown*, and Fr. *le mûr*, the ripe one ; but see an ingenious speculation on the word, by the Rev. John Hodgson, in the *Archæologia Æliana*, Vol. II. p. 132.

BROWST, a brewing, the quantity brewed at any one time.—The same peculiarity is found in *baking*, which *see*. “Stay and drink of your own *browst*.”—*Prov.* The meaning of which is, that a person should take the consequences of his own act.

BROWSTER, a brewer.

“To the *browsters* of Cowper toun
I leife my braid black malisoun
Als hartlie as I may.”

Lindsay's Three Estaitis.

BRUCKLE, to make dirty.

BRUCKLED, dirty, wet, and stormy ; applied to the weather.

BRULLIMENT, a broil, or quarrel. Fr. *brouiller*, to quarrel.

BRUNT, burnt. “A *brunt* child dreads the fire.”

BRUSSE, the same as BRISSE ; which *see*. “*Brussled* peas”—peas scorched in the straw. *V.* Ray, *brusle* ; and Jam. *birsle*

BUBBLY, snotty. “The bairn has a *bubbley* nose.”—Grose. For a further illustration, if necessary, see The Sandgate Lassie's Lamentation.

BUBBLY-JOCK, a turkey cock. *V.* Jamieson.

BUCKER, an iron instrument with a wooden handle, used in the country to “bray” (beat) sand with.

BUCKLE, BUCKLE TO, to join in marriage. Significant enough surely. *V.* Jam. Supp.

BUCKLE-HORNS, short crooked horns turning horizontally inwards, as though inclined to buckle together.

BUCKLE-MOUTHED, a term applied to a person with large straggling teeth. *Buck-toothed* has the same meaning.

BUCK-STICK. *See* SPELL AND ORE, and TRIPPET AND COIT.

BUD, a common pronunciation of *but*, among the vulgar ; and also among some far removed from that circle.

BUDDY-BUD, BUDDY-BUSS, the flower of the burr, or burbock.

Arctium lappa. It is well known how tenaciously it adheres to that against which it is thrown. *To stick like a burr* is indeed proverbial.

BUFAT, buffet. Fr. a cupboard, a sideboard.

BUER, a common name given to the gnat.

BUSS, BUSE, a stall, station, or post of office or business ; a beast-stall, or *boose*. *See* BOOSE.

BUILD, to swell, as with an abscess.

BUIST, BUEST, or BUST, *v.* to put a mark or brand upon sheep or cattle by their owners. The word is also used as a substantive, for the mark or brand itself. My friend, Mr. Raine, derives it from *buro*, to burn. But see BASTE.

BULE, or BOOL, the bow of a pan or kettle. Sax. *bugan*, flectere. Dan. *boeyel*, a bending or curvature ; Teut. *beughel*, hemicyclus ; and Germ. *bugel*, a bow ; are cognate.

BULLER, BULDER, *s.* noise, uproar, disturbance. Swed. *buller*. Dan. *bulder*, noise, bustle, tumult.

BULLER, *v.* to bellow, to bawl, to boil violently.

“ Great rivers of water running through the town, and ships fighting thereupon, as it had been in *bullering* streams of the sea.”

Pitcottie's Account of the Marriage of James V.

BUFF-FRONTS, tufts of coarse grass. *Aira cæspitosa*.

BULL-HEAD, the Miller's Thumb ; a fish.

BULLIRAG, to banter, to rally in a contemptuous way, to insult in a bullying manner. In a Review of the first edition of this Work, in the Gent. Mag. for May, 1825, the writer asks, if it be not a verb formed from *bully-rook*, a word which is used by Otway in his Epilogue to Alcibiades, and which Steevens calls a compound title, taken from the rooks at chess ? “ Mine host” in the Merry Wives of Windsor uses this word repeatedly—“ How now, *bully-rook* ! thou'rt a gentleman : cavalero-justice, I say.”

Lye imagines it to be derived from Isl. *baul*, a curse, and *raegia*, to reproach.

BULLS AND COWS, the flower of the *Arum maculatum*. Sometimes called lords and ladies, and also lam-lakens.

BULL-SEGG, a gelded bull.

BULL-STANG, the dragon fly. *Cumb.* A common name for the gad fly.

BULL-TROUT, a large fine species of fish peculiar to Northumberland, and much esteemed. The larger kind of salmon-trouts taken in the Coquet, are in the Newcastle market called *bull trouts*; but these fish are larger than salmon-trouts in the head, which is a part generally admired for its smallness.

“ Bilhope braes for bucks and raes,
And Carit haugh for swine,
And Tarras for the good *bull-trout*,
If he be ta'en in time.”—*Old Ryme.*

BULLY, the champion of a party, the eldest male person in a family. Now generally in use among the keelmen and pitmen to designate a brother, companion, or comrade. In Cumberland, and also in Scotland, *billy* is used to express the same idea as bully. There is probably some affinity between these terms and the Germ. *billig*, equalis; as denoting those that are on an equal footing, either in respect of relationship or employment. See Kennett, *sworn-brothers*.

BUM, *v.* to buzz, to make a humming noise, like a bee or a top. Dut. *bommen*, to resound.

BUMBAZED, confounded, astonished, stupified.

BUMLER, BUMBLER, BUMBLE-BEE, a large wild bee which makes a great noise. In Scotland called *bum-bee*. Teut. *bommele*, a drone. My friend, Mr. Taylor, prefers Germ. *bommeln*, or *bammeln*, a reciprocating noise; as *bammeln der glocken*, the ding dong of bells. When the late Lord Strathmore raised the Derwent Legion, in 1803, from a principle of economy, he clothed the infantry in scarlet

jackets, with black breeches and accoutrements. From this singularity of dress, the corps obtained the contemptuous designation of the *Bumlers*.

BUMLER-BOX, or BUMBLER-BOX, a small wooden toy used by boys to hold bees. Also the Sunderland name for a van for passengers drawn by one horse.

BUMMEL, or BUMBLE, to blunder, to bungle.

BUMMELER, or BUMBLER, a blundering fellow, a bungler.

BUMMEL-KITE, or BUMBLE-KITE, a bramble or black berry.

Rubus fruticosus. In traversing the recesses of those woods and groves, where, in the words of Gray, "Once my careless childhood stray'd," I have often been admonished, by the "good old folks," never to eat these berries after Michaelmas day; because the arch-fiend was sure to pass his "cloven foot" over them at that time. In the northern parts of the county he is said to throw his club over them.

BUMMEL-KITE WITH A SPIDER IN'T, a bad bargain, a disappointment. A high-flown metaphor.

BUMMER, a carriage that sounds from a distance on the road.

"A road for foot, a road for horse, and yen for a' the *bummers*."

BUMP, a stroke or blow. Isl. *bomps*. "*Bump* against Jar-row," is a common expression among the keelmen, when they run suddenly foul of any thing. See the song, *Little Pee Dee*.

BUMPING, a peculiar sort of punishment amongst youngsters.

Too many boys have reason to remember the school discipline of *bumping*, admirably described by Major Moore, in his *Suffolk Words and Phrases*, p. 53.

BUN, bound, tied.

"Thai said he sal be *bun* or slaure."—*Yewain and Gawin*.

BUNCH, to strike with the foot, to kick. To *punch*, I believe, means to kick,—in Lancashire;—to strike straight forward in the body,—elsewhere.

BUNCH-BERRY, the fruit of the *rubus saxatilis*; of which the country people often make tarts.

BUNTINS, BUNTINGS, balks of foreign timber, secured in rafts on the shores of the river Tyne; afloat at high water.

“Let’s go hikey on the *buntins*.”—*Newc.* Dan. *bundt*, and Swed. *bunt*, a bundle or bale, seem cognate.

BURDEN-BAND, a hay band, being made to bind a burden, or truss, about as much as a man can carry.

BURLEY. Sc. Beirly, Buirdly, stout, large, strong. From “board-like.” “Like one that is well fed.”—Jamieson.

BURN, a brook, or rivulet. Pure Saxon. Although this word, on both sides of the Tweed, is used to denote any runner of water which is less than a river, yet, properly speaking, a *burn* winds slowly along meadows, and originates from small springs; while a beck is formed by water collected on the sides of mountains, and proceeds with a rapid stream; though never, I think, applied to rivers that become æstuaries.

“The Otterbourne’s a bonnie *burn*,
 ’Tis pleasant there to be,
 But there is nought at Otterbourne
 To feed my men and me.”

Battle of Otterbourne—Scotch Version.

BURNSIDE, the ground situated on the side of a *burn*, or brook.

BURN-THE-BISCUIT. A youthful game in Newcastle.

BURR, a peculiar whirring sound made by the natives of Newcastle, in pronouncing, or rather in endeavouring to pronounce, the letter R. “He has the *Newcastle burr* in his throat,” is a well-known saying, in allusion to this peculiarity. Mr. Springmann, the ingenious master of the Royal Jubilee School, has published “Six Lessons” to obviate the difficulty of articulating this unfortunate letter. If his scholars can be made to modulate anew,

“Round the rugged rocks the ragged rascals run their rural race,”

the obstacle may be considered as no longer insurmountable. A literary friend, however, refers me to Persius,

——“Sonat hic de nare canina,
 Litera.”—*Sat. I.*

and suspects our Newcastle to be the true classical pronunciation. The Sandhillers and Sandgaters certainly give fine specimens of what Quintilian calls the “*canina eloquentia*.”

BURR, something put under a wheel to stop its progress—any force or impetus. “To go with a *burr*,”—*pleno impetu*. *V. Wilb. bir*. Hunter *birre*.

“And lo in a great *bire* all the droves (of swine) went heed-lyng into the sea.”—*Wiclif's New Testament*.

BURR, *s.* the capsule of the burr-dock. The teasle used to dress woollen cloth.

—— “And nothing teems,

But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, *burs*.”

Shak. Hen. V., Act 5, Scene 2.

BURR-CASTLE, a contemptuous name for Newcastle. See Bell's Rhymes, p. 56.

BUR-TREE, the common elder. *Sambucus nigra*. Perhaps *bore-tree*, from the quantity or size of the pith, which renders it capable of being easily *bored*; though Dr. Willan says, it is so called because the flowers grow in a cyme close together, like those of the burr. An intelligent relation of mine, on the contrary, thinks that they may have obtained the name from its being seldom without remarkable *burrs*, or knobs, on its surface, especially on the older trees. A branch of this tree is supposed to possess great virtue in guarding the wearer against the malevolence of witches and other malignant agents. I remember, when a boy, during a school vacation in the country, at the suggestion of my young companions, carrying it in my button-hole, with *doubled thumb*, when under the necessity of passing the residence of a poor decrepit old woman, who, though the most harmless creature alive, was strongly suspected of holding occasional converse with an evil spirit. Under this impression, the country people were always reluctant to meet her. It is most extraordinary that Dr. Whitaker should have been ignorant of what is meant by *bur-tree*. See his History of Loidis and Elmete, p. 156.

BURTREE-GUN, BURTREE-PLUFFER, a small tube formed by taking out the soft pith of an elder-branch—employed by boys as an offensive weapon.

BUS, or BUSK, a bush. Pure Danish. Su.-Got. and Isl. *buske*, frutex. Chaucer repeatedly uses the word.

“The soun of briddis for to hire,
That on the *buskis* singin clere.”

Chaucer,—*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 102.

“The snaw and sleit perterbit all the air,
And flemet Flora from every bank and *bus*.”

Lyndsay's Dreme.

BUSH OF A WHEEL. Fr. *bouchon*, a cast metal box, employed to fill up the too great vacancy either in the aperture of the nave, or between the nave and the *hurters*; that is, the *knocking* shoulder of the axle; from Fr. *heurter*, to knock.

BUSK, a piece of *wood* worn by females to strengthen their stays; still in use in the country; though generally superseded by steel or whalebone. Fr. *busque*. V. Kennett's Glossary, vo. *busche*.

“Off with that happy *busk* which I envy,
That still can be and still can stand so nigh.”—*Donne*.

BUSKY, bushy, woody.

“How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above *yon busky* hill.”

Shak. First Part of King Hen. IV.

Shakspeare elsewhere uses *busky* in the same sense, as also does Milton in the following beautiful passage:—

“I know each land and every valley green,
Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *bosky* bourn from side to side.”—*Comus*.

BUSS, to dress, to get ready. Germ. *putzen*, to deck or adorn. *Sich aufs beste putzen*, to dress to the best advantage. Fr. *busquer*, to dress. The Scotch use *busk*, in the first sense; as in their beautiful proverb, “a bonny bride is soon *busked*.”

BUT AND BEN, by-out and by-in, or, as is very common,

“in-by,” the outer and inner apartment, where there are only two rooms. Many houses on the borders, where the expression is common, were so constructed ; by placing two “close beds” foot to foot, leaving a passage between them, the space behind them became “ben,” or “ben the house.” The phrase is undoubtedly *without and within*. Sax. *butan and binnan* ; originally, it is supposed, *bi utan and bi innan*. *By* and *with* are often synonymous.

“ It’s ill to bring *but* what’s no *ben*.”—*Sc. Prov.*

BUTCH, to practice the trade of a butcher, to kill.

BUTLER, a term applied in the North to a female who keeps a bachelor’s house—a farmer’s housekeeper. Fr. *boutillier*, a bottle keeper.

BUTT, a small portion of ground, which, in ploughing, becomes disjointed from the adjacent land—a ridge shorter than the rest, or running in a contrary direction. Celt. *but*, terminus, limes. Schilter.

BUTTER AND BREDE. While *Southerns* say, bread and butter, bread and cheese, bread and milk, the *Northumbrians* place in the rear that great article—the staff of life. Probably arising from the greater facility, which, without reflection on their part, is felt, of elevating the voice on a long syllable, as *brede*, than on *butter* and *milk* ; and the habit established in these two instances draws *cheese* after it, though as long as *brede*. The elevating of the tone, several notes, at the close of a sentence, is the characteristic of the Northumberland dialect.

BUTTER-FINGERED, said of persons who are apt to let any thing fall, or slip through their fingers. In Craven it is confined to persons who cannot hold any thing hot.

BUTTER-WIFE, a woman that sells butter—a butter woman. An old expression yet in use.

BUZZOM, a besom, or broom.—BUZZOM-SHANK, a broomstick.

BYAR, BYER, BYRE, a house in which cows are bound up—a cow-house. The origin, Dr. Jamieson says, is uncertain. But it is, perhaps, to be sought in Lat. *boarius*, of, or ap-

pertaining to, oxen ; or in our ancient law-term for a cow-house—*boveria* ; if not in the Irish *buar*, which is said to mean oxen or kine, as well as what relates to cattle. Span. *boyera*, an ox-stall is cognate.

BYE-BOOTINGS, or SHARPS, the finest kind of bran ; the second in quality being called TREET, and the worst CHIZZEL.

BYKE (Bee Wick), *s.* a bee's nest.

BY-NAME, a nick-name, but originally applied to patronymic names which every man on both sides of the border bore. What Maitland in his "Complaynt" said of the Liddesdale thieves applied equally to the inhabitants of Northumberland.

"Thay theifs that steillis and tursis hame,
Ilk ane of them has ane to-name,
Will of the Lawis
Hab of the Schawis
To make bair wawis
Thay think na schame."

BYERLEY'S BULL-DOGS, a name for Colonel Byerley's troopers—still remembered in popular tradition.—*Durham*.

BYSPELT, a strange, awkward figure, or a mischievous person ; acting contrary to reason, or propriety ; as if labouring *under the influence of a spell*. Or is it an ironical use of Germ. *beyspiel*, a pattern ? as, "thou's a picture," addressed to a naturally plain, or accidentally disfigured, person.

C

CAA, to drive, *to caa the cart*, to drive the cart.

CA', to call, also to abuse, to apply reproachful names.

CAAS, the plural of calves.

CAB. *Go cab my lug !* a vulgar expression of surprise. "Ye dinna say se," or, "whe wad ha' thought it," is likely enough to follow.

CA' BACK, CALL BACK, a wear or dam placed across a river or stream for the purpose of turning water to a mill—a dam-back.

CACK, *v.* alvum exonerare. Dan. *kakke*. Teut. *kacke*—*n.*

CACK, CACKY, *s.* stercus. Sax. *cac*.—CACKHOUSE, a domestic temple. Sax. *cac-hus*, latrina. For cognate terms in other languages, *v.* Jam. Sup. *cacks*. Johnson and Todd were too delicate to admit such a word, but compilers of provincial glossaries must not be so nice. The Latin *cacare* is probably from the same source, for there seems no doubt that Italy, before the time of Romulus, had been over-run by some of the Northern tribes, to whose language much of the Latin may be traced. Pope has made the word classical.

CADGE, to carry ; hence CADGER ; which see. Teut. *ketzen*, *discurrere*.—CADGE also means to stuff or fill the belly.

CADE, the sheep louse. *Cadus*, a barrel, has been suggested as its etymology, on account of its shape.

CADGER, a packman or itinerant huckster ; one who travels through the country selling wares. Before the formation of regular turnpike roads from Scotland to Northumberland, the chief part of the commercial intercourse between the two kingdoms was carried on through the medium of cadgers. Persons who bring fish from the sea to the Newcastle market are still called *cadgers*.

CADGY, hearty, cheerful, merry ; especially after good eating and drinking. I once thought that this word was derived from the second meaning of *cadge* ; but an intelligent friend in Edinburgh refers me to Sc. *caigie*, cheerful, merry—approaching to wantonness. In the Gaberlunzie Man, *cadgily* certainly implies this idea—

“My dochter’s shouthers he ’gan to clap,
And *cadgily* ranted and sang.”

Mr. Callender, the editor of this ancient poem, whose notes in general contain much valuable etymological learning, is greatly mistaken in the derivation of this word, and gives a very silly reason for it. Dr. Jamieson seems more correct when he derives it from Su.-Got. *kaett-jas*, lascivire.

CAFF, or KAFF, chaff. Sax. *ceaf*. Germ. and Dut. *kaf*.

“ Cum doun dastart and gang sell draff,
I understand nocht quhat thow said ;
Thy words war nouthar corne nor *caff* ;
I wald thy toung agane war laide.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

CAFF-BED, a bed-tick filled with chaff.

CAGMAG, an old goose, which, from its toughness, is utterly unfit for the table. Cagmag is applied, in the south of England, to describe any sort of meat that is of an inferior quality.

CAINGEL, a crabbed fellow.

CAINGY, peevish, ill-tempered, whining. Q. from *Cain*?

CAIRN, an ancient funeral monument, consisting of a rude heap of stones, often found on the summit of hills and in other remarkable situations, generally supposed to have been thrown together in memory of some distinguished person whose body or urn was buried under it—the simple, but impressive, funeral monument of our earliest inhabitants. All mankind, from the most remote antiquity, have agreed in erecting sepulchral monuments of some sort, to mark their admiration of the illustrious dead ; and “ I will add a stone to your *cairn*,” is still a significant expression of gratitude. Gael. *carne*. Welsh, *kaern*.

CAITIFF, a cripple. Old Fr. *chetiff*, *chatiff*, wretched. This (and not Ital. *cattivo*, a slave,) is the origin of the word in its classical sense.

CAKE, *v.* to cackle ; spoken of a goose. Dut. *kaeckelen*.

CAKE-CREEL, a rack at the top of a kitchen, to dry oat-cakes.

CALF-LICK, a tuft on the human forehead which cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair. This term may have been adopted from a comparison with that part of a calf's hide, where the hairs, having different directions, meet and form a projecting ridge, supposed to be occasioned by the animals licking themselves. But the act of licking, probably, has had no part in the original

meaning. *Lick* is the assimilating German termination—*lich*, like. The hair, therefore, is *calf-like*.

CALF-YARD, the dwelling place of our infancy ; for which it is natural to feel so many endearing recollections, even in their minutest traces.

CALL, *s.* occasion, necessity, obligation. “There’s no *call* for it.” It is also used as a verb. “Please, Sir, may I go out?” “Well, child, if nature *calls* you.” “She does not *ball*, Sir, but she shouts.”—*School Dialogue, between B. A. and Mr. F.*

CALL, *v.* to proclaim, to give notice by the public crier. *To be called at church*, is to have the banns of marriage published. The ceremony of proclaiming every fair in Newcastle, which is attended by the officers of the corporation, in state, is denominated *calling the fair*.

CALLANT, a lad or stripling ; a man clever or much esteemed. The etymology is doubtful. *V. Jam. callan, calland.*

CALLEEVERING, KALEEVERING, wandering abroad gossiping, running about heedlessly.

CALLER, *a.* cool, refreshing ; as the *caller* air. “Caller herrings”—“caller cocks” or “caller cockles”—“caller ripe grosers.”—*Newc. cries.* The word in form resembles Isl. *kalldur*, frigidus ; though its meaning does not denote the same degree of frigidity as cold.

CALLET, to scold. Our old poet, Skelton, who was a native of Cumberland, uses the substantive ; and so does Shakspeare in the Winter’s Tale. The only word which seems to have any affinity is Germ. *kahltheit*, nonsense.

CALLETING HOUSEWIFE, a pert, saucy, confirmed scold.

CALLING, giving notice by the public crier.

CAM, or KAME, a hill, a ridge, an earth dyke or mound. Sax. *camb.* Fr. *kaem.* Dut. *kam*, a crest. The comb of a cock is cognate. The great ridge in Yorkshire between Penygent and Whernside, is called *Cam-Fell*.

CAM, or CAMB, clay slate, of which slate pencils are made ; it is found in various parts of Northumberland, and abundantly

at Great Swinburne. In some places it is found partially baked by whin dykes.

CAMMEREL, *s.* a large stretcher used by butchers to distend the legs of a killed animal when suspended to cool. Bullet, in his Celtic Dictionary, has *cambaca*, in the sense of a crooked stick.

CAMMEREL, *a.* crooked. See Jamieson *vo. camy, camok*.

CAMP-KETTLES, reliques of bronze of various sizes, frequently found in the West, in the line of the Roman roads.

CAMPLE, to argue, to answer pertly and frowardly when rebuked by a superior. Germ. *kampfen*, to contend.

CANCH, a perpendicular declivity, like a step.

CANGE, or CAINGE, to whine. See CAINGY.

CANKER, rust.—CANKERED, cross, ill-conditioned, peevish, rusty. *V. Jam. Supp. cankert.* A wound is said to be *cankered* when it festers.

CANNEL-COAL, a hard, opaque, inflammable fossil coal, sufficiently solid to be cut and polished. The origin of the term is uncertain, some considering it to have been derived from *Kendal*; others from *Canal*. The more probable opinion is, that having been used to light the men at their work, and serving as a candle, it became, by corruption, *Cannel-Coal*.

CANNINESS, caution, good conduct, carefulness.

CANNY. This useful and comprehensive word has a great variety of meanings, all readily understood from the way in which it happens to be applied; it is characteristic, not only of persons and things, but of manners and modes of action, though not in the highest degrees; for we should not say that a very beautiful woman was a canny one, or that a fine picture, or a valuable horse, was either of them canny—the word, in those cases, would be wholly misapplied. It is confined rather to the kind, agreeable, and useful qualities of persons and things, and to the manner of doing a thing. A well-looking, clean, kind-hearted old woman, we should call a *canny old wife*—an agreeable,

good-humoured married woman, would be called a *canny wife*—a young woman, with the like qualities, we should call a *canny lass*—an orderly, clean, well-kept house, is a *canny house*. We speak of a *canny cow*, a *canny horse*, a *canny man*; anything neat and convenient is *canny*. To be *canny*, is to be discreet, careful, gentle. If a man was dealing with an unruly horse, we should desire him to be *canny* with it. The word is much used among the lower classes, and with great effect, but not among the higher classes, who have no word equal to it. Dr. Jamieson suspects that the word has been imported from Scotland into the North of England. Being used in so many different senses, it is difficult to assign a satisfactory etymon.

CANNY HINNY, an endearing expression; metaphorically, a sly person, a smooth sinner; especially in affairs of gallantry. In the first sense it occurs in the *Life of Ambrose Barnes*, edited by Sir C. Sharp, where the rich daughters and co-heiresses of Alderman Ralph Cock, are called “Cock’s canny hinnies.” Dorothy married Mark Milbanke, ancestor of the baronets of that name, Jane married William Carr, Ann married Thomas Davison, ancestor of the Beamish family, and Barbara married Henry Marley, son of Sir John, the gallant defender of Newcastle.

CANT, *s.* a corner. Germ. *kante*, an edge, or extremity.

CANT, to sell by auction. See CANTING.

CANT, *v.* to upset, to overturn. Germ. *kanten*, to set a thing on end.

CANT-DOG, a handspike with a hook; used for turning over large pieces of timber.

CANTING, a sale by auction. The derivation is evidently Ital. *incanto*, a public sale.

CANTING-CALLER, an auctioneer; from the nature of his occupation. In sales among the Romans, a crier proclaimed the articles to be disposed of; and in the middle ages they added a trumpet, with a very loud noise.

CANTLE, a head. Coopers call a part of the head of a cask, the *cantle*.

CANTRIP, a magic spell, but applied in the North to describe any eccentric or absurd gambol.

CANTY, merry, lively, cheerful. Su.-Got. *ganta*, ludificare.

CAP, to complete, to finish, to overcome in argument, to excel in any feat of agility, to crown all. Allied probably to Teut. *kappe*, the summit.—CAPPER, one who excels.

CAPES, ears of corn broke off in thrashing. Teut. *cappe*.

CARE-CAKE, a cake made by country people of thick batter, like a pancake, with a mixture of hog's blood. In the Glossary to the Antiquary, it is stated that *care cakes* are pancakes; literally *redemption cakes*, or ransom cakes, such as were eaten on Easter Sunday.

CAR-HANDED, left-handed. One of the ancient Kings of Scotland was called "Kinath-Kerr," or Kinath the left-handed.

CARK, sorrow. Sax. *cark*, care.

" For hire love y *carke* and care
For hire love y droupe and dare
For hire love my blisse is bare
Ant al ich waxe won.

Ritson's Ancient Bal., Vol. I. p. 61.

" Wail ye the wight whose absence is our *cark*."

Spenser,—Shep. Cal.

CARL, KARL, a country fellow, a gruff old man, a churl. Sax. *ceorl*, a countryman. Isl. *karl*, an old man. Germ. *kerl*, rusticus. The words *carl*, *chorl*, or *churl*, and *villein*, were, among our ancestors, the usual appellations for countrymen; though very often used in a bad sense, and to denote a compound of ignorance and idleness. In the *Northumbrensium Presbyterorum Leges*, the possessors of land were divided into three classes—the king's thanes and lords of land—the proprietors of land—and the *ceorls*, or husbandmen, who cultivated the soil.

" The lowest order among the Saxons, I mean of free men, was that of *ceorles*, that is, merchants, artificers, countrymen, and

others. Hence, no doubt, is derived the word *churl*, or *carle*, a name given by way of contempt to people of mean condition."

Rapin.

"The miller was a stout *carl* for the nones,
Ful bigge he was of braun, and eke of bones."

Chaucer,—The Prologue.

"He was a stout *carle* and a sture
And off him selff dour and hardy."—*The Bruce.*

CARLINGS, grey peas steeped some hours in water, and then fried in butter, and seasoned with pepper and salt. In the North they are served at table, on the second Sunday before Easter, called CARLING SUNDAY; formerly denominated Care Sunday, as Care Friday and Care Week, were Good Friday and Holy Week—supposed to be so called from being a season of great religious care and anxiety. The peas appear to be a substitute for the beans of the heathens.

"There'll be all the lads and the lasses
Set down in the midst of the ha'
With sybows, and ryfarts, and *carlings*
That are both sodden and ra'."—*Ritson's Songs.*

CAROLS, small pews, or inclosed seats. See a description of those in the cloister of Durham Cathedral, in P. Sanderson, p. 75.

CARR, a piece of flat marshy ground; a small lake. Su.-Got. *kaer*, a bog.

CORROCK, CURRACK, or KIROCK, a large heap of stones formerly used as a boundary mark, burial place, or guide for travellers. See Genesis, chap. xxxi., v. 46 et seq. The word is also used for a mountain at a distance, by which, when the sun appears over it, the country people compute the time of the day.

CASINGS, CASSONS, COW-BLADES, cow dung dried in the sun for fuel. Though now rarely used, it was formerly generally resorted to by the lower order of country people, in districts where ordinary fuel was scarce, or unattainable. A similar practice prevailed in some of our midland counties. The droppings of the cows were collected

into heaps, and beaten into a mass with water: then pressed by the feet into moulds like bricks, by regular professional persons, called clatters (clodders); then dried in the sun, and stacked like peat, and a dry March for the clatharvest was considered as very desirable.—*Journal of a Naturalist*. The Calmucks distil their brandy over a fire made with the dung of their cattle, particularly of the dromedary, which makes a steady and clear fire like peat.—*Clarke's Travels, Vol. I., p. 239.*

CASKET, a stalk or stem; as a cabbage-casket. Probably derived from Su.-Got. *quist*, a branch.

CASSEN, cast off; as "*cassen* clothes."—CASSEN-TOP, a top thrown off with a string. The word is, probably, a corruption of *castin*, the Sax. *part.* of cast.

CAST, to twist, or warp—applied to wood.

CAST, a twist or contortion, a warp. *V. Jamieson.*

CAST, opportunity, chance; as "*a cast*" on the outside of a coach.

" And shortly for to tellen as it was,
Were it by aventure, or sort, or *cas*,
The sothe is this, the cutte felle on the knight,
Of which ful blith and glad was every wight."

Chaucer,—The Prologue.

CAST, a swarm of bees.—*Dur.* Span. *casta*, a race or breed.

CASTER, or CASTOR, a little box; as *pepper caster*. Inserted by Mr. Todd in his 2d edit. of Johnson.

CAST-OUT, to quarrel or fall out. A Reverend friend informs me, that he heard a methodist preacher quote Joseph's advice to his brethren—"See that you *cast* not *out* by the way."

CAST-UP, to upbraid, to reproach. Su.-Got. *foercasta*.

CAST-UP, to appear, or be found again, after having been lost. A metaphor probably taken from the sea casting up things that have been lost in it.

CAT-HAWS, the fruit of the white thorn. Perhaps so named from *cates*, food, because they may be eaten as such by human beings. When large they are called *bull-haws*.

CAT-GALLOWS, a game played by children. It consists of two sticks placed upright, with one across, over which they leap in turns.

CAT-MINT, Nep. *Nepeta cataria*. Cats are said to have a remarkable antipathy to this plant, tearing it up wherever they meet with it.

CATRAIL, or PICTWORK-DITCH, a vast fosse extending from the Peel Fell in Northumberland, to Galashiels, in Scotland, a distance of 45 miles—supposed to have been raised by the fugitive Britons, as a line of defence against the invading Saxons. This rampart is the most curious remnant of antiquity that can be distinctly traced. *Catrail*, in the British language, is said to mean, the partition of defence.

CATS, a mixture of *crow coal* with *clay*, formed into round balls; a useful, though homely, fuel, which is used by the poorer classes.—*Alston Moor*.

CAT'S-FOOT, a common name for ground-ivy.

CAT-WHIN, Burnet rose. *Rosa spinosissima*.

CAT-WITH-TWO-TAILS, a term for an earwig.

CAUD, cold. Teut. *kaud*. Mœ.-Got. *kald*. Sax. *ceald*. Dan. *kaald*. “A *caud* hand and a warm heart.”

CAUD COMFORT, an ineffective consolation.

CAUD DEED, dead—*cold dead*. A very common redundant expression in Northumberland.

CAUD PIE, a cart or waggon overthrown—a disappointment or loss of any sort.

“When the axle tree of a loaden waggon breaks, and stops a whole train of waggons on a railway, the workmen call it a *caud pie*.”

Brand.

CAUSEY, a foot road; a *causeway*, the modern word, is a corruption. Fr. *chausée*.

CAVE, or KAVE, to separate; as corn from the short straw or chaff. Teut. *kaven*, eventilare paleas. This word, with the *ā* long, is used, I am told, in Northamptonshire, for the cracking of the clods, or separation of the earth, in drougthy weather; which is worth notice, as removing

the objection to Milton's "Grassy clods now *calv'd*."—*P. L. Book VII.*

CAVE, to toss, to paw; as a horse that beats the ground with its fore-foot. In this sense the word seems allied to Isl. *akafr*, cum impetu, vehementer.

CAVEL, or KAVEL, a lot, a share. Teut. *kavel*. To CAST CAVELS, to cast lots, to change situations. Teut. *kavelen*. CAVIL is the place allotted to a hewer in a coal mine, by ballot. "I've gotten a canny *cavil* for this quarter, however." It means also an allotment of ground in a common field.

CAWKER, the hind part of a horse's shoe sharpened, and turned downwards, to prevent the animal from slipping. Also an iron plate put upon a CLOG; which see. The etymology is uncertain. *V. Jam. cawker*; and Todd's John. *calkin*.

CELT, an ancient axe, of polished stone, shaped something like a wedge. Celts are found of all sizes, some seeming intended for felling trees, and others designed for war-like purposes.—*Brass Celts*, or battle-axes, were afterwards, of various forms, more or less rude, as the knowledge of the working in metals began to advance.

CHAFFS, CHAFTS, the jaws, chops. Su.-Got. *kiaeft. kaeft*, the jaw-bone, seems the root. Dan. *kieft*, the chops, and Swed. *käfter*, jaws, are cognate.

CHAFT-BLADE, the jaw bone.

"Heir is ane relict lang and braid
Of Fyn Macoull the richt *chaft-blade*."

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

CHAIR DAY, the evening of life; that period which, from its advanced season and infirmity, is chiefly passed in ease and indulgence.

CHALDER, a chaldron. A Newcastle chaldron of coals weighs fifty-three hundred weight. Eight of these chaldrons make one keel. Bishop Kennett derives the word from old Latin *celdra*, a certain measure.

CHAM, awry.

CHAMBERLYE, frequently pronounced CHEMMERLY, urine.
Omitted by both Johnson and Todd, though we have the authority of Shakspeare for it.

“Your *chamberlie* breeds fleas like a loach.”

First Part of King Henry IV.

CHANCE-BAIRN, an illegitimate child. There is a legal maxim—*bastardus nullius est filius, aut filius populi*. Lanc., a *chōnce chylt*.

CHANGELING, a term applied to a child of a peevish or malicious temper, or differing in looks from the rest of the family—from a supposition of its having been changed, when an infant, by the gipsies. The fairies of old have been represented to us as famous for stealing the most beautiful and witty children, and leaving in their places such as were either prodigiously ugly and stupid, or mischievously inclined.

CHANGE, or CHANGER-WIFE, an itinerant apple woman, or dealer in earthenware, who takes old clothes or rags *in exchange* for what she sells. “Cheap apples, wives! Cheap apples, wives! Seek out a’ your aud rags, or aud shoes, or aud claise, to-day.”—*Newc. Cry*.

CHANNEL, gravel.

CHANNER, to scold, not loudly but constantly; to be incessantly complaining. “She keeps, *channer*, *channering*, all day long.” Sax. *ceonian*, obmurmurare. The word bears a remarkable affinity to Ir. and Gael. *cannran*, to mutter or grumble.

CHAP, to knock, or rap; as at the door. A Scotch term. Probably the same as *chop*, which is sometimes used for, to strike, or knock simply, though more generally for, to strike with a cutting instrument.

CHAP, CHEP, a customer. From Sax. *ceap ceap-man*. Hence, our word chapman, of which chap is an abbreviation.—CHAP, or CHEP, is also a general term for a man; used

either respectfully or contemptuously. In this sense it may be from Ital. *capo*,—quasi *caput*.

“ Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus
Tam cari capitis ? ”

Horat., Carm. Lib. I. Ode xxiv.

CHAP-BREAD, cakes made of oatmeal and baked on a *girdle*.

See Agricultural Survey of Westmorland, p. 337.

CHAR, a species of the genus *Salmo*, *Lin.*, almost peculiar to the lakes in the North of England.

CHARE, *v.* to stop, or turn. *Sax. cyrran.* Also to counterfeit.

CHARE, *s.* a narrow lane, or alley, less than a street. Of these there are several in Newcastle ; particularly on the Quayside. *Sax. cerra*, viæ flexio, diverticulum ; from *cyrran*, to turn ; a chare being a turning from some superior street. So, a narrow street, in reference to its opening into a wide one, is called a *turning* in London, and a *wynd* in Edinburgh. Hence, too, a *char-woman* is a woman for a *turn*, and a door *a-jar* is a door on the *turn*. *Chare*, a lane, is not quite peculiar to Newcastle, though nearly so. They have the “ Gaunless *Chare*,” and the “ Wear *Chare*,” at Bishop Auckland, lanes leading respectively to the stream, “ at the very confluence of which,” says Camden, “ stands Auckland.”

“ A laughable misunderstanding happened at our assizes some years ago, when one of the witnesses in a criminal trial swore that ‘ he saw three men come out of a chare foot.’ ‘ Gentlemen of the jury,’ exclaimed the learned judge, ‘ you must pay no regard to that man’s evidence ; he must be insane.’ But the foreman, smiling, assured the judge that they understood him very well ; and that he spoke the words of truth and soberness.”

Vint and Anderson’s History of Newcastle, p. 30.

The late Lord Chancellor Eldon was born in a *chare-foot* ; and in a facetious moment admitted it in court.

CHAT, CHACK, refreshment, a short repast, a lunch. Dr. Jamieson suggests Teut. *schopt*, a meal taken four times a day, as the etymon.

CHATTERED, bruised. I once thought it a corruption of *shattered*; but am now disposed to view it as allied to the Scots verb to *chat*, to bruise, to mascerate.

CHATS, spray-wood, small twigs. *V. Jam. Chat the.*

CHAVYL, a cleaver, as, a butcher's cleaver.

CHEERER, a glass of spirit and water. Not a bad metaphor. It is also in use in the South of Scotland. In Northumberland, as a poetical friend of mine observes,

“No bargain's made, or money paid,
But over a canny *cheerer*.”

CHEG, or CHEGGLE, to gnaw or champ a resisting substance.

CHEIP, to chirp like young birds, denoting feebleness of note.

“It is better to hear the lark sing than the mouse *cheip*.”—*Sc. Prov.*

CHEIPER, a half-fledged bird.

CHEPSTER, a common name for the starling. *Sturnus vulgaris*.

CHESELL, or CHESSWELL, *s.* a cheese press.

CHIEL, CHIELD, a young fellow, and sometimes applied more generally, as, “He's a queer *chield*.” “He's a clever *chield*.” Gael. *chil*. Sax. *cild*, probably only a corruption of *child*. *V. Jam.*

CHIEVE, to succeed, to thrive, to accomplish any business—to *achieve*. Used by Chaucer in this form. Fr. *achevir*, to master; attaining à *chef*, to the top of it.

“I say, he toke out of his owen sleve,
A teine of silver (yvel mote he *cheve*).”

Chaucer,—The Chanone's Yemanne's Tale.

CHILDER, children. The Saxon plural termination. In Palsgrave it is spelled *chyldre*. In the 17th century, as appears by the parish books of Bishopwearmouth, John Knaggs had a salary of four shillings for whipping the dogs, sweeping the church, and keeping the *childer* in order.

“The thrid is, that we for our lyvis
And for our *childre*, and for our wywis,
And for our freedome and for our land
Ar strenyeit into bataill for to stand.”—*The Bruce*.

“I wot it was no *chylder* game when they togedyr met.”

Tournament of Tottenham.

CHILDERMASS-DAY, the feast of the Holy Innocents. Sax. *cildamæsse dæg*. This is a festival of great antiquity. An apprehension is entertained by the superstitious that no undertaking can prosper which is begun on that day of the week on which it falls.

CHILD'S-FIRST-VISIT. The first time an infant visits a neighbour or relation, it is presented with three things—a small quantity of salt, bread, and an egg. This practice, which I do not find noticed either by Bourne or by Brand, though not overlooked by my vigilant friend, Sir C. Sharp, is widely extended over the North of England. Also, when the child is baptised, the offering of bread and cheese accompanies it, and these are presented to the first person whose chance it may be to meet the party.

CHIMLAY, a chimney. Cornish, *tschimbla*. Pryce.

CHIMLAY-PIECE, a mantel-piece.—**CHIMLAY-NEUK**, the chimney-corner in a cottage—the fire-side.

“Where szw ye her?”

“I’ th’ *chimley-nuik* within.”

Ben Jonson,—Sad Shepherd.

CHIMLAY-CROOK, a bar of iron with a hook at its lower extremity, on which to hang a pot.

CHINGLEY, **CHINLEY**, the largest portion of the small coals, after separation from the dead small. In Scotland, gravel, when free from dirt, is called *chingle*.

CHIP, to break or crack; said of an egg when the young bird cracks the shell. Dut. *kippen*, to hatch or disclose.

“The rois knoppis, tetand furth thare hede,
Gan *chyp*, and kyth thare vernal lippis red.”

Douglas’ Æneid.

CHIRM, to chirp; applied especially to the melancholy undertone of a bird previous to a storm. It would seem to be derived from the Sax. *cyrme*, a clamour or noise. But Dr. Jamieson says, the true origin is Belg. *kermen*, to lament; lamentari, queritari. Kilian. The term is known among the tribe of fancy cock-fighters, in the sense of

muttering an unpleasant noise. “ These cocks *chirm* good-bye.”

“ Small birdis flockand throw thik ronnyys thrang
In *chirmynge*, and with cheping changit thare sang.”
Douglas' Æneid.

CHIRT, to squirt with the teeth.

CHIZZEL, a term for bran. *See* BYE-BOOTINGS.

CHOAK-DAMP, or CHOKE-DAMP, foul air in a colliery—carbonic acid gas.

CHOLLER, a double chin. Also the loose flesh under a turkey-cock's neck—a cock's wattles. Sax. *ceolr*, guttur.

CHOWLS, or JOWLS, the jaws. Sax. *ceolas*, fauces.

CHOUKS, the glands of the throat, immediately under the jaw-bones.

CHOUP, CAT-CHOUP, a hip ; the fruit of the hedge briar, or wild rose. *Rubus major*.

CHOW, *v.* to chew, to masticate. Sax. *ceowan*.—CHOW, *s.* a quid of tobacco.

CHRISTMAS EVE. The country people have a notion that on this evening oxen kneel in their stalls and moan. In boyhood I was induced more than once to attend on the occasion ; but, whether from want of faith, or neglect of the instructions given me, I know not,—they would not do their duty.

CHUCK, a sea shell.—CHUCKS, a game among girls ; played with five of these shells, and sometimes with pebbles, called *chuckie-stanes*.

CHUCKERS, DOUBLE CHUCKERS, potions of ardent spirits. Terms well known among Northern toppers. *Double Chuckers*, a bumper which requires *two chucks*, or gulps?

CHUCKLE-HEADED, stupid, thick-headed. *V. Jam. Supp.*

CHURN, or KERN-SUPPER, harvest home. *See* MELL-SUPPER.

CHURLY, cheerless, as applied to prospect—rough, as applied to weather.

CHURNEL, or CHIRNEL, Sc. *Kernellis*, small hard swellings in the glands of the neck in young persons, called “ waxing

(growing) chirnels'' It is also the name of a place near Rothbury, where there is a vast heap of stones, probably an ancient cairn.

CLAFFER, CLAVVER, to climb up ; mostly applied to children. It would seem to be a corruption of cleaving or adhering, mixed with the idea of climbing ; though it may be satisfactorily deduced from Teut. *klaveren*, scandere in subrec-tum.

CLAG, to stick or adhere. Dan. *klæg*, viscous, glutinous. In Scotland. and in some parts of the north of England, it is used as a substantive, and in a metaphorical sense. "He has *na clag* to his tail ;" *i. e.* no incumbrance.

"He was a man without a *clag*,
His heart was frank without a flaw."

Ritson's Sc. Songs.

CLAGGY, sticky, unctuous, clogging by adhesion. In mining it is applied to the imperfect separation of the coal from the superincumbent bed.

CLAGHAM, CLAGGUM, treacle made hard by boiling.—*Newc.* Called in other places in the North, clag-candy, lady's-taste, slittery, tom-trot, treacle-ball, and toughy.

CLAISE, CL'Yaise, the northern pronunciation of clothes.

"The mother wi' her needle and her shears
Gars auld *claes* look amaist as weel's the new."

Burns,—The Cottar's Saturday Night.

CLAITH, CL'YAITH, cloth. Sax. *clath*.—CLAITHING, CL'YAITH-ING, clothing.

—————"Bot nocht for thi,
Or thai cum all to thair entent
Howis in haile *claith* sall be rent."—*The Bruce.*

CLAM, *v.* to press, to hold an article tightly ; to castrate, when the operation is performed, not by excision, but by compression, as is still practised in the emasculation of the human race in Italy. The word may be referred to Germ. *klemmen*, to pinch, to squeeze. Swed. *klümma* seems cognate.—CLAM, *s.* an instrument used for the purpose of castration.

CLAM, CLEM, *v.* to starve for want of food, to be parched with thirst. Dut. *klemmen*, to shrink up. Teut. *klemmen*, stringere, coarctare.

“When my entrails
Were *clamm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast.”

Massinger,—Roman Actor.

See Nixon's Prophecy, where that mysterious half-idiot, is made to say, that if he went up to Henry VIIIth's. Court, he should be *clemm'd*; which proved the case by an accident.

CLAM, *s.* a kind of small vice or press, in which meaning it may be thought to present a more clear and simple, and probably a more correct idea of the verb “to clam” than in the sense of “to starve,” the cause for the consequence; the effect of short rations being a rigid contraction of the abdominal viscera, as if pressed in a “clam.”

CLAM-SHELL, a scallop shell. *Pecten maximus*.

CLAMB, pret. of the verb to climb.

“And with thaim syne Schyr Androw Gray
Thir with thir mengne held thair way,
And *clamb* the hill deliuerly.”—*The Bruce*.

CLAMMERSOME, CLAMERSOUME, contentious, clamorous. Dan. *klammer-vorn*.

CLAMMIS, iron clamps or cramps to bind together horizontally the stone work of a piece of masonry, a mode of building formerly much used.

CLAMP, *s.* a large fire made of underwood.

CLAMP, *v.* to make a noise, to tread heavily in walking. Dut. *klompen*. Swed. *klampig*.

CLAMPS, pieces of iron placed at the ends of a fire-place.

CLANK, a blow or stroke that makes a noise. “The door went to with a *clank*.” Teut. *klanck*. clangor.

CLANKER, a sound beating, a severe chastisement.

CLAP, to touch gently, to fondle, to pat. “*Clap* his head.”

CLAP-BENNY, CLAP-BENE, a request made to infants in the nurse's arms, to clap their hands, as the only means

they have of expressing their prayers, or of signifying their desire of a blessing. Isl. *klappa*, to clap, and *bæn*, prayer.

CLAP-BREAD, thin, hard, oaten cakes. In Cumberland they are frequently made of the meal of barley, and differ from other barley bread, only by their being unleavened, made in the form of cakes, and not baked in an oven. It has its name of *clap-bread* from its being clapped, or beaten out, with the hand, while it is dough, into the form of large round cakes. There is a particular board for this purpose, which is called a *clap-board*. This kind of bread appears to be also in general use in Norway. *Vide Boucher, and West. and Cumb. Glossary.*

CLAPPER, the tongue—a female weapon of great power and eloquence, especially in that part of rhetoric “stirring the passions.” In the quaint title of an old and rare English Poem, in the Author’s library,—“The Anatomie of a Woman’s Tongue,”—it is divided into five parts—“a medicine, a poison, a serpent, fire, and thunder.”

CLAPPERCLAW, to beat or paw with the open hand; to scold or abuse any one.

CLART, to daub with mud, to bemire, to foul.—CLARTS, dirt or mire—in short, any thing that defiles.—CLARTY, miry, dirty, wet, slippery. *V. Jam. clarty and clattie.*

CLASH, *v.* to gossip, to tell tales. Germ. *klatschen*, to prattle.

CLASH, *s.* an idle story, tittle tattle, vulgar talk.

CLASH, *v.* to throw any thing carelessly or violently, to bang a door, strike more particularly with the open hand, as “I’ll *clash* your jaws.” Germ. *klatchen*, to make a noise.

CLATTER, to tell idle stories, to prattle. Teut. *klettern*, con-crepare.

CLAUT, to scratch or claw, to scrape together. *V. Jam. clat.*

CLAVER, to talk fast, or to little purpose. Germ. *klaffer*, garrulus.

CLAVER, clover. Sax. *claefer*. Dut. *klaver*. The late Mr. Pegge pronounces *claver* to be a corrupt pronunciation of

clover ; but it is more analogous to the etymology, and Mr. Todd has shown that it is used by an author of good note.

“ The desert with sweet *claver* fills,
And richly shades the joyful hills.”—*Sandys’ Psalms*.

CLAYER. *See* CLAFFER.

CLAVERS, *din*, noisy talking, garrulities. Identical with CLISHCLASH.

CLAVERS, goosegrass, *Galium aparine*.

CLAY-DAUBIN, a custom in Cumberland, where the neighbours and friends of a new married couple assemble and do not separate until they have erected them a cottage ; something in the style of the old British wattled dwellings, and not unlike the plastered houses in Norfolk, erected by the workmen called *daubers*. From the number of hands employed, the building is generally completed in a day. The company then rejoice and make merry.

CLEAN, entirely, completely. This sense is yet in use in the North. *V. Psalms*, “ They are *clean* gone for ever and ever.”

CLEAP, to name or call. Sax, *clypian*.

CLEAT, CLEET, the face of the coal, being the sides of the figure assumed in crystallisation. “ She *cleets* bonny.” The crystals of coal being imperfectly cubical, there are two cleats generally, the boardways cleat, and the headways cleat, at right angles. In some coal there is no cleat distinguishable.

CLEAVING, the division of the human body, from the os pubes downwards. Isl. *klof*.

CLECK, CLOCK, to hatch. Isl. *klekia*. Su.-Got. *klæcka*. A hen sitting, or desirous of sitting on her eggs, is called a CLECKER, or CLOCKER.

CLECK, CLECKIN, the entire brood of chickens. Dan. *klukken*.

CLECKING, or CLOCKING, the noise made by a brooding hen, or when she is provoked. Sax. *cloccan*, to cluck. Isl. *klak*, clangor avium. In Scotland “ clecking time is ae canty time,” as applied to child-birth.

CLED, clad.

“Ayenst his will, sith it mote nedes be,
This Troilus up rose, and fast him *cled*,
And in his armis toke his lady fre
An hundred times, and on his waie him sped.”

Chaucer,—Troil. and Cres., 1527.

“Into a chambre heo was led,
With riche clothes heo was *cled*.”

Romance of the Kyng of Tars.

CLEED, to clothe.—*North*. Probably from Sax. *clathian*: though the pronounciation is more consonant to Su.-Got. *klaeda*, Germ. *kleiden*, and Dan, *klaeder*, the other cognate terms.—CLEEDING, clothing, apparel.

“An’ O! quo’ she, were I as white
As e’er the snaw lay on the dyke,
I’d *clead* me braw and lady like
An’ awa wi’ ye I wad gang.”—*The Gaberlunzie Man*.

CLEEK, to catch at a thing hastily—to *click*.

CLEET, a stay or support; a term among carpenters.

CLEET, CLOOT, CLUTE, the hoof of oxen or sheep. Grose has *cluves*, a Cumb. term for the hoofs of horses or cows. It seems to have affinity to Su.-Got. *klyfwa*, to divide, and Sax. *cleafian*, to cleave.

CLEETS, pieces of iron worn by countrymen on their shoes.

CLEG, the gad-fly; very troublesome in hot weather, particularly to horses. *Oestrus ovis*, Lin. Dan. *klaeg*.

CLEG, a clever person, an adept. Probably identical with GLEG; which see. Also a person difficult to get rid of—who sticks like a *cleg*.

CLEGNING, CLEANING, CLEANSING, the after-birth of a cow.

CLEUGH, CLOUGH, a ravine, a valley between two precipitous banks, generally having a runner of water at the bottom—a narrow glen. Sax. *clough*, fissura ad montis clivum. Sc. *cleuch*. Dan. *klof*, incisura, is radically the same. The old Norm. or Fr. *clough*, is a valley; whence, perhaps, as conjectured by Mr. Todd, the introduction of the word into Domesday Book. The admirers of old ballads are familiar with the valiant exploits of our celebrated Northern out-

laws, Adam Bell, Clym of the *Clough*, and William of Cloudeslee, whose skill in archery rendered them formerly as famous in the North of England, as Robin Hood and his companions were in the midland counties.

CLEPPS, a wooden instrument for pulling weeds from amongst corn.—*Cumb.*

CLEW, CLEWS, or CLOOSE, the flood-gate of a mill dam.

CLICK, to snatch hastily, to seize. Germ. *klicken*, to throw ; or perhaps a contraction of Sax. *gelæccan*, apprehendere.

“ *Click'em-in,*” the name of a place in Northumberland.

“ And quhen the vickar hard tell my wife was deid
The thrid cow he *cleikit* be the heid.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

“ They lower'd the sail, but it a' waddent dee,
Sae they *click'd* up a coal and maist fell'd the Pee Dee.”

Newc. Song—The Jenny Howlet.

CLIFTY, well managing, actively industrious, thrifty.

CLING, to dry up, to consume, to waste. *See* CLUNG.

—————“ If thou speak'st false
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive
'Till famine *cling* thee.”—*Shak.*,—*Macbeth.*

CLINTS, crevices among bare lime-stone rocks.

CLIP, to shear sheep. Dut. *klippen*.—CLIPPING, a sheep-shearing.

CLIPS, the pot-hooks, or bow, by which a pot or pan is suspended over the fire. They are called *Pot-kilps* in the North Riding of Yorkshire. *V. Jam. clip.*

CLISH-CLASH, CLISH-MA-CLAVER, idle discourse bandied about, uninterrupted loquacity.—CLICK-CLACK, and CLITTER-CLATTER, are also used in the same sense.

CLOCK, the downy head of the dandelion in seed. Children think to count the hour by observing how many puffs it takes to dissipate the seed.

CLOCK, the great dorr beetle. *Scarabæus stercorarius.*

CLOCKING-HEN, a hen desirous of sitting to hatch chickens ; so called from the noise which she makes.

CLOFFEY, a slattern, a female dressed in a tawdry manner.

The nearest affinity I can trace is Isl. *klofa*, femora distendere.

CLOG, a sort of shoe, the upper part of strong hide leather, and the sole of wood, plated with iron. It is the *sceo* of our Saxon ancestors, and is well adapted to country wear.

CLOGGER, a maker of clogs.

CLOINTER, CLUNTER, to make a noise with the feet. A person treading heavily with shoes, shod with iron, is said to clointer. CLOINTER, *s.* disorder. Dut. *klonter*.

CLOIT, a clown or stupid fellow. Teut. *kloete*, homo obtusus. The original idea is a mere log—*kloete*, a pole or log.

CLOSE, a narrow street in Newcastle. Sax. *clusa*. Frs. *klues*, a narrow passage, also a prison. The Close, in Newcastle, is a confined street of considerable length, to the west of Tyne Bridge, and running parallel with the river. It was formerly fortified by the town wall and the castle. The Earl of Northumberland, Sir John Marley, Sir William Blackett, Sir Mark Milbank, the Brandling family, and various other persons of distinction, had houses in this narrow street; and until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the Mayor, for the time being, resided there. The Close, at Litchfield, was also a fortified street, and was the most distinguished part of that city. It was an exempt jurisdiction, and the dean and canons were sole justices within the precincts.

CLOSE-BED, *s.* a paneled bedstead with sliding doors, formerly common in farm houses, and still to be found in cottages. By being placed foot to foot, with an opening between them, they formed the *but* and *ben* of the house.

CLOUD-BERRY, the ground mulberry, or *rubus chamæmorus*. It grows on high uncultivated hills and moors—on Cheviot, in Northumberland, plentifully—and probably received this name from its lofty situation. The fruit is a favourite dish among the Laplanders, who give it the name of *latsch*. With us, however, it has an insipid taste, the sun, perhaps, not acting upon it with sufficient power to bring it

to a state of maturity and perfection. An accurate engraving of the plant is given in Dr. Clarke's Travels, Vol. V., vignette to Chapter XI. The author speaks highly of its medicinal virtues. *See* p. 376. According to Pennant, it is served as a dessert in the Highlands of Scotland.

CLOUTER, or CLOWTER, to work in a dirty manner, to perform dirty work. Probably allied to CLOIT; which *see*.

CLOUTERLY, clumsily, awkwardly. Dut. *klæte*.

CLOUR, a small lump or swelling, caused by a blow or fall. Su.-Got. *kula*, a bump, is apparently allied.

CLUBBY, a youthful game, something like DODDART; which *see*.

CLUD-NUT,—*quasi* clubbed or clustered nut,—two or more nuts united to each other. Probably from the Fr. *cloué*, fastened together with nails. The Highlanders believe in the efficacy of two nuts naturally conjoined, as a charm against witchcraft. The word is applied to other things as well as to nuts, as a *cludden tree*.

CLUBSTER, a stoat.

CLUFF, *v.* to strike, to cuff.—CLUFF, *s.* a blow, a cuff. Dr. Jamieson conceives the word may have been retained from the Northumbrian Danes. *V. Jam. Supp.*

CLUMP, a mass of any thing. Germ. *klump*, a clod.

CLUMPY, CLUMPISH, awkward, unwieldy, mis-shapen, benumbed.

CLUNG, (*p. p.* of *cling*) closed up or stopped; shrivelled or shrunk. Sax. *geclungne*. An apple, when shrivelled, is said to be *clung*.

CLUNGY, adhesive.

CLUNTER. *See* CLOINTER.

CLUT, to strike a blow. Teut. *klotsen*, to strike.

CLUTTERED, stirred. *V. Lowes's Family Nomenclature*, p. 100.

CLUTTERS, CLUTHERS, in heaps, clusters. Welsh, *cluder*, a pile. Sax. *clud*, a lump.

COALS. To *call over the coals*, to scrutinize a person's con-

duct, to reprimand severely. An old expression, not yet disused. It is generally supposed to refer to purgation by the ancient ordeal of the burning ploughshare ; though I think its probable origin is to be found in the rural sacrifice of *Bel-tein*, or *passing through Bail's fire*, a superstition, which, till of late years, appears to have been kept up in the Fells and remote parts of the North.

COAL MEASURES, the stratification of any particular coal district, comprising what belongs to the dip, thickness, and depth, and to the composition of the several solid matters exposed and raised in the progress of mining.

COAL-SAY, the Coal-fish, a species of cod. *Gadus carbonarius*.

“ It abounds in all the Northern seas, and in the Baltic, and may be said to swarm in the Orkneys, where the fry all the months of summer and autumn are the great support of the poor.”—*Yarrell*.

COALY, COLEY, a particular species of cur-dog—famous for sagacity. *Sc. collie*, the shepherd's dog. The word might, at first view, seem formed from the prevailing colour of these animals, a great proportion of them being as *black as a coal* ; though I am inclined to consider it as radically the same with Gael. *culean*, a grown whelp ; and Welsh, *colwyn*, a little dog.

COALY, COLEY, a contemptuous designation among the boys in Newcastle for the lamp-lighter. Can it, in this sense, be allied to Su.-Got. *kol*, ignis ?

COALY-SHANGIE, or CULLY-SHANGIE, a vulgar expression for a riot or uproar. *V. Jam. collie-shangie*.

COB, *v.* to pull the hair or ear, to strike, to thump.—COBBING, striking, thumping—a punishment among children and workmen.

COB, *s.* head, chief, master. *Sax. cop*, top.

COBBLE-TREES, double swingle-trees, whippens, or splinter-bars.

COBBY, or COPPY, stout, hearty, lively ; also tyrannical, head-strong, or in too high spirits. The latter form, Mr. Todd

remarks, reminds one of *cop*, the head, as a probable etymon.

COBLE, a peculiar kind of boat, very sharp and wedge-shaped in the bow, and flat bottomed and square at the stern. It has only one mast, stepped close forward, on which a lug-sail is set. Cobles are used on the North-east coast of England, from the Tweed to the Humber, by the pilots and fishermen, who are extremely expert in their management. They are excellent sea-boats, and, for their size, carry a large sail. A learned friend hints that the origin of this word is to be found in the ancient Welsh *cwrwgle*, or coracle—a boat made of wicker-work and covered with leather.—Fr. *corbeille*, a basket. But we have the very term in Sax. *cuople*, navicula; and, I may add, that Welsh *ceubal* denotes a ferry-boat.

COBLE, or COBBLE, a round hard stone found in the beds of streams, brought down from the mountains and rounded by the floods. “As hard as a *coble*,” is a common expression.

“My Gammer sure intends to be uppon her bones
With staves or with clubs, or else with *coble-stones*.”

Gammer Gurton's Needle, Act ii. Sc. 5.

COBLOAF, a crusty uneven loaf. Shakspeare applies the word contemptuously to personal appearance, where Ajax calls Thersites “a *cobloaf*.”—*Troilus and Cressida*. A corruption, Mr. Todd says, of *cop*; a loaf with a large *head*.

COCKERS, or COGGERS, properly half-boots made of untanned leather, or other stiff materials, and strapped under the shoe; but old stockings without feet, used as gaiters by hedgers and ploughmen, are often so called. V. Minsheu, *cokers*. *Cockers* occurs in Bishop Hall's Satires. In Lancashire the word is often used for stockings. There is a small place not far from Bolton, called Doff-Cocker, where, my friend, Mr. Turner, informs me, it used to be the fashion for the country people who came from church or market to pull off their stockings and walk barefoot home.

COCKET, or COPPET, pert, apish, brisk. Sc. *cocky*, vain, affecting airs of importance. I find in Sherwood, "to wax *cocket*."

COCKLE, or COKLE, to cry like a cock.

COCKLING, cheerful. "A *cockling* person." There is a kindred expression, "to delight the *cockles* of the heart."

COCKMEDAINTY, one who is finical in dress or carriage.

COCK-PENNY, a perquisite of the schoolmaster at Shrovetide.

This used to be the season for throwing at cocks, when a yearly cock fight was a part of the annual routine of several of our northern free-schools. The play-ground of the scholars was the place of diversion, and, however incompatible with the severity of the scholastic character, the master occasionally presided over the sport. The amiable and learned Roger Ascham, himself, loved a main of cocks, and even projected a treatise on cock-fighting.

COCKS, a puerile game with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain. *V. Moor*. It is called *hard heads* in *Lanc*.

COD, CODD, a pillow or cushion. Sax. *codde*, a bag. Isl. *kodde*, a pillow. Swed. *kudde*, a cushion. Dr. Meyrick, *Antient Armour*, Vol. II., p. 239, states that, about the close of Henry the Seventh's time, was introduced an exceedingly gross and indecent appendage to the taces, called a cod-piece; being an artificial protuberance, placed just over the os pubis. It was copied in armour, after having been first adopted in ordinary dress, and, indeed, in this manner formed part of the costume of every class, from the sovereign to the lowest mechanic; and what is astonishing, instead of shocking the delicacy of society, spread over all the civilized part of Europe. The same author, in a subsequent page, remarks that Gayton alludes to the custom of fools being provided with this unseemly part of dress in a more remarkable manner than other persons, when speaking of the decline of the stage in his *Festivious Notes upon Don Quixote*, p. 270. He says: "No fooles with Harry *cod-pieces*, appeare;" an epithet which alludes to the time of its introduction into England. So Shakspeare,

in King Lear, Act III., Sc. 2, makes the fool say : "Marry, here's grace and a *cod-piece*, that's a wise man and a fool." Chaucer applies the word to the body, in the sense of a bag.

"O Wombe, o belly, stinking in thy *cod*,
Fulfilled of dong and of corruption."

The Pardoner's Tale.

COFE, a deep pit, cavern, or cave. Pure Saxon. Hence, no doubt, *goaf*, which see.

COFFIN, a cinder bouncing from the fire, shaped like a coffin, and looked upon as an omen of death. There is another sort of a different form, called a purse, which is thought to be the presage of wealth.

COG, a wooden dish, a milk pail. Welsh, *cawg*, a bowl. *V.* Tooke ; according to whom, *cog*, *cag*, and *keg*, are identical.

"She set the *cog* upon her head,
And she's gane singing hame !

Ballad of Cowdenknows.

COGGLE, to move from side to side so as to seem ready to be overturned. Germ. *kugeln*, to roll or tumble.

COGGLES, round, smooth worn stones ; probably so named from their being *coggly*.

COGGLY, unsteady, moving from side to side, easily overturned.

COKE, to cry *peccavi*. Ruddiman says, it is the sound which cocks utter, especially when they are beaten, from which Skinner is of opinion they have the name of *cock*. Dr. Jamieson has to cry *cok*, to acknowledge that one is vanquished, which he derives from O. Celt. *coc*, mechant, vile.

COIL, a lump on the head from a blow. It is also used to express a great stir, or tumult. In the Tempest, Shakespeare uses the word in this latter sense ; but "mortal coil" in Hamlet's soliloquy, though quoted in Todd's Johnson as an example, seems rather to mean the human body with the muscles, tendons, blood-vessels, nerves, &c., *coiled* around it.

CORR, to throw. Hence, the rural game of *coits*, or *quoits*. The word may be referred to Isl *kueita*, violenter jactare.

COLD-FIRE, a fire, or rather fuel, made ready for lighting.

COLE, to put into shape, to hollow out. Sc. *coll*, to cut, to clip, to cut any thing obliquely ; which Dr. Jamieson derives from Su.-Got. *kulla*, verticis capillos abradere.

COLLEY, butchers' meat. A term chiefly among children.

COLLOGUING, conversing secretly, plotting. Lat. *colloqui*.

COLLOP MONDAY, the day before Shrove Tuesday, on which it is usual to have collops and eggs for dinner. The primitive custom was to regale with eggs on slices or collops of fried bread, which is now exchanged for bacon.

COLT-ALE, an allowance of ale claimed as a perquisite by the blacksmith on the first shoeing of a horse. Hence, a customary entertainment given by a person on entering into a new office, is called "*shoeing the colt*." The first time a gentleman serves on the Grand Jury he is called *a colt*. Shakspeare used this word in the sense of what is now understood by the term *green-horn*.

"Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed, for he doth nothing but talk of his horse."

Shak.,—Merchant of Venice.

COMB, or **COUM**, a confined valley, a sharp ridge. Sax. *comb*, vallis montibus utrinque obsita ; and that probably from British *kum*, or *cwm*, any deep or hollow place. Somner renders it "a valley enclosed on either side with hills."

COMLIE, **CUMBLY**, an endearing expression, and said of persons rather agreeable than absolutely handsome.

"And sa many a *cumbly* knyght
That it semyt that in the fycht
That suld wencuss the world all haile."—*The Bruce*.

"Then 'till't they gaid we' heart and hand,
The blows fell thick as bickering hail,
And many a horse ran masterless,
And mony a *comely* cheek was pale."

Ballad of Jamie Telfer.

"For frendschipe and for yiftes goode,
For mete and drinke so gret plentè ;
That lord that raught was on the roode,
He kepe thi *comeli* companè."

Ritson's Ancient Ballads.

COME-BY-NOW! get out of the way. An exclamation.

COME-THY-WAYS, COME-THY-WAYS-HINNIE, common expressions for come forward; generally spoken to persons in great kindness. In Drayton's *Poly-olbion* is a beautiful line:—

“While Aire to Calder calls, and bids her *come her ways*.”

COMFORTABLE, a covered passage-boat formerly used on the river Tyne, so called from its having superior accommodations to “Jemmy Joneson's Whurry;” but little patronized since the introduction of steam-boats.

COMMOTHER, a godmother. Fr. *commère*. V. Todd's John.

CON, CONN, a squirrel.—*Cumb.* and *West.* Swed. *korn*.

CON, to fillip. Also to calculate, to consider, to know. Sax. *connan*, to inquire.

CON, to express thanks. See CUN, which is the true pronunciation in Northumberland.

CONCEET (pronounced consate), to suppose. “What do you understand by being confirmed?” “Why, I *consate* I'll have to fight the devil by mysel.”—*Durh.*

Coo, Cow, *v.* to intimidate, to keep in subjection. Isl. *kuga*, *adigere*. Swed. *kufwa*, to suppress, to keep under.—COOED, COWED, daunted, dastardly, timid.

“England was *cowed*.”—*O'Driscoll's Hist. Ireland.*

Coo, or Cow, *s.* fear, intimidation. “To tack the *coo*”—to be afraid, to turn cowardly. Dut. *kouden*.

Cook, to disappoint, to punish, to manage so as to obtain one's end, to circumvent. Ital. *cuocere*, to grieve, to vex.

COOM, the dust and scrapings of wood, produced in sawing; the scales of iron found lying near a smith's anvil. Sc. *coom*, the dust of coal. Germ. *kummer*, rubbish, seems the origin.

COOP-CART, a cart enclosed with boards. Dr. Jamieson refers to Teut. *kuype*, a large vessel containing liquids. But see COUP-CART.

COOTH, or COUTH, cold.

COP, the top of anything, *York*. In Northumberland it means a high hill.

COPPIE, a dram. Sax. *cop*. Ital. *coppo*, a cup or drinking vessel.

COP-WEB, a cobweb. The pure Saxon root is here preserved.
See ATTERCOP.

COPY-CHRISTY, a corruption of Corpus-Christi. "Copy-christy day"—"Copy-christy fair." Brand gives some curious particulars concerning the Corpus-Christi Plays, or Miracle Plays, anciently performed by the trading companies of Newcastle. *V. Hist. of Newc., Vol. II., p. 369 & seq.*

CORBY, the raven. *Le corbeau*. Buffon. *Corvus corax*. Linn. The carrion crow (*corvus corone*) is also called a corby, or corby-crow.

CORF, a large wicker-work basket, used for drawing coals out of the pits; made of strong hazel rods from half an inch to an inch in diameter, called *corf-rods*. Dut. *korf*, a basket. Isl. *koerf*. Dan. *kurv*. They are going fast out of use, being replaced by square boxes made of wood or iron.

CORNAGE, cattle guard rent in the North of England, originally a payment in lieu of cattle. "To this day in the bottom of Westmoreland the cornage rent is paid under the name of neat geld." *V. Nicholson and Burn's Westmoreland.*

CORN-CRAKE, the landrail, or daker hen, which visits us in the spring, and leaves us the latter end of October. *Rallus crex*. It derives the name *crake*, from its loud and incessant, creaking harsh note, resembling the word.

CORNEY, half tipsy. The allusion is obvious enough.—Chaucer speaks of corny ale—ale strong of the malt.

"By Corpus Domini but I have triacle
Or elles a draught of moist and *corny* ale."

The Pardoner's Prologue.

CORN-LAITERS, newly-married peasants who beg corn to sow their first crop with.—*Cumb.* In some parts of Wales, it

is customary for poor women newly married to ask for cheese. *V.* Owen's Welsh Dict. vo. *cawsa*.

CORPSE-CANDLE, a thick candle, placed in a candlestick of a peculiar form—used formerly at *lake-wakes*. The Rev. W. N. Darnell has one of these candlesticks.

COSEY, COZIE, snug, warm, sheltered; implying a feeling of comfort, attended with satisfaction and delight. Fr. *cozzi*. *V.* Le Roux.

COSTREL, a small portable cask, used for carrying beer into the fields.

COTE, or COATE, a house or cottage. It enters largely into the names of places in Northumberland.

———"It ne semeth not by likelinessse
That she was borne and fed in rudenesse,
As in a cote, or in an oxes stall."

Chaucer,—The Clerk's Tale.

COTTED, COLTERED, CLOTTED, entangled, matted together. The word is usually applied to hair or wool, as *hankled* is to silk, thread, worsted, &c. A *cotted* temper is one that is difficult to please.

COTTERIL, a small iron wedge or pin for securing a bolt.

COUL, COWL, to scrape together dung, mud, dirt, &c. To smooth the surface of what is gathered. Fr. *cueiller*. Ital. *cogliere*, to gather or bring together.—COUL-RAKE, COWL-RAKE, the instrument by which this is performed. In the Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum, it is written *colrake*. This term is also used for a fire-iron, in which sense it is more properly a *coal-rake*.

COUNGE, a large lump; as of bread or cheese.

COUNTRY-SIDE, the common term for a district, or tract of country.

COUP, to empty by overturning, to overset, to tumble over. Swed. *guppa*, to tilt up.

COUP, COWP, or COPE, to barter or exchange. Su.-Got. *koepa*. To *chop* in the South. "Always *chopping* and changing." So in nautical language, "the wind *chopped* round."

COUP-CART, a short cart—one that is capable of being *couped*, or turned up to be emptied; the “long cart” not being so.

COUPER-FAIR, a market held at Kirby-Stephen, the day before Brough-hill; where the phrase, “helter for helter,” implies a proposal to *coup*, to barter or exchange horse for horse.

COUR, COWER, to stoop low, to crouch down by bending the hams. Su.-Got. *kure*. “*Couring* o’er the hearth stane.”

“Tush man, th’ art deceyved, ’tys theyr dayly looke
They *coure* so over the collis theyr eyes be blear’d with smooke.”

Gammer Gurton’s Needle, Act I., Sc. 2.

COURSE, in coal mining, is the direction in which the mine is wrought. The broadways course is the direction in which the boards are wrought—the headways course is the direction at right angles.

COURTAINE or CURTAINE, a small court attached to a house. In the South a *curtilage*.

COUT, or COWT, a colt. The “Cout of Keilder” was a powerful chief of the district wherein Keilder Castle, in Northumberland, is situated.—*See* Ballad by Leyden in Border Minstrelsy.

COUTHER, to comfort. Allied perhaps to CUTTER; which *see*.
COUTHIE, comfortable, agreeable.

“His pantry was never ill-boden,
The spence was ay *couthie* and clean.”

Jamieson’s Popular Ballads.

COUVRE, COVER, a turret on the roof of a hall, or kitchen, with openings for the escape of smoke.

COVE, a cavern, a cave. Isl. *kofe*. Sax. *cofe*.

COVER, the roof of a coal seam.

Cow, *v.* to poll, to crop. Isl. *koll-r*.

————— “These I shall
Call acts that’s preter-scriptural;—
Imposing nook’d caps, and *cow’d* heads
The wearing relicts, cross, and beads.”—*Cleland’s Poems.*

COWEY, or COWED-COW, a cow without horns. Such an animal is also said to be *cowit*. *V. Jam. coll*, and *cow*.

COWEY, COW-FOOTED, club-footed.—*Dur.* See ACOW.

COW-GRASS, a name among farmers for common purple clover, very good for cattle, but very noisome to witches. In the days when there were witches in the land, the leaf was worn by knight and by peasant, as a potent charm against their wiles; and we can even yet trace this belief of its magic virtue in some not unobserved customs.—*V. Johnson's Flora of Berwick upon Tweed*, p. 163.

COW-JOCKEY, a beast jobber.

COWK, or GOWK, to reach ineffectually, to threaten to vomit. Germ. *kochen*.

COW-LICK, the same as CALF-LICK; which *see*.

COW-PAW'D, left-handed, awkward, clumsy.

COW-PLAT, the dung of a cow, as it drops in a small heap. Dr. Jamieson says, perhaps, from Teut. *plat*, planus, because of its flat form. In Cheshire it is called *cow shot* or *cow plague*.

COW-SHAREN, the dung of the cow. Sax. *scearn*. Dung in Teutonic, is *sharn*, and in Su.-Got. *skarn*. We have also *Shar-bud*, an ancient word for a beetle; supposed to be so called from its being continually found under horse or cow dung. It will probably astonish some of my South country readers when I inform them that fresh cow-sharen is occasionally applied, as a cooling poultice, to the faces of young damsels in Northumberland, if over flushed with any cutaneous eruption. In their justification, however, it may be stated that Pliny, in the quaint language of his translator, old Philemon Holland, tells us,—

“That bull's *sherne* is an excellent complexion forsooth, to set a fresh rosat or vermillion colour in the ball of the cheeke.”

See Holland's Plinie, Vol. II., p. 327.

COW-STROPPLLE, a cowslip; *i. e.* cow's *thropple*, or throat—looking deeper than the cow's-lip. Hurdis looks deeper still. The cowslip, he says, “hangs its head to hide a

bleeding heart." In Weardale it is applied to the ox-lip only.

COW-TIE, a short, thick, hair rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in the other, used for huppling the hind legs of a cow while milking her.

COW-WA, often pronounced like Q'UAY, come away.

COYSTRIL, a raw inexperienced lad; a contemptible fellow. From *kestrel*, or *coystrel*, a bastard hawk.

"He's a coward and a *coystril* that will not drink to my niece."
Shak.,—Twelfth Night.

CRAB, a windlass for lifting heavy weights.

CRACK, *v.* to brag or boast of any thing. Dut. *kraaken*.

"Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*."
Shak.,—Love's Labour Lost.

"Bucclughe and the rest of the Scottes having made some bragges and *crackes*."—*Letter from Sir John Carey to Lord Burghley, 1595.*

"Ye sell the beir's skin on his back,—
Quhen ye have done its time to *crack*."—*Cherrie and Slae.*

CRACK, *s.* chat, conversation, news. "What's your *cracks*?" Probably, Dr. Jamieson says, from *crack* as denoting a quick and sharp sound. A correspondent refers me to Germ. *kracken*, to crackle, as green wood in the fire, from the confused noise of chatterers.

CRACK, *s.* most excellent of its kind—that of which one may brag or boast. "The *crack* of fancy breedin'."

CRACKER, a small baking dish. Also a small water biscuit of fine flour.

CRACKET, a low stool. *V.* Todd's John. *cricket*, 3rd. sense.

CRACKING CROOSE, bold, confident.

CRACKS, an act of superiority. "I'll set your *cracks*." Also news. "What *cracks* to-day?"

CRADDEN, or CRAWDEN, to betray cowardice, to show the white feather. *V.* Todd's John. *craven*.

CRADDENLY, or CRAWDENLY, recreant-like, faint-hearted, pusillanimous, cowardly.

CRADDINS, or CRADDENS, mischievous tricks.

C^{RAG}, C^{RAIG}, a rough steep rock. A pure British word.—
The Celtic *craig* is also a rock.

C^{RAIG}, the old, and still the vulgar word for the throat—
sometimes the neck. Su.-Got. *krage*, the neck.

“They are obliged to obey the law, and keepe the peace all the
dayes of their life, upon the perill of their *craigges*.”

King James' Dutie of a King.

C^{RAIK}, to call with a harsh sound, as the *corn-crake*.

C^{RAMBLE}, to walk feebly and slowly ; or, as a valuable cor-
respondent explains it, with a stiff, short, and confined
motion.

C^{RAMBLY}, C^{CRAMMELLY}, weak, lame, or tender in the legs.—

“The horse goes rather *crammelly* this morning :” that is,
moves with a stiff, short, and confined motion, a modifica-
tion of cramped.

C^{RAME}, to mend by uniting ; as joining broken china, or
wooden bowls.—C^{RAMER}, the operator ; generally a *faw*,
or travelling tinker. A learned friend derives the word
from Fr. *cran*, a notch. The Academie defines it “entail-
lure en corps durs, pour accrocher quelque chose.” It is
always to be remarked that the nasal sound of the French
confounds *n* and *m*, so that in oral language (where the
nasal is dropped as English mouths soon do) the *n* or *m* is
assumed indifferently.

C^{RAMP}, to contract, to crumple, to pucker. Teut. *krompen*.

C^{RAMP-RING}, a ring made out of the handles of decayed
coffins, and supposed to be a charm against the cramp.
Hence the name. Formerly these rings were consecrated
by the Kings of England, who affected to cure the cramp
as well as the king's evil.

C^{CRANCH}, to crush a hard substance between the teeth. Coarse
—or as it is more generally called—round sand, thrown
upon the floor, is said to cranch under the feet. Perhaps
there is something of imitative sound in the term. Some
of our poets speak of dry snow “*crunching*” under the feet.
The French have a phrase, *grincer les dents*.

CRANK, to make a harsh noise, to creak. “The door *cranks*.”

CRANKLE, weak, shattered. Teut. *krank*. Dut. *kranck*. sick.

CRANKS, two or more rows of iron crooks in a frame, used as a toaster.

CRANKY, a cant name for a pitman. That man in the village who is most conspicuous for dress, or who excels the rest of the villagers in the sports and pastimes held in estimation amongst them, is also, by way of pre-eminence, called the *Cranky*.—*Dur.* and *North*.

CRANKY, *a.* sprightly, exulting, jocose. Serenius refers it to the W. Goth. *kranger*, bold, daring. CRANKY is also used in the opposite sense of, ailing, sickly; from Dut. *kranck*, sick. There is a common expression, “crazy and *cranky*.”

CRANKY, checked; as, a cranky neckcloth, a cranky apron.

CRATCH, a rack for hay in a stable.

CRAW, a crow. Sax. *craw*. Dan. *crage*.

CRAW-CROOKS, the crow-berry. *Empetrum nigrum*.

CREE, to bruise wheat or barley in a large stone mortar until the husks fall off, and it becomes in a fit state for being made into frumenty. Sometimes a wooden pestle was used, and sometimes a round ball of stone. In former times mortars were articles of great utility in the kitchen, and are still found in almost every old house. See FRUMENTY.

CREEING-TROUGH, called also a knocking trough. A large stone mortar used for *creeing* or taking off the husks of barley or wheat, preparatory to boiling them for broth or frumenty. These creeing troughs are still to be seen at the doors of farm houses, square on the outside, and sometimes rudely ornamented, but their original use is generally neglected. They are sometimes met with turned upside down as seats at the kitchen fireside.

CREEP, a heaving, or bursting upwards of the floor of a coal mine, owing to the small extent, and consequent liability to sink, of the bases of those pillars of coal which are left to support the roof during the excavation of so much of the

seam as appears compatible with the safety of the workmen.

CREEPERS, an uneasy sensation of rigour which extends itself over the surface of the body, in consequence of exposure to cold, or some sudden alarm.

CREEVEL, a kind of fine worsted, chiefly used for working and embroidering.

CREIL, or **CREEL**, a kind of semi-circular basket of wicker work, in which provender is carried to sheep in remote pastures, or on the mountains, during the distress of a snow storm. Its sides are stiff, and its bottom supple, serving for hinges. This is called a *sheep creil*, and is strapped over a man's shoulders. Baskets for fish and eggs, panniers, pens for poultry, and wicker utensils for various other purposes, are also called *creils*, in the North. Gael. *criol*, a chest, a coffer. Su.-Got. *kaerl*, a vessel, is apparently allied.

CREILED, placed or packed in a creil; as poultry or eggs.

CRIB, a child's bed. Now in Todd's Johnson.

CRIB, a strong ring of wood for supporting the sides of the shaft of a coal pit.

CRILE, *v.* to pass the leg over the head of a child, vulgarly supposed to *crile* or stop its growth.

CRILE, *s.* a dwarf.

CRIMBLE-I'-TH'-POKE, to fly from an agreement, to act cowardly. Probably, Sax. *crymbig*, winding, tortuous.

CRINE, to pine, to shrink, to shrivel. The word is of Celtic origin. Welsh, *krino*, Irish *krionam*, to wither. Gael. *crionam*, to grow less.

CRINGLE, a withe or rope for fastening a gate with. Dan. *Kronkelin*, to wind.

CRINGLE-CRANGLE, zigzag, wrinkled.

CRINKLE, to wrinkle, to bend under a load. Swed. *skrynkla*.

CRIS-CROSS, the mark of a cross; a convenient substitute for the signature of those who cannot write. It was the method of our Saxon ancestors, whether they could write

or not, to affix the sign of the cross. *V. Kennett, signum.* An inability to write, a cross being made in its stead, is honestly avowed by Caedwalla, a Saxon king, at the end of one of his charters. *V. Seldeni Jani Anglorum Fac. alt. l. i. § 42.* This is not a solitary instance of a potentate's ignorance of one of the most useful acquisitions of mankind; for, according to Procopius, the Emperor Justin in the East, and Theodoric King of the Goths in Italy, were both so illiterate as to be unable to write. How different the "march of intellect," in the world of our days!

CRIS-CROSS-ROW, *Christ-cross-row*, CROSS-ROW, a provincial term for the alphabet; so called because a cross was placed at its beginning—+A, B, C, &c.

CROAKUM-SHIRE, a cant name for Northumberland, in which Newcastle may be included,—from a peculiar croaking in the pronunciation of the inhabitants.

CROCK, to grow little in bulk, to suffer decay from age. Hence, an old ewe is in some places called a *crock*. So is *under hair* in the neck. *Su.-Got. kraek*, animal quodvis exiguum, presents a satisfactory etymology.

CROCKEY, a little Scotch cow.

CROFT, a small inclosure attached to a dwelling house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes. Pure Saxon.

CROOK, a disease in sheep; causing the neck to be *crooked*.

CROON, to roar like a bull. *Dut. kreunen.* See CRUNE.

CROOPY, CROUPY, hoarse. *Isl. hropa*, clamare. *Mœ.-Got. hropjan.*

CROPPEN, *past pa. crept.*—CROPPEN TOGETHER, bent with age.

"Though we killed the cat,
Yet sholde ther come another
To cacchen us and al our kynde,
Though we *croppen* under benches."

Piers Plowman.

"And the rest was, that ther was certaine counsellors *croppen* in about the Prince."—*Letter from Sir George Bowes to the Earl of Sussex, Nov. 17, 1569*—*In Sharp's Memorials of the Rebellion, 1569.*

CROPPING, *s.* the crop of a bird.

CROSS-GRAINED, testy, ill-tempered. Significant enough, but, perhaps, not local.

CROSS-THE-BUCKLE, CROSS-OWER-THE-BUCKLE, a peculiar and difficult step in dancing, practised in humble life.—*Newc.* To do it well is considered a great accomplishment. Since the publication of my first edition, I find from the Irish Fairy Legends, that there is an Hibernian step called *cover the buckle*.

CROSSING, in coal mining, an arch for bringing one current of air over another.

CROUSE, or CROWSE, merry, brisk, lively. *Cracking-crouse*, confident, talking big.—“A cock’s ay crouse on his awn midden.”—*Newc. Prov.*

CROW-COAL, a seam of coal so called. It is of inferior quality.

CROWBLE, to crouch.—CROWDLING, slow, dull, sickly.

CROWDY, oatmeal and water stirred together—a genuine Northumbrian dish; especially when *prepared* and *eaten*, according to the *approved receipt* of my late reverend friend, the Author of “*Metres, addressed to the Lovers of Truth.*” &c. See his admirable directions p. 213, 2d. edit. The word, as Dr. Jamieson has shown, is very ancient, and claims affinity with a variety of similar terms in other languages. It may have been adopted by us from *corrody* (Lat. *corrodium*) an allowance of meat—a sort of *whittle gait* in a Monastery.

“*Crowdie!* ance; *crowdie!* twice;
Crowdie! three times in a day;
 An’ ye *crowdie!* ony mair,
 Ye’ll *crowdie!* a’ my meal away.”

Old Scottish Ballad.

CROWDY-MAIN, a riotous assembly—a fray in which numbers fight promiscuously—a crowded mixture.

CROWLEY’S-CREW, sons of Vulcan, who were smiths, originally established at Sunderland from Liege, but having been ill-treated on account of their religion in 1688, they removed

and established themselves at Winlaton and Swalwell, in the vicinity of Newcastle, under the guidance of Sir Ambrose Crowley, who is ridiculed in No. 299 of *The Spectator* (under the name of Sir John Anvil) as “a person of no extraction, having begun the world with a small parcel of rusty iron.” The Knight, however, appears to have been a very worthy character ; and instituted an excellent, though peculiar, code of laws for the government of his workmen, which are still preserved in his very original letters, although not acted upon. One of the most important of his regulations was, that a farthing in the shilling was deducted from all wages, and formed a fund which, for a hundred years, was sufficient to keep all from the parish ; but there were no savings’ banks then : and the parties, in whose hands the fund was, failing, all was lost.

CROWN, to hold an inquest on a dead body.—CROWNER, the vulgar, though ancient, word for coroner. This office is of great antiquity, mention being made of it in King Athelstan’s charter to Beverley, anno 905. It was originally a station of high dignity. Formerly no person could be elected who had not the degree of knighthood. It seems peculiar to the English ; though the Scotch had an officer bearing the same name, whose duty it was to attach all persons against whom there was any accusation pertaining to the Crown.

CROWN, the top or highest level in a pit.

CRUD, *v.* to curdle.—CRUD, *s.* a curd. “*Cruds* and cream.”

CRUDDLE, to coagulate, to congeal ; for which *curdle* is now used ; though we have the authority of Spenser and other ancient writers in favour of the vernacular pronunciation.

CRUDDLE, to crowd together, to keep close. Mr. Wilbraham has CREWDLE, or CROODLE, to crouch together like frightened chickens on the sight of a bird of prey.

CRUICK-YUR-ELBOW, *crook your elbow*, attest it, affirm it to be true. Perhaps from the Scotch mode of holding up the hand when taking an oath.

CRUICK-YUR-HOUGH, *crook your hough*, sit down—a friendly invitation—a right hearty welcome.

“Wiv huz i’ the North, when aw’m wairsh i’ my way,
(But t’ knaw wor warm hearts ye yur-sell come,)

Aw lift the first latch, and baith man and dame say,
Cruick yur hough, canny man, for ye’re welcome.”

Song,—Canny Newcassel.

CRUICK-YUR-THUMB, *crook your thumb*, a charm against witches.

CRULL, CRULE, *v.* to work with worsted.—*See* CRULLS, CRULES.

CRULLS, CRULES, worsted of various colours—crewel. The term is now chiefly confined to what is used by females in learning embroidery by the working of their samplers at school. Lexicographers seem not to have understood the meaning of the word. One of the commentators of Shakespeare, quite ignorant of its sense, might have spared his remarks.

CRUMMEL, a crumb ; conformable to Germ. *krummel*.

CRUMMY, *a.* crooked. Isl. *krumme*. Su.-Got. and Dan. *krum*.

CRUMMY, *s.* a favourite name for a cow with crooked horns.

CRUMMY, in good case, getting fat, fleshy—quasi *crumby*, one who “picks up his crumbs.”

CRUMP, hard, brittle, crumbling ; as bread or cake of that quality. Sax. *acruman*, in micas frangere. *V.* Jam.

CRUMP, the cramp, out of temper. Sax. *crump*, crooked.

CRUNE, to bellow like a disquiet ox.—CRUNING, the cry of the beast ; being the genuine Saxon word to denote that vociferation, and which is still preserved in Dut. *kreunen*, to groan. The term *cruning* is also frequently applied to the cowardly and petted roaring of a disappointed child. In *The Gentle Shepherd*, *crune* is used in the sense of a lowly muttered incantation.

“She can o’ercast the night and cloud the moon,
And mak the deils obedient to her *crune*.”

“A *cruning* cow and a whistling maiden are twee unsonsy things.”

N. C. Proverb.

CRUNKLE, to rumple, to ruffle. Teut. *krunchelen*, to wrinkle.

CRUSH, a great quantity ; as a crush of wet ; a crush of corn.

CRUT, a dwarf—any thing *curbed* in its growth. Fr. *court*, short ; interchanging the *r* and *u*, as is so frequent. The Armorican name conveys a similar idea ; *crot*, according to Bullet, being a little child. Isl. *hrota*, effœtum animal decrepitæ ætatis, is nearly allied.

CRUTTLE, a crumb, a broken piece of small fragment.

CRUTLEY, brittle, crumbling.

CRUTLY-HOOFED, brittle hoofed.

CRUTLY-TEMPERED, short tempered.

CRUVE, *s.* a small low hovel. A *swine cruve*, a hog's sty. Probably from Sax. *cruft*. Tuet. *krofte*, *krufte*, a vault or hollow place, underground. In Cornish *krou*, and in Irish *cro*, signify a hut, a sty.

CUCKOO'S-MAIDEN, a northern name for the wryneck (*Yunx Torquilla*) which usually arrives here a few days before the appearance of the cuckoo, and migrates in September. The two birds are often found together ; probably as agreeing in the same taste of food. Though called the cuckoo's attendant and provider, this curious bird is far far from following it with a friendly intent : it only pursues as an insulter, or to warn its little companions of the cuckoo's depredations. See Mr. Fox's Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum, p. 59.

CUCKOO'S-SPIT, a white fermented froth, in which the eggs of the grasshopper are deposited. It is found in the joints of thistles, and almost all the larger weeds.

CUCKOO-SPIT, white frothy matter, seen on certain plants in the Spring. The froth is that with which a green insect surrounds itself. It derives its name probably from its time of appearance coinciding with that of the cuckoo.

CUDDLE, *v.* to embrace, to squeeze, to hug. Teut. *kudden*.

CUDDLE, *s.* an embrace, a squeeze, a hug.

“ Now aw think its high time to be steppin,

 We've sitten tiv aw's about lyem ;

So then wiv a kiss and a *cuddle*,

 These lovers they bent their way hyem.”

Song,—*The Pitman's Courtship.*

CUDDY, an abbreviation of Cuthbert ; a very common Christian name in the North ; in honour, perhaps, of our Patron Saint. Near Howburn, in Northumberland, there is a natural cave, which, according to uniform tradition, was at one time inhabited by Saint Cuthbert, and which is called by the villagers *Cuddy's Cave*.

CUDDY, or **CUDDY-ASS**, a common name for that very useful and much-enduring quadruped—the ass. It might seem to have received this designation from Teut. *kudde*, grex ; though it is probably only the familiar appellation of *Cuthbert*. In Norfolk and Suffolk the term is *Dicky* ; in Cheshire *Neddy* ; and in other places *Jacky*, or *Jack-ass*. But Dr. Jamieson says, “this word is most probably of oriental origin, and may have been imported by the Gipsies, this being their favourite quadruped. Pers. *gudda* signifies an ass ; and I am informed that *Ghudda* has the same signification in Hindostanee.”

CUDDY'S-LEGS, a barbarous term, peculiar to the Newcastle fish market, for herrings,—as large as *cuddy's legs*.

CUFF, a simpleton.

CUFF, to strike. As a substantive there is the *cuff* of the neck, as well as the *cuff* of the coat.

CUIFF, to walk in an awkward manner ; especially with large broad feet.

CULL, *s.* a fool, a stupid person, a cully. Ital. *coglione*, a fool ; or perhaps a variety of the word *gull*.

CULL, *a.* silly, simple, foolish. “A *cull* person”—“a *cull* letter.” Mr. Surtees has published the following fragment of a genuine Sandhill ballad, relating to the troublesome times of Charles I. :—

“ Ride through Sandgate both up and down,
There you'll see the gallants fighting for the crown,
All the *cull* cuckolds in Sunderland town,
With all the bonny blewcaps, cannot pull them down.”

The blewcaps did, however, at last succeed in pulling them down ; for, after a most gallant defence, Newcastle was

stormed on the 19th of October, 1644, and entered by the White Fryer Tower and Sandgate. *V. Hist. Dur. Vol. I. p. 257.*

CUM, used in the definition of the future, as, "This time *cum* a year :—" *i. e.*, a year hence.

CUMBER, trouble, oppression. Dut. *kombean*, to disturb.

"Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy."

Shak.,—Julius Cæsar.

CUMMED, *past pa.* of come. This provincialism is of long standing. *V. Jam. cumd.*

"Here are we *cumde*, as your obedientis,
For to fulfill your just commendentis."

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

CUN, or CON, to learn, to know. Sax. *cunnan*. Teut. *kunnen*. Germ. *konnen*. *Cunning*, knowing, skilful, may evidently be traced to this origin.

"Alas ! I took great pains to *con* it, and it is poetical."

Shak.,—Twelfth Night.

CUN, or CON, to express a sense of obligation, to feel grateful.

"I *cun* you nae thanks," I do not acknowledge myself obliged to you—I *count* you no thanks. Similar to the French phrase *sçavoir gré*.

"*Con* hem therefore as mochel thank as me."

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

"To fly I *con* thee thanke."—*Gam. Gurton's Needle.*

"But I *con* him no thanks for 't."

Shak.,—All's well that Ends Well.

CUNDY, CUNDITH, a small sewer or shore, a drain or *conduit*.

CUR, a disrespectful term for a man. "A *ketty cur*," a very vile person.

"What would ye have, ye *curs*."—*Shak.,—Coriolanus.*

CURFEW, the evening bell. Old Fr. *carre-feu*, or *cerre-fue* ; now changed into *couvre feu*. It has been generally supposed by historians and law writers, that the regulation of the curfew-bell, by which every inhabitant of England was

obliged to extinguish his fire at 8 o'clock in the evening, originated with William the Conqueror, and that the measure was imposed upon his new subjects as a badge of servitude. There is, however, no foundation for this opinion. On the contrary, sufficient evidence exists that the same custom prevailed in most of the monasteries and towns in the North of Europe, before the arrival of our Norman visitor. The law was intended as a precaution against conflagrations, which, when so many houses were built of wood, were very frequent and fatal. *See* Lord Lyttleton's *Hist. Henry II.* 8vo. Vol. I. p. 433; Warton's *Essay on Pope*, Vol. I. p. 22; and Henry's *Hist. Brit.* 4to. Vol. III. p. 567. *See also* Lacombe, *Dict. du vieux Lang. Franç.* vo. *couvre feu*. The purpose, as well as the name, of the curfew-bell, is still retained in Newcastle; where it is rung at the original time—eight o'clock at night.

CURLYCUE, a twisted flourish, generally on the end of a letter, word, or page. Fr. *curl à cu*, that is, a tail piece.

CURN-BERRIES, currants; "*Churry-ripe-curn-berries*," the Newcastle cry for currants; *i. e.*, currants as ripe as cherries.

CURRICK, a heap of stones.

CURSE OF SCOTLAND, the Nine of Diamonds, in the game of whist, a name first given to it in Scotland, but long common in Northumberland. It has been said to have originated from William Duke of Cumberland having written his order for the Battle of Culloden on the back of this card. Grose, however, in his *Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, gives a very different account of the origin of the term. "The Nine of Diamonds, it is said, implied royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth King of Scotland has been observed, for many ages, to be a tyrant and a curse to that country. Others say that it is from its similarity to the arms of Argyle; the Duke of Argyle having been very instrumental in bringing about the Union, which by some Scotch patriots has been considered as detrimental to their country."

CUSHAT, or COWSHUT, the ring dove, or wood pigeon. *Columba Palumbus*. Major Moor is disposed to derive this *pretty* word from *Coochat*; that is *cooing* and *chattering*; but I have little doubt the true etymology is Sax. *cusceate*, from *cusc*, chaste—in allusion to the conjugal fidelity of the bird. Among the Greeks and Latins the dove—dedicated to Venus Urania—was the emblem of pure love: the chaste Daphne was purity personified. CUSHY-DOW, is another of the popular names of this bird. See PEE-WIT.

“The *cushat* crouds, the corby crys.”—*The Cherry and Slae*.

CUSHY-COW, a cow. Perhaps from the word *cushy* being used to sooth that animal. But what is *cushy*? Has it any connection with Su.-Got. *kusha*, to sooth by fair speeches?

CUSHY-COWS, the stalks of the common dock when covered with ripe capsules:—it is an amusement with children (females especially) to strip off the capsules, and this they call “milking the cows.”

CUSHY-COW-LADY, a beautiful little scarlet beetle, with black spots; sometimes called *Lady-bird*. *Coccinella*.

CUST, CUSSEN, *preterite* of cast. Very common.

CUT, a quantity of yarn, twelve of which make what is called a *hank*, the same as skein in the South.

CUTE, quick, intelligent, sly, cunning, clever, sharp, active. Generally thought to be an abbreviation of *acute*; but, in all probability, direct from Sax. *cuth*, expertus.

CUTE-KINS, *s.* additional coverings for the legs during snowy weather; generally worsted stockings with the feet cut off; a sort of long gaiters.

CUTES, KUTES, the feet. Sc. *cute*, *cuitt*, *kute*, the ankle.

CUTTER, to fondle, to make much of, to whisper. Sc. *couth*, *couthy*, loving, affectionate. Su.-Got. *kotte*, a friend.

CUTTERING, the cooing of a pigeon. Also applied to private or secret conversation. Dut. *kouten*. Germ. *kuttern*.

CUTTY, *s.* a knife. Obviously from Fr. *couteau*. Dr. Jamieson observes, that it is singular that in Islandic, *kuti*,

signifies *cultellus*, explained in Danish “a little knife.”—*Haldorson*.

CUTTY, *a.* short. I feel much inclined to trace it to Gael. *cutach*, short.

CUTTY-GUN, a familiar term for a short small tobacco pipe.

CUTTY-STOOL, a low stool; the stool of repentance on which offenders were seated in church.

D.

'D, an abbreviation for *it*, after a verb; thus—“mind ye dinna spill'd.”

DACKER, uncertain, unsettled, as applied to the weather. Sax. *ducken*, to dip.

DAD, *v.* to shake, to strike.

DAD, *s.* a blow, a thump, Teut. *dadde*, fustis; also, a lump, a large piece, a thick slice, as of bread or cheese.

DADDLE, or DAWDLE, to walk unsteadily, like a child; to be slow in motion or action, to saunter, or trifle, to waddle. Mr. Todd refers to Isl. *dudda*, to be slow footed. I may add Germ. *tandeln*, to totter, to loiter.

DADDY, a childish name for father. The word is said to have been found in use among the South Americans, and the Africans of Angola. See Thomson, *dad*, *dadda*.

DADGE, or DODGE, to walk in a slow clumsy manner.

DADGE, a large slice, a lump. The same as DAD.

DAFF, to daunt, to stun. Su.-Got. *dofwa*, to stupify.

DAFFLE, to betray loss of memory and mental faculty. Persons growing old and in their dotage, are said to *daffle*, and to be *dafflers*. In some parts of the North they have the verb *deaffle*, to become deaf; which seems allied. But see DAFF, and DAFT.

DAFT, simple, foolish, stupid, insane. Su.-Got. *doef*, stupidus.

“Thou dotest *daffe*, quod she, dull are thy wittes.”

Piers Plowman.

“Thou art the *daftest* fuill that ever I saw.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

DAFTLIKE, embarrassed, having the appearance of folly, approaching to insanity.

DAG, *v.* to drizzle.—DAG, *s.* a drizzling rain, dew upon the grass. Isl. *daugg*, pluvia. Swed. *dagg*, dew.—DAGGY, *a.* damp, wet. “A *daggy* day.” Swed. *daggig*, dewy.

DAG, an old North country word for a pistol—not a poniard, as generally supposed. Old Fr. *dagge*, a small gun. The term dagger appears to have sprung out of this word; because a poniard was often attached to a *dag*, or pistol, as a bayonet is to a musket. I have the authority of the late Sir Walter Scott for stating that, in Scotland that part of the cock of a gun which holds the flint is still called the *dag-head*. Minsheu says the Dacians were the first that used *dagges*.

“The Maier of *New-Castle* with the Aldermen his Brethren rid to visit on hors-backe the colepits, as their office is to do every quatrer of yeer, where by the way he was shot with a *dag* into the arme, which caused him to fall off his horse.”

Doleful News from Edinburgh, 4to., 1641.

DAGGER-MONEY, a sum of money formerly paid to his Majesty's Justices of Assize on the Northern Circuit, to provide arms, and other security against marauders. The Mayor of Newcastle still presents each Judge with a piece of gold, generally a Jacobus, on his departure for Carlisle, for defence during his journey.

“The Northumberland Sheriff gave us all arms; that is, a *dagger*, knife, penknife, and fork, all together.”

North's Life of Lord Keeper Guilford.

DAGGLE, to trail in the dirt—to draggle.—DAGGLED, dirtied by walking—draggled. See DAG, from which, perhaps, *daggle* is originally derived.

DAIKER, to wander, to saunter. “I was just *daikering* up street.”

DAINTY, pleasant, worthy, excellent. Isl. *daindis*, excellent, optimus. It also means, finically nice. “The *dainty* Mr. Gray.”—*Johnson's Lives.*

DAIRNS, a term for small, unmarketable fish.

DAMAGE, cost, expense. “Noo, Sir, ye’ve kirsen’d mi bairn, what’s t’ *damage*.”

DAMSELS, DAMASCINE PLUMS, DAMSONS. Old Douglas, the bellman, at Durham, used to cry “To be sold, in the Market Place, fine fresh *Damsels*, at 6*d.* a peck.” They were celebrated, it seems, in Pliny’s time. “*Dicta sunt Damascena [pruna] a Syriæ Damasco cognominato.*”—*Nat. Hist. Lib. 15, c. 12 13.*

DANDERING, twaddling, sauntering, going about from place to place idly. *See* Wibraham, *v.* dander.

DANDERS, the scorea from a forge, the refuse of a smith’s forge. *Isl. tendra*, accendere.

DANG, DANG IT, a foolish evasion of an oath. *V. Jennings.*

DANG, pret. of to ding, to push.

“Schir, quhen I was the nunnis amang,
Out of their dortour they me *dang*.”

Lyndsay’s Three Estaitis.

“Thai *dang* on othyr at thair mycht
Quhill swerdis that war fayr and brycht.”

The Bruce.

“Then from the heuyn down quhirland with ane quhew
Cam quene Juno and with her awin handis *dang* up the yettis.”

Douglas’ Æneid.

DANTON, to daunt, to intimidate. *Daunton* is used by James I. in the Basilicon Doron.

“Samuel shal sleen hym,
And Saul shal be blamed,
And David shal be diademed
And *daunten* hem alle.”—*Piers Plowman.*

DAP, fledged ; as young birds in the nest.

DARK, *v.* to listen with an insidious attention, to hearken obscurely or unseen. Allied to the old verb, *dark*, used by Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers.

DARK, *a.* blind.—ALMOST DARK, nearly blind.—QUITE DARK, stone blind. “Pity a *quite dark* man.”

DARKENING, the close of the day, evening twilight. *Sax. deorcung*, crepusculum.

DARN-CROOK, the name of a crooked street in Newcastle, the original meaning being, the secret or obscure crooked street, from Sax. *dearnan*, *dyrnan*, occultare.

DARNTON, the old, and still the vulgar name, of Darlington.

“He was in great danger to be robbed about *Darnton* and *Neesum* by thieves and highwaymen.”—*Letter of Bishop Cosin*.

DARNTON TROD, or DARNTON ROAD. *To take Darnton Trod*, or *Darnton Road* (that is, I suppose, the London road), is to adopt desperate measures, in order to avoid immediate consequences—to fly the country for debt or crime.—*York*.

DARROC, a day's work. “He has not had a *darroc* this three months.”—*Durh*.

DASHED, abashed. *V. Todd's Johnson*, to *dash*.

DASH-MY-BUTTONS, an imprecation. *V. Jam. Supp.* *dash you*.

DAUBER, a plasterer. In the Prompt. Parv. a *dawber*, or clayman, is explained by *Argillarius bituminarus, lutor*. The ancient style of a branch of the fraternity of bricklayers in Newcastle was *Catters* and *Daubers*. The *cat* was a piece of soft clay thrust in between the laths, which were afterwards *daubed* or plastered. See this word in *Ezekiel*, xiii. 10, &c.

DAURG, DARG, or DAEG, a day's work, either of men or husbandry cattle; as four *daurg* of mowing—four *daurg* of ploughing. A *daywere of land* was anciently as much arable ground as could be ploughed up in one day's work. Sax. *dæg*, dies.

DAVE, to assuage, to mitigate, to relieve.

DAVER, to stun, to stupify. Teut. *daveven*, tremere.—DAVERED, benumbed, stupified. Isl. *dauf*, fatuus, surdus. *Daver* is, perhaps, more directly derivable from the Parisian word *desver*. See *Menage*, under the obsolete word *devoer*.

DAW, to thrive, to mend, to recover from an illness. An old English word. “*Dawying*, gettingye of lyfe.” *Palsgrave*.

DAW, to dawn. Sax. *dægian*, to grow light. Teut. *daghen*.

“The other side from whence the morning *daws*.”

Drayton,—*Poly-olbion*.

DAWING, break of day—*dawning*. Sax. *dagung*, aurora.

DAWDY, a slattern. Isl. *dauda doppa*, homuncio ignavus.

DAY, *The Day*, a Northumberland and Scottish idiom for *to-day*; as, “How are ye the day?” V. Jam. Sup.

DAYS-MAN, an arbitrator, or elected judge. An old word still in use among the farmers. Dr. Hammond says, that the word *day*, in all idioms, signifies judgment.

DAY-NETTLE, the common hemp-nettle. *Galeopsis tetrahit*. Labourers in harvest are sometimes affected with a severe inflammation of the hand, or of a finger, which they uniformly attribute to the sting of this plant. V. Johnston’s Flora of Berwick upon Tweed, p. 132.

DAYTALEMAN, a day labourer, chiefly in husbandry—one who works by *day-tale*; i. e. a man whose labour is *told* or reckoned by the day, not by the week or year. From Sax. *tellan*, to tell; or from Fr. *tailler*, to cut, work reckoned by daily cutting a notch on the tally-stick of his accounts; the mode of keeping accounts even until lately in the Exchequer. *Daytalemén*, about coal pits, are those who are not employed in working the coal.—DAYTALEWORK, the work so performed.

DAZE, to dazzle, to stupify, to frighten. Teut. *daesen*, delirare, insanire. Sc. *daese*, or *daise*.

DAZED, blinded with splendour, astounded; also, benumbed by frost, stupified with liquor.

“The callour are penetratiue and pure,
Dasing the blude in every creature.”—Douglas’ *Æneid*.

Ruddiman, who explains it *dozing*, *stupifying*, *congealing*, derives it from Belgic *duyselín*, vertigine laborare, obstupere, attonitum fieri.

DAZED-MEAT, meat ill-roasted.—DAZED-BREAD, bread not well baked. DAZED-EGG, one in which the chick is dead. See DEAZED; which seems allied.

DEAD-HOUSE, a place for the reception of drowned persons.—*Newc.*

DEAD-KNOCK, a supernatural sound, supposed to be a warning of death. The superstitious imagine they hear a mysterious noise upon the door or bed ; and, not knowing the cause, view it as a notification of the decease of some friend or relative.

DEADLY FEUD, a fostered animosity between contending tribes among the wild Northumbrians on the Borders, where Saxon barbarism held its latest possession. These inveterate hostilities, inherited from restless and vindictive ancestors, were long and fiercely prosecuted, even at a comparatively recent period. The details would afford a lamentable picture of the state of society and the habits and manners of the people in this part of the kingdom. When such reckless contests prevailed, it is almost superfluous to remark, that the authority of the crown was disregarded ; a kind of club-law prevailed, not unlike the *faust recht* once exercised by the robber counts of Germany.

“ If any two be displeased, they expect no lawe, but bang it out bravely, one and his kindred against the other and his ; they will subject themselves to no justice, but, in an inhumane and barbarous manner, fight and kill one another ; they run together in clangs (as they terme it) or names. This fighting they call their *feides*, or *deadly feides*.”—*Grey's Chorographia*, 1649.

DEAD-NIP, a blue mark on the body ; ascribed by the vulgar to necromancy. *V. Kilian, dood-nepe* ; and *Jam. dede-nip*.
DEAF, DEFE. In the North, this adjective has a much more extensive signification than wanting the sense of hearing. It means, decayed generally, or deprived of the ordinary properties ; as, a “ *deaf nut*,” a nut of which the kernel is rotten ; “ *deaf earth*,” soil which will not produce a crop. *Su.-Got. dauf jord*, barren earth ; “ *deaf corn*,” barren or blasted corn. The latter term—*deaf corn*, is a pure Saxon expression. The pronounciation is *defe*, which is precisely that of Chaucer.

“ A good wif was ther of beside Bathe
 But she was som del *defe*, and that was scathe.”

DEAME, D'YAME, or DAME, the matron or mistress of the house. *V.* Note in Cumb. Ball. p. 65. See also Jennings.

DEAN, DEANE, or DENE, properly a *dell*, or deep valley, between two steep hills, with running water at the bottom; but applied to any hollow place where the ground slopes on both sides. Castle-Eden Dene, in the County of Durham, is a ravine of great extent, with the wildest and most luxuriant scenery, requiring "a poet's lip, or a painter's eye," adequately to depict its beauties. Sax. *den*, or *dene*, a valley.

"The Nunne *Dene*, having two bridges, resorthyth towards Pilgrim Gate, and so downewarde to Tine."—*Leland*.

DEARN, or DERN, solitary, lonely, melancholy. Sax. *dearnenga*. Chaucer and other of our early poets constantly use the word to express secrecy.

"This clerk was clipped hendy Nicholas;
Of *derne* love he coude and of solas."

Chaucer,—*The Miller's Tale*.

DEAS, DEIS, DEYS, or DESS, a seat or bench, a throne. In Northumberland it is now only applied to a seat made of stones and covered with green turf, at cottage doors.

"Wel semed eche of hem a fayre burgeis
To sitten in a gild halle on the *deis*."

Chaucer,—*The Prologue*.

"This pardon Piers sheweth
And at the day of dome
At the heighe *deys* sitte."—*Piers Plowman*.

On the etymon of the French *dais* see a curious dissertation in Menage; but the most satisfactory explanation is in Raine's Hist. North Durham, p. 124, where, in an inventory of goods belonging to the Priory of Holy Island, in 1493 or 1494, there is an entry of "6 painted cloths embroidered with divers armorial bearings for the *deas* (pro les de se), the gift of William Lawe." "Thus the origin of the word is at length ascertained—*De se*, that part of the hall kept to itself."

DEATH-HEARSE, an imaginary hearse drawn by headless horses,

and driven by a headless driver ; if seen about midnight, proceeding rapidly, but without noise, towards the church-yard, the death of some considerable person in the parish is sure to happen at no distant period.

DEAVE, to deafen, to stupify with noise, to din. *See* DAVER ; which seems cognate.

“ The devil sa *devit* was with thair yell
That in the deepest pot of hell
He smorit them with smoke.”—*Dunbar's Daunce.*

DEAZED, withered, sapless, wanting moisture. *See* DAZED.

DEBATABLE-LANDS, large tracts of wild country, on the confines of Northumberland, which so often caused the English bows and the Scottish broad swords to be drawn, and, in more modern times, were a continued source of feud and contention among a variety of claimants. These territories in ancient records were called *terra contentiosa*. After the Union, they received the name of *disputed ground*, and were so inserted in all but the last Map of Northumberland, long after they had ceased to be so. All disputes respecting them, so far as concerned the houses of Percy and Douglas, were compromised, under an arbitration, many years ago. Those on the marches of Sir John Swinburne's estates, after a long and expensive litigation, both in the English and Scotch courts, were settled in his grandfather's time.

DEE, to die. Sax. *deadian*.

DEED, our Northern word for dead.—A DEED PIG, all over with any thing ; as the squeaking when a *pig is dead* ? There is a story of a former Alderman of Newcastle (whose discourse would have added much to this collection) that, when Mayor, playing at whist with Judge Buller, and having nine, and six tricks, he called out in transport,—“ Noo, noo, canny Judge, play the reet caird, and it's a *deed pig* !”

DEEDS, the rubbish of quarries or drains. Probably the *dead* or unprofitable parts—mere *dead* stuff.

DEED-SWEERS, very lazy, very unwilling.

DEED-THRAW, the agonies of death. Sax. *thrawan*, agonizare.

DEEL, a familiar name in Northumberland for the prince of darkness. Sc. *deil*. See OLD-BENDY.

DEET, or DIGHT, to dress, to wipe or make clean, to sift or winnow corn. Sax. *dihtan*, parare, disponare. Sc. *dicht*. See KEEL-DEETERS.

“Be than auld Menet ouer schipburd slyde—
Syne swymmand held vnto the craggis hicht,
Sat on the rock and himself gan *dycht*.”

Douglas' *Æneid*.

DEFT, pretty, neat, clever, handy. Sax. *dæft*, idoneus. Stated in Todd's John. to be obsolete; but it is not so in the North.

DEFTLY, lightly, softly. “Step *deftly*.”

DEG, to moisten with water, to sprinkle. Sax. *deagan*, tingere. Isl. *deigr*, madidus, humidus. See DAG.

DELf, crockery ware; so called from having formerly been imported from *Delf*, in Holland.

DELFS, pits out of which iron stone has been dug. Large quantities of scoria or slag lie scattered on the *Fells* in the North—supposed to be the remains of ore wrought by the Romans. The smelting of metal, as practised by them in Britain, presents a subject of curious investigation. Though *iron* has been refined and manufactured uninterruptedly from this early æra, it does not appear, so far as the author has been able to discover, that the melting or casting of *steel* has been introduced much above a century. Ruddiman observes that *delf* is still used in Scotland to denote a place out of which green turves are *delved* or digged. The word is from Sax. *delfan*, to dig.

DELL, a little dale, or narrow valley. Got. *dal*, a cavern or deep place. Dut. *dale*, *dal*.

DEMENTED, insane, foolish.

DENCK, dainty. Germ. *dencken*, to fancy.

DERWENTWATER'S (*Lord*) LIGHTS, a popular name for that singular phænomenon—the Aurora Borealis; which ap-

peared remarkably vivid on the night of the unfortunate Earl's execution; so much so, indeed, that some of his more zealous partisans imagined they saw in this novel appearance, *men without heads*. Many of the peasantry in Northumberland still believe, that, on that fatal day, the Divil's Water (Dilston Brook), a rivulet near his residence, ran blood. Certain it is, that of all the victims who perished in the rash enterprise of 1715, none fell more lamented than the young and generous Derwentwater, whose memory, from the hospitality in which he dispensed his large revenues, is cherished and respected, with all the fondness of traditionary attachment, by the descendants of those who experienced the bounty, and had the best means of appreciating the character, of their last unhappy lord. In the year 1807, his body was discovered in the family chapel at Dilston, in a state of perfect preservation. The suture round the neck, and the appearance of the corpse, agreeing exactly with the age of the deceased, removed every doubt of its identity.

DESS, *v.* to lay close together, to pile up in order.

DESS, *v.* to cut a section of hay from the stack. Dut. *tassen*, to gather.

DESS, *s.* the portion of a hay stack usually cut at one time; the graft, or part in use.

DEUKE, a duck. A confirmed pronunciation in the North, and precisely the same with *duke*.

DEULL, *s.* grief, sorrow, lamentation. Old Fr. *dol*. Mod. Fr. *déuil*, which is as near the Northumbrian pronunciation as possible.

“ Quhen thai long quhill thair *dule* had maid
The corss to Paslay haiff thai haid.”—*The Bruce*.

“ Alle that beoth of huert trewe,
A stondde herkneth to my songe
Of *duel* that dethe has dihte us newe
That maketh me sehe and sorowe amonge.”

*Elegy on the Death of King Edward I.,
quoted by Warton.*

DEUSE, the Devil, or any evil spirit. *Dusius* was the ancient popular name among the Gauls for a kind of demon or spirit. St. Austin makes mention of some of these *dusii*, which, for impudicity, he compares to the Silvans, the Pans, and the Fauns of old. They were properly *incubi*. V. Aug. de Civit. Dei. Lib. xv., c. 23. There is a German ballad by Goëthe, on the subject of the Deuses, who were in the Northern Mythology supposed to be demons of two classes, presiding over fire and frost respectively. See a translation in the Monthly Mag. Vol. VI. p. 197.

DEVALD, to cease. "The pain *devalded*." Su.-Got. *dwala*, to delay.

DICKY-WITH-HIM, all over with him. Said of a person who is ruined or thwarted. So of states—*actum est de republica*.

DIDDER, to shiver with cold, to shake or quiver, to dodder. Teut. *diddern*.

DIDDER, a confused noise or bother.

DIFFICULTER, more difficult. A common, vulgar comparative.

DIKE, a hedge, or fence—that which is *digged*,—whether a ditch, or an embankment. Sax. *dic*. Teut. *dijck*, agger.

DIKE, in a coal mine, means a large crack or breach of the solid strata. These dikes sometimes raise or depress the opposite portion of the stratum several fathoms, and cause so great an obstruction that the working of the coal is abandoned in that direction, and a new shaft sunk on the other side of the dike. There are also other interruptions, such as stone, clay, rubbish, and *slip dikes*, the name of the latter being derived from a slip or depression of the seam, the fissure, in such cases, being mostly filled with fragments of the adjacent strata. The less important breaks and obstructions are called *troubles*. A depôt for coals at the staith is also called a *dike*, because it is a place *diked*, or fenced, from the river.

DIKER, a hedger or ditcher. Conformable to our old lexicography.

DIKE-LOUPERS, transgressors.

DILCE, or DULCE, a kind of sea-weed. *Fucus palmatus*.

DILDRAMS, strange tales, unfounded stories.

DILL, to soothe pain, to still or calm, to dull. Isl. *dilla*, lallare.

DING (*pret.* DUNG, or DANG), to push or drive, as well as, to dash with violence. Sax. *denegan*, to beat. Su.-Got. *daenga*, tundere. Swed. *dänga*, to bang. It is also used to express superiority, as "He *dings* them a'." *Pret.* DONGYN.

"To dede with stanys thai shuld thaim *ding*
That thai mycht help thaim selwyn nathing."

The Bruce.

"The kinge's brodyr, quhen the toun
Was takyn thus, and *dongyn* down."—*The Bruce.*

DING, a moderated imprecation. "*Ding* it, but thou's an ass."

DING-DOWN, to overthrow. "*Ding down* the nests, and the rooks will fly away," is a maxim that has been attributed to the rough reformer, Knox. The saying gave an edge to the fanatical rage of the Covenanters and Cameronians, in the destruction of the architectural grandeur of the Romish church in Scotland.

DINMONT, a male sheep from the first to the second shearing, when it becomes a wedder. "A lamb is called a hog in the autumn, and after the new year a *dinmont*."

DINNA, for *do not*. "*Dinna* ye speak on't."

DINNEL, or DINDLE, to be affected with a prickling or shooting pain, as if of a tremulous short motion in the particles of one's flesh; such as arises from a blow, or is felt in the fingers when exposed to the fire after frost. Dut. *tintelen*, to tingle. *V. Sewel's Eng. and Dut. Dict.*

DIP, the declivity of a coal seam from a level line.

DIPPER, or DOWNCAST, a dyke, or dislocation of the strata, throwing down the coal, called "dippers east, west, north, or south," according to the direction.

DIPPING. "About a mile to the west of Jarrow there is a well called Bede's Well, to which, as late as the year 1740, it was a prevailing custom to bring children troubled with any disease, or infirmity; a crooked pin was put in, and the well laved dry between each dipping."—*Brand's Pop. Antiq.*

DIPNESS, depth. Sax. *deopnysse*, profunditas.

DIRDUM, DURDUM, a great noise, or uproar. Gael. *diardan*, anger. Welsh, *dwrdd*, a sound, a noise, or stir.

"Then rais the meikle *dirdum* and deray."—*King Hart.*

DIRL, *v.* to move round quickly. Sax. *thirlian*, perforare. Swed. *dallra*, to vibrate, seems allied.

DIRL, *v.* to give a slight tremulous pain or stroke.—DIRL, *s.* the sensation occasioned by a stroke of this description, a thrilling pain. Burns uses the word, with considerable effect, in his Poem of *Death and Doctor Hornbook.*

"'Twas but yestreen, nae farther gane,
I threw a noble throw at ane;
Wi' less, I'm sure, I've hundreds slain;
But deil-ma-care,
It just play'd *dirl* on the bane,
But did nae mair."

DIRL, a trembling or shaking of a building, &c., by any sudden noise or concussion. Also used to express the sensation felt on striking the bone of the elbow.

DIRT, rain, snow, or sleet. "We'll have more *dirt*."—

DIRTY, wet; as, dirty weather.

DIRT-BIRD, a bird that sings on the approach of wet weather.
See RAIN-BIRDS.

DISANNUL, to injure. "I never *disannulled* thy cow."

DISGEST, digest. Common among the vulgar. But it is used by Beaumont and Fletcher, and several other old writers.

DISHER, a person who makes wooden bowls or dishes.

DISH-FACED, hollow-faced—probably as resembling a *dish*.

DISNA, does not.

DITING, *s.* a very small quantity of meal or flour.

DITTEN, DITTANY, DITTANI, or DITTANDER, broad-leaved pepperwort. *Lipidium latifolium*.—*Lin.*

“There is an herbe whiche hath leaves like ashe leaves, called *Ditten*, which Matthiolus maketh mencion in his Comment upon Dioscorides, whiche herbe is good for man against poison, wormes, and swellings, but no best dare eate thereof. And I suppose Plini ment this Dittany, which I have proved to be good against the Tympanie of water. I have found it at Tinmouth Castle, where plentie doe growe upon the rockes.”

Bullein's Book of Simples, 1564.

DITTEN, mortar used to stop up the oven.

DIV, for *do*. Very common among the vulgar.

DIVET, or DIVOT, a turf, or sod. Lat. *defodere*, to dig in the earth. DIVOT-HILL, in the parish of Kirkwhelpington, the place where turf is cut.

DOAGE, wettish. Isl. *daeg*, a shower.

DOBBY, a fool, a silly old man. Sc. *dobie*, a dolt.

DOBBY, or DOBBIE, a spirit or demon. Dobbies appear to be of different kinds. Some—attached to particular houses or farms—are represented as good humoured in disposition, and (though naturally lazy) in cases of trouble and difficulty, are said to make incredible exertions for the advantage of the family ; such as stacking all the hay, or housing the whole crop of corn in one night. Others—residing in low granges or barns, or near antiquated towers or bridges—have a very different character imputed to them. Among other pranks, they will sometimes jump behind a horseman, and compress him so tightly, that he either perishes before he can reach his home, or falls into some lingering and direful calamity. *See Willan.*

DOCKON, the dock. Sax. *docca*. *Rumex obtusifolius*. A charm is connected with the medicinal application of this plant. If a person be severely stung with a nettle, it is customary to collect a few dock leaves, to spit on them, and then to rub the part affected, repeating the incantation, “*In dockon, out nettle,*” till the violent smarting and inflammation subside. These words are said to have a

similar effect with those expressed in the old Monkish adage, “Exeat ortica, tibi sit periscelis amica;” the female garter, bound about the part which has suffered, being held a remedy equally efficacious. Mr. Wilbraham remarks that, “In dock, out nettle” is a kind of proverbial saying, expressive of inconstancy. This observation will contribute to explain an obscure passage in Chaucer’s *Troilus and Creseide*, B. IV. st. 66.

“Thou biddist me I should love another
 All freshly newe, and let Creseide go,
 It lithe nat in my powir, leve brother,
 And though I might, yet would I nat doe so,
 But canst thou playin raket to and fro,
Nettle in, docke out, now this, now that Pandare?
 Now foule fall her for thy wo that care.”

DODD, to cut wool from and near the tails of sheep, to trim their hind parts.—DODDINGS, the cuttings, or trimmings.

Dod, to lop, as a tree, is an old word. See DODDED.

DODDART, a bent stick used in the game called *doddart*; which is played in a large level field by two parties of nearly balanced powers, either as to number or dexterity, headed by two captains who are entitled to choose their followers by alternate votes. A piece of globular wood, called an *orr* or *coit*, is thrown down in the middle of the field, and the object of each side is to drive it to one of two opposite hedges assigned respectively before the game begins, as the *alley*, *hail*, *goal*, or boundary.

DODDED, without horns; as *dodded* sheep. Said in the Craven Gloss. to be an abbreviation of *doe-headed*. Our old lexicography, however, militates against this opinion. *Dodded*, according to Phillips (*New World of Worlds*, fol. 1678,), is an old word for “unhorned; also lopped as a tree, having branches cut off.”

DODDER, or DOTHER, to shake, to totter, to tremble; to nod, as in the palsy of decrepitude.—DODDERED, or DOTHERD, decaying and shattered; as a *doddered* oak—stupid with age or infirmity. “An aud *dothered* karl.”

DODDERING·DICKIES, the quivering heads of the *briza*, or quaking grass.

DODDLE, to walk infirmly, to totter. *See* TODLE, or TODDLE.

DOD-LIP, a hanging or pouting lip. When a person is in a petted or ill humour, he is said to hang a *dod-lip*.

DODY, a corruption or diminutive of George, originating in a childish pronunciation of Georgee, by the common infantile substitution of *d* for *g*, and the not uncommon omission of *r*, especially in Newcastle, when a broad vowel precedes.

DOFF, to undress, to put off. From to *do off*. Not obsolete, as Dr. Johnson thought. *See* DON.

“ Fye ! *doff* this habit, shame to your estate,
An eye-sore to our solemn festival.”

Shak.,—*Taming of the Shrew*.

DOG, a wooden utensil in the rude form of a dog, with iron teeth for toasting bread. Also, two pieces of iron placed at each end of a fire-place to keep up the fire ; chiefly where wood is burnt, and called, in French, *chenet*, from *chien*, probably, because a dog's head was the usual ornament at the top of the handle. They were formerly the only grate we had in kitchen or parlour. It has been suggested that the word may be from the Germ. *tougen*, to fit, or be fit for this or that purpose ; for the word is applied to various implements.

DOG-LOUP, a narrow slip of ground between two houses, the right to which is questionable—the place through which a *dog leaps*. “ *Dog-loup Stairs*.”—*Newc.*

DOITED, stupid, superannuated. Dr. Johnson has doted, stupid ; which he says is not used ; but which is evidently the same as this Northern word.

DOLE, *s.* a gift or donation, a benefaction left to the poor—any thing distributed or *dealt out*. Sax. *dæl*, pars, portio.

“ And for thou true to Love shalt be
I will, and eke commaund the
That in one place thou set all whole
Thine herte, withouten halfin *dole*.”

Chaucer,—*Rom. of Rose*, 2364.

In former times it was applied to the relief given to the poor at the gates of great men, and to the benefactions delivered out by the almoner of religious houses.—In the county of Durham we have still *Franklin's Dole*, *Cocken Dole*, and *Brabant's Dole*. There is also the *Widow's Dole*, distributed once a month by the Hospital in Greatham, to twenty-six poor persons or families residing in the place. The funeral *dole* has only very lately fallen into disuse in the north of England.

DOLE, *v.* to set out or allot; applied to land. Sax. *dælan* to divide. Sc. *deal*. In Cumb. a narrow plot of ground in a common field, set out by land-marks, is called a DEAIL.—Under the name of *deal*, pronounced *dyale*, it is common in Northumberland.

DOLE, grief, sorrow, lamentation. See DEULL.

DON, to dress, to put on. An old word from to *do on*—the contrary to *doff*. Stated in Todd's Johnson to be obsolete; but it is in common use in the North.

“Then up he rose and *don'd* his clothes.”—*Shak.*,—*Hamlet*.

DONCH, or DONSH, nice, dainty, particular; as an appetite pampered by indulgence. I am unable to offer any satisfactory etymology, unless the next article may be admitted as an illustration.

DONCY, affectedly neat, accompanied with the idea of self-importance. Perhaps from *don*; as like a *donno*, or *donna*.

DONK, damp, moist, humid. Su.-Got. *dunken*. mucidus.

“The dolly dikis war al *donk* and wate.”—*Douglas' Æneid*.

DONNAT, or DONNART, an idle good for nothing person—a *donnaught*. Ital. *donnetta*, a woman of mean condition, a wench. In Cumberland the term is viewed as equivalent to the Devil. It has great verisimilitude to Dan. *doegenight*, rendered by Wolff, an idle rascal or rogue.

DOOR-CHEEKS, the jambs or sides of the door.

“Yet came my foote never within those *doore cheekes*,
To seek flesh or fysh, garlyke, onyons, or leeks.”

Gammer Gurton's Needle.

DOOR-STANES, the threshold of the door.

DOOR-STEAD, door-way, the open space between the *cheeks* or jambs of the door which the door closes. Sax. *durustod*.

DORMANTS, the sleepers or joists of a house on which the boards are laid. Fr. *dormer*.

DORTY, pettish, saucy, malapert. Teut. *trotsigh*, *tortigh*, insolent, arrogant. Douglas uses *dortyness* precisely in this sense.

“The *dortynese* of Achilles ofspring
In bondage vnder the proude Pirrus ying,
By force sustenyt thraldome mony ane day.”

Douglas' Æneid.

DOSENED. *See* DOZENED.

DOSSEY, dull, not bright ; applied to seeds. DOSSEY, soft, not crisp. Fr. *douce*.

DOTTEREL, a dull fellow ; probably adopted from the dotterel, said to be a very foolish bird, and easily enticed into a net.

DOTHER. *See* DODDER.

DOTTLE, the remains of a pipe of tobacco put upon the top of a fresh pipe for the purpose of lighting it.

DOUCE, snug, comfortable, neat, as applied to place ; sober, sedate, as applied to persons. Lat. *dulcis*. Fr. *doux*, *douce*.

DOUGHTER, DOCHTOUR, the now vulgar, but ancient pronunciation of daughter. Sax. and Germ. *dochter*.

“And to my sones I haif given rich rewardis,
And all my *dochteris* maryit upon lairdis.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

“The Lady Margarete Scroope, *doughter* of Westmerland.”

Collectanea Typographica et Genealogica, p. 20.

DOUK, or DUCK, to duck, to plunge under water. Sax. *doucan*. Dut. *ducken*.

“‘Gar *douk*, gar *douk*,’ the king he cried,
‘Gar *douk* for gold and fee,
O wha will *douk* for Earl Richard’s sake,
Or wha will *douk* for me.’”—*Ballad of Earl Richard.*

DOUKY, damp, humid, wet. “A *douky* morning.”

DOUP, DOWP, clunes. Isl. *döf*. Ital. *dopo*. “As fine as F**ty-Poke’s Wife, who dressed her *doup* with primroses,” is a Newcastle comparison of long standing, though of little delicacy.

DOUR, sour looking, sullen. “A *dour* countenance.” Fr. *dur*, rude, austere.

“To Wallace thar come ane that hecht Fawdoun
Malancholy he was of complexion,
Hewy in statur, *dour* in his countenance.”—*Wallace*.

DOUTSOME, hesitating, uncertain as to the event—doubtful.

DOVER, to slumber, to be in a state between sleeping and waking. Isl. *dur*, somnus levis. Thre considers it the root of the Lat. *dormio*. Isl. *dur-a*, is rendered by Haldorson, per intervalla dormire, which exactly expresses the sense of our word. Jam.

DOW, DOO, or DOUGH, a little cake. See YULE-DOUGH.

DOWLED, dead, flat, vapid; spoken of liquor.

DOWLY, lonely, dismal, melancholy, sorrowful, doleful. “A *dowly* place”—“a *dowly* lot.” My friend, Mr. Raine, refers me to Gr. δουλιον ημαρ. We have also the form of the word in Fr. *deuil*, *douleur*; and Lat. *dolor*.

“Eftir this at last Latyne thy fader in law—
Doun to the goistis in campe Elysee
Sall wend, and end his *dolly* dayis, and dee.”

Douglas’ Æneid.

DOWNCAST-SHAFT. The shaft by which the air enters a coal pit, by which the men descend to their work, and by which the coals are drawn up. At the bottom of the other, called the “up-cast shaft,” a large fire is sometimes kept burning, though more frequently there is a furnace at its mouth, with a high chimney to promote a current of air.

DOWN-COME, a fall in the market—degradation in rank, or injury in worldly circumstances—any other depression or downfall.

DOWN-DINNER, tea, or an afternoon's repast—quasi *done-dinner*, the meal or refreshment which succeeds after *dinner* is *done*, or over. It is a very common term among the lower classes in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and also in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

DOWN-HOUSE, a country term for the back-kitchen.

DOWN-LYING, the lady's confinement in her travail.

DOWN-POUR, an excessively heavy fall of rain. *V. Jam. Supp.*

DOWN-SITTING, a comfortable settlement; especially in marriage. "A hinnies, she wed him just for a *down-sitting*." *Newc.*—Said of a handsome young girl, who marries a rich old man; where it is obvious that the lady loves the house and furniture as dearly as she does her husband.

DOWP, the posteriors; also a vulgar name for the carrion crow.

DOWPY, the smallest and last-hatched of a breed of birds. From Ital. *dopo*; or, as an ingenious friend will have it, from its being always least feathered *par arriere*. See RITLING, and WRECKLING.

DOWSE, a blow. "*Dowse-i'-the-chops*," a blow on the face.—DOWSEY, or DOWSEY-CAP, a punishment among boys.

DOWSING, a good beating. Dowsing was a great destroyer of Catholic images in the times of the Puritans. See D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*.

DOWY, sorrowful, melancholy. See DOWLY.

DOXY, a sweetheart; but not in the equivocal sense used by Shakspeare and other play writers. Fr. *doux-cœur*.

DOZENED, spiritless, impotent, withered, benumbed—in a *doze*. Nearly the same as DAZED, which *see*.

DOZZEL, or DOZZLE, a paste flower on the top of a pie cover. Perhaps from Fr. *dosil*, a stopple.

DRAB AND ORR, a game. *York*. The *drab* is what is elsewhere called a trippit; and the *drab-stick*, a buck-stick. See SPELL AND ORE, and TRIPPIT AND COIT.

DRABBL'D, DRABBLE-TAILED, dirtied. See DAGGLE, DAGGLED

DRAFF, brewers' grains, the malt, after it has been used in brewing. Teut. and Swed. *draf*. Both Hanmer and

Johnson have misinterpreted this Shaksperian word, and Archdeacon Nares hath perpetuated the error. In Dunbar's singular performance, "The Testament of Mr. Andro Kennedy,"—representing the character of a drunken, graceless scholar—the facetious testator, after having consigned his soul to the wine-cellar, orders his body to be laid

"In ane *draf-midding* for ever and ay."

" 'Ye baw !' quod a brewere,
 ' I wol noght be ruled,
 By Jhesu ! for al your janglynge
 With *spiritus justitiæ*,
 Ne after conscience by Crist !
 While I can selle
 Bathe dregges and *draf*,
 And drawe it out at oon hole.' "—*Piers Plowman*.

DRAKER-HEN, the land rail, or daker hen. *Dur.*—See CORN CRAKE.

DRAPE, a cow whose milk is dried up. *Sax. drepen*, to fail—having failed to give milk. *Drape* sheep, *oves rejiculæ*, credo ab A. S. *dræpe*, expulsio, *dræped*, abactus. Skinner.
 DRAUP, DREAP, to drawl, to speak slowly and monotonously.
 DRAW, for drawer ; and DRAWS, for drawers ; by the usual Newcastle mode of slurring the *r*.

DRACK, to saturate with water. *Su.-Got. draenka*, aqua submergere. To *drack* meal or flour is to make it into dough preparatory to baking.

DRAW-TO, *s.* a home in need. "My father, poor man, has little of this world's gear, but his house is a kind *draw-to* for his bairns when they stand in need of a home."

DREAP, to drop with wet, to drip. *Sax. drypan*,. *Swed. drypa*. *Sc. dreip*.

DREAP, a term in *spell and ore*. "The spell has a good dreap," when it discharges the ore steadily, and to a proper height.

DREE, *s.* a hard bargainer ; one who is a long time before he concludes a bargain.

DREE, *a.* weary, long, tediously tiresome. "A *dree* road."

The word is apparently a rapid pronunciation of Germ. *durre*, dry, both in a physical and metaphorical sense ; but see Jamieson, vo. *dreich*, where several corresponding terms in other languages are enumerated. See also Wilbraham.

DREE, *v.* to suffer, to endure. Sax. *dreogan*, to undergo.

“Than wes he wondir will on wane ;
And sodanly in hart has tane
That he wuld travaile our the se,
And a quhile in Paryss be,
And *dre* myscheiff quhan nane hym kend.”

The Bruce.

“He did great pyne and meikle sorrow *dree*,”

Ross,—Helenore.

DREE, *s.* a sort of cart without wheels, drawn by one horse, used by the farmers in Northumberland, within the memory of old people. *V.* Kennett's Gloss. vo. *tractus-num*. The carriage is probably the same as the *traga*, *traha*, or sledge of Du Cange. The sledge peculiar to Bristol is called a *draw*.

DREIGH, deceiving. A piece of ground is said to be *dreigh* when there is more of it than there appears to be.

DRENGAGE, a species of servile tenure, by which, in former times, much land was held in the North. Spelman says, the Drenches or Dregi were tenants *in capite*, and were such, as at the Conquest, being put out of their estates, were afterwards restored. Mr. Surtees informs us that *Dren-gage*, in the County Palatine of Durham, was a servile tenure which obliged the landholder to cultivate the lord's land, reap his harvest, feed his dog and horse, attend him in the *great* (or annual) chase with a leash of greyhounds and five cords of provender, cart one ton of wine and one millstone, attend the lord's court, and go on embassies—but that the Drenge tenure might be commuted for a money payment. Surtees Vol. I., pp. 54, 58 ; also Vol. III., pp. 50, 366. We find the etymology of the word in Sax. *dreogan*, to do, to work, bear, suffer. In Swed. we have *drång*, a man

servant, and *drång-arbete*, servile work ; also *bend drång*, a country fellow, a clown.

“The *Drengage* tenure which prevailed about Brougham and Clifton, in this county, and in a few parts of Northumberland, was, in Dr. Burn’s opinion, extremely servile. They seem to have been drudges to perform the most laborious and servile offices. He quotes authority to shew that Sir Hugh de Morville, in Westmorland, changed *drengage* into free service, and tells us that one half of the village of Brougham was given to make the other free of *drengage*.”

Westmorland, in Beauties of England and Wales.

This article should, perhaps, not be found in a Glossary of Words “in use,” but it seems to deserve a place here from the fact of its probably being the remote origin of that system which still prevails in the North, called *bondage*.

DRIBLET, “a small sum ; odd money in a sum,” according to Dr. Johnson ; it, however, means a small inconsiderable thing of any sort.

DRIFT, an inlet for the emission of water in a mine.—DRIFT-WAY. In Scotch, *drift* is a *drove*, as, a drove of cattle ; consequently, the *drift*-way is the way on which cattle are driven.

DRIP, a north country term for stalactites, or petrefactions.

DRITE, to speak indistinctly—to drawl out one’s word—as it were through the nose, like country children when they are learning to read.

DRITE, to void excrement. Isl. *dryta*, egerere, cacare.

“The Erle of Moray asked the Kyng where his menyon Sir James was, that he cam not with hym : the Kyng said he had fawttid sore to him, and shuld never have hys favor agayne : No, sayd the Erle, by — he cannot fawt to you, though he shuld *dryte* in your hands.”—*Penman’s Intercepted Letters to Sir George Douglas, in Pinkerton’s Hist. Scot., Vol. II. p. 490.*

DRITE-UPS, a boy’s first clothes, after leaving off petticoats.

See Hone’s Table Book,—“My son, John.”

DRIVE. In the North we still speak of *driving the pleugh*, and not the horses.

DRIVE, to let *drive*—full drive.

DRONING, a lazy indolent mode of doing a thing.—*Dronish* is a very old word. Swed. *droenig*, dull, sluggish.

DROP-DRY, water-tight ; said of a building well secured in the roof.

DROUK, to drench, to soak, to besmear. Fr. *druger*, to wet thoroughly.

DROUTH, thirst, dryness. The old form of *drought* ; which was also written *dryth* and *drith*. V. Tooke, Vol. II. p. 413, 414. **DROUTHY**, thirsty. “To moisten his *drouthy* clay.”

DRUCKEN, possessed of a “full measure of the best”—*drunken*. Su.-Got. and Dan. *drukken*. Isl. *druckin*. Sc. *drucken*.

“ And up wi’ Geordie, kirk-milk Geordie,
He has *drucken* the maltman’s ale,
But he’ll be nicked ahint the wicket,
And tugged ahint his gray mare’s tail.”

Jacobite Song.

DRUMLEE, to make muddy—**DRUMLY**, **DRUMMELY**, muddy, thick ; as applied to the mind, confused. Misled by Hammer and Pegge, to *druwble* is in Todd’s Johnson misinterpreted, to drone, to be sluggish. The example from Shakspeare’s *Merry Wives of Windsor*, “Look how you *drumble*,” unquestionably means *how confused you are*.

“ I’ve seen the morning
With gold the hills adorning,
And loud tempest storming before the mid-day.
I’ve seen the Tweed’s silver streams
Shining in the sunny beams,
Grow *drumly* and dark as he row’d on his way.”

Mrs. Cockburn’s Imitation of the Flowers of the Forest.

DRUMMOCK, meal and water mixed raw. V. Jam. Supp. *dramock*.

DRUNKARD’S-CLOAK, a great tub or barrel of a peculiar construction, formerly used for the punishment of drunkards in Newcastle. V. Gardiner’s *England’s Grievance* discovered, p. 3, and Brand’s *History of Newcastle*, Vol. II. p. 192.

DRUVE, DRUVY, dirty, muddy. Sax. *ge-drefan*, turbare. Germ. *trübe*.

“He is like to an hors that seketh rather to drink *drovy* or troubled water, than for to drink water of the clear well.”

Chaucer,—The Persone's Tale.

“A cockney chep show'd me the Tyems' *druvy* fyace.”

Song,—Canny Newcassel.

DRY, not diluted, as, *dry* spirits.

DRY-DYKE, a stone wall built without mortar, a very common inclosure of fields in the North.

DUB, a small pool of water; a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river. Celt. *dubh*, a canal or gutter.

DUBEROUS, doubtful. Used also in some of our Southern counties.

DUBLER, or DOUBLER, a large dish of earthenware. *Dubler*, Mr. Watson says, is a British word for a dish. Old Fr. *doublier*, plat, assiette.

DUB-SKELPER, a bog-trotter; a term applied to the Borderers.

“Tam skelpit on thro' *dub* and mire.”

Burns,—Tam O'Shanter.

DUCKET, a dove-cot. Sc. *doucat*. *Ducket-close*, and *Ducket-garth*, are common names of fields in the North.

DUCKS AND DRAKES, a rustic pastime. Flat stones or slates are thrown upon the surface of a piece of water, so that they may dip and emerge several times without sinking. “Neither cross and pile, nor *ducks* and *drakes*, are quite so ancient as handy-dandy.”—*Arbuthnot* and *Pope*, quoted in Todd's Johnson. I do not pretend to know the exact age of handy-dandy, but the sport of *ducks* and *drakes* is of high antiquity, and elegantly described by Minutius Felix. *V. Min. Fel. Octav. Notis Ouzeli*, 8vo. Lug. Bat. 1672, p. 24.

DUCKING-STOOL, an instrument for the terror of scolds, that used to be put in practice in Newcastle, for the purpose of quelling their unruly member. The ducking-stool was, till lately, the established appendage of every town.

DUCKY, a drink. "Give the bairn a *ducky*."

DUD, a rag. Gael. *dud*.—DUDS, clothes of a dirty or inferior kind. *V* Jam,—DUDDY, ragged.—DUDMAN, a scarecrow.

DUFF, the smallest coal, after separating the *nuts*, *beans*, and *peas*.

DUFFIT, a sod. Identical with DIVET, or DIVOT. "*Duffit-theek'd*" thatched with sods.

DUGS, the teats or nipples of the female sex; a word now only used among the vulgar; though it was formerly otherwise.

"Lord Chancellor Hatton sent to Queen Elizabeth a ring, against infectious air, 'to be worn betwixt the sweet *dugs* of her bosom.'"

Fosbroke's Encyclop. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 213.

DULL, hard of hearing. It is the same in Scotland.

DULLBIRT, DULBARD, a stupid person, a blockhead—one of *dull birth*; or it may be a provincial corruption of *dullard*, a word used by Shakspeare. But see Jam. Supp. *dulbart*; which the learned author derives from Isl. *dul*, stultitia, and *birt-a*, manifestare; *gy*. one who shews his foolishness.

DUMB-CAKE, a species of dreaming-bread, prepared by unmarried females with ingredients traditionally suggested in witching doggrel. When baked, it is cut into three divisions; a part of each to be eaten, and the remainder to be put under the pillow. When the clock strikes twelve, each votary must go to bed backwards, and keep a profound silence, whatever may appear. Indeed, should a word be uttered, either during the process, or before falling asleep, the charm is broken, and some direful calamity may be dreaded. Those, who are to be married, or are full of hope, fancy they see visions of their future partners hurrying after them; while they, who are to live and die old maids, or are not very sanguine of obtaining their errand, seeing nothing at all.

DUMPY, sullen, discontented.—DUMPS, ill-humour, sullen taciturnity. Dut. *dom*, dull, stupid. *Dump* is an old word for melancholy, sadness, sorrow.

DUN, a hill, an eminence. Celt. *dun*. Dunholm was the Anglo-Saxon name of Durham, from *dun*, mons, and *holm*, insula amnica.

DUNELM OF CRAB, a dish of gouty complexion. Dr. Hunter says, it takes its name from an ancient city in the North of England, where 'good eating' and 'good living' are clerically considered as synonymous terms.

DUNG, beaten, overcome.

"It's a sair *dung* bairn that may not greet."—*Sc. Pr.*

DUNGEONABLE, shrewd ; or, as the vulgar express it, *devilish*.
—As *Tartarus* signifies hell and a dungeon ; so dungeon is applied to both.—*Ray*. See also Jam. *dungeon*.

DUNMAIL-RAISE, a huge cairn near Ambleside, on the lake of Windermere, where the last King of the Cumbrian Britons, called Dunmail, was slain in battle.

DUNSH, or DUNCH, to push or jog with the elbow. Teut. *donsen*.

DUNT, a blow.

"With a *dunt* of much might
Adoun he gon him bere."

Romance of the "Kyng of Tars," quoted in
Warton, Vol. I. p. 194.

DUNT, bad coal, mineral charcoal ; any imperfection in the quality of a seam of coal.

DUNTER, a common name for a porpoise. Sold for food in Newcastle market, in 1575.

DURR, numb.

DURDOM, DURDUM, a loud, confused, riotous noise. Welsh. *durdh*.

DURTY, dirty.

"And as she lay upon the *durtie* ground
Her huge long taile her den all over-sprede."

Spenser,—Fairy Queen.

DUSH, to push violently, to move with velocity. Tuet. *doesen*, pulsare cum impetu et fragore.

"And he that in his sterapys stud
With the ax that was hard and gud,

With sa gret mayne raucht him a dynt
That nothyr hat na helm mycht stynt
The heavy *dusche* that he him gave.”—*The Bruce*.

DUST, tumult, uproar. “To kick up a *dust*.” Su.-Got. *dyst*, *dust*, tumultus, fragor. Also money. “Down with your *dust*.” The association is obvious in both these vulgarisms; for in many parts wealth is reckoned by the ounce of gold dust.

DUNSTANBROUGH DIAMONDS, a name given to the crystals sometimes found at Dunstanbrough Castle, on the coast Northumberland.

DWAIN, DWARM, or DWALM, a faint fit or swoon. See DWINE.

DWALM, or DWAUM, a swoon. Wachter derives it from Germ. *dolen*, *dwalen*, stupere.

“The day it was set, and the bridal to be;
The wife took a *dwam* and lay down to dee.”

Ritson's Sc. Songs.

DWINE, to pine, to be in a decline, or consumption, to waste away. Sax. *dwinan*, tabescere. Swed. *tvyna*, to languish, to dwindle. Teut. *dwynen*.—DWINENG, a lingering illness, a consumption.—DWINY, ill thriven, dwindled.

“Nor yet had neid of ony fruit
To quench his deidlie drouth;
Quhilk pyns him and *dwyns* him
To deid I wote not how.”—*The Cherry and Slae*.

E.

EALD, old age. Pure Saxon. Chaucer uses *elde*, and Shakespeare, in Measure for Measure, “*palsied eld*.”

EALDREN, ELDREN, advanced in life—elderly. Dan. *aldrende*, old.

EALE, low, flat, marshy ground, by the side of a river, liable to be overflown—synonymous to HAUGH. Perhaps a corruption of *Isle*.

EAM, EAME, EME, uncle. Sax. *eame*, avunculus. Germ. *ohm*.

———“Henry Hotspur and his *eame*,
The Earl of Wor'ster.—*Drayton*,—*Poly-olbion*.

“The nephues straight deposd were by the *eame*.”

Mirror for Magistrates.

“For his dear *eme*, young Auchintosh, dwelt there.”

Wallace.

EAMONT, the name of a river rising from Ullswater, and falling into the Eden, near Brougham Hall. It is called by the country people near it, the “Yemmont,” and according to Baxter (Vol. II. sub *Patrianæ*) is derived from *Ui-mant*, “quod os est lacûs.” Celtic words, signifying the mouth of the lake.

EAR, a kidney; as the ear of veal. It is supposed to be so called from its resemblance to an ear, and being a name more delicate than kidney; but it is probably a corruption of Germ. *niere*, a kidney—a pronunciation partially retained in the county of Durham, and also in Yorkshire. Swed. *njure*.—The old name, presenting a less familiar idea, might be retained from delicacy, as the old French words mutton, veal, beef, and pork, are considered less offensive than sheep, calf, ox, and pig, when these animals are brought to table. It is, however, curious, that the meat which would have been, one might have imagined, most annoying to the feelings by its real name, yet retains it—lamb.

EARLES-PENNY, or **ARLES-PENNY**, an earnest-penny, paid down to bind a bargain; money given to servants when they are hired. *See* **ARLES**.

EARN, to coagulate milk.—*See* **YEARN**.

EARNING, cheese-rennet.—*See* **YEARNING**.

EASINGS, the eaves of a house. Sax. *efese*. Somner. Peirs Plowman has *evesed*, for furnished with eaves—**EASING-DROP**, an eaves-drop.

EATH, **EITH**, easy. Sax. *eath*. Sc. *eith*, *eyth*.

“Where ease abounds yt’s *eath* to do amiss.”

Spenser,—Faery Queen.

“That baron he to his castle fled,
To Barnard Castle then fled he,

The uttermost walls were *eathe* to win
The erles have won them presentlie."

Rising in the North.

"The folk with owt, that were wery,
And sum woundyt full cruelly
Saw thaim within defend them swa :
And saw it was nocht *eyth* to ta
The toun."—*The Bruce*.

EATISH, eatage ; corrupted in Lancashire into *eddish* ; the after-grass, or fog.

EAVER, EEVER, a corner or quarter of the heavens. Common in Cumberland, and also in Cheshire. *V. Wilbraham*.

ECKY, Hector.

ECKY, sorry. "Aw wad be *ecky*."

EDDER, the long part of brushwood put upon the top of fences. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. But I have heard the word in use in most of the Northern counties. Sax. *edor*, a hedge or fence.—*See YEDDER*. Old Tusser recommends the farmer to

"Save *edder* and stake
Strong hedge to make."

EDEN, the river Eden, Castle Eden, &c., from Sax. *ea*, a running stream, and *dun*, a hill ; the water from the hills.

EDDER, EDDRE, the common viper. Sax. *ætter*. Still so called in Lancashire.—*Todd's John*. It may be added, in Northumberland and Durham also. *Edder-cap*, when applied to a female of a violent temper, has the same signification as *attercop*. *See ATTERCOP*. *See also NEDDER*.

EDGE, a ridge—the side of a hill ; such as many places in Northumberland.—*Biddlestone Edge, Sharperton Edge, &c.*

EE, the Northern singular of eye. Sax. *eag*.

"About his hals ane quhissil hung had he
Was all his solace for tinsall of his E."

Douglas' Æneid.

EE, a spout ; as the *mill-ee*. Probably *eye* (the aperture of the spout) by association.

ELEATOR, a term among children for a young eel.

EEL-POUT, the burbat. The Saxon fisherman, in Elfric's Dialogues, names amongst his fishes, eels and eel-pouts; ælas and *æleputoa*.—Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, Vol. III. p. 26. The name, like many others once in general use, is now, I believe, confined to the North.

EEM, leisure. Sax. *æmtan*, rest, leisure, spare time. The word, I think, is seldom used, except in Cumberland. Mr. Wilbraham has *eam*, or *eem*, *v.* to spare time, to have leisure.

EEN, the eyes. Sax. *eagan*.

“ Ful semely hire wimple ypinched was;
Hire nose tretis; hire *eyen* grey as glas.”

Chaucer,—The Prologue.

EFTER, *prep.* the Northern form of *after*. Sax. *eftyr*, post. Su.-Got. *æfter*.—EFTERNUIN, the afternoon.

“ I do my office *after* auld use and wount,
To your parliament I will mak na mair count.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

EGG, EGG-ON, to instigate, to incite. An old word, from Sax. *eggian*. Dan. *egger*; Isl. *eggia*; and Swed. *ägga*, are cognate.

“ Simons, and one Matthew Hazard; whom, though I name last, yet deserves to have precedency of all the rest, as being a main incendiary in the rebellion, violently *egged on* by his wife, whose disciple the silly man was.”—*Anthony a Wood*.

“ Adam and Eve he *egged* to ill.”—*Piers Plowman*.

EGGLER, one who goes about the country collecting eggs for sale—hinc forte *higgler*.

EIGH, or AYE, yes; one of the strongest characteristics of our Northern dialect. Much has been written respecting this contested particle of affirmation. See Tooke, and Boucher, under *aye*. In Newcastle and the surrounding districts, its orthoepy answers to the Greek *ε*, which many South country Grecians find it difficult to pronounce properly.

EIGH, *pronoun interrogative*, what? what do you say?

EIGH-WYE, a careless mode of expressing assent—yes, yes.

EILD, not giving milk. *See* YELD.

ETH, easy. *See* EATH.

EKE, *s.* a piece added to a bee-hive, or skep.

EKE-OUT, to use sparingly. Chaucer has *ecke*, to add to.
Swed. *öka*, to increase, to augment.

ELDIN, ELDING, fuel ; such as turf, peat, or wood. Sax. *æled*,
ignis. Isl. *elldr*. Dan. *ild*. Swed. *eld*, fire. The word is
also used for brushwood for fences.

“ ‘Mony thanks to you,’ said he, scoffingly, ‘for collecting sae
muckle winter *eilding* for us, but if ye step a foot nearer it wi’
that lunt, its the dearest step ye ever made in your days.’ ”

Scott,—The Black Dwarf.

ELF-LOCKS, entangled or clotted hair. In *elfin* days it was
supposed to be a spiteful amusement of Queen Mab, and
her fantastic subjects, to twist the hair of human beings,
or the manes and tails of horses, into hard knots, which it
was not fortunate to unloose.

“ This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night ;
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes.”

Shak.,—Romeo and Juliet.

ELF-SHOTS, the name vulgarly given to the flint arrow heads,
made use of in war by the ancient Britons ; of which
quantities have been found in the Northern counties. The
common people here, as well as in Scotland, imagine them
to have been maliciously shot at cattle by *elves*, or fairies.

“ Cattle which are suddenly seized with the cramp, or some simi-
lar disorders, are said to be *elf-shot* ; and the approved cure is
to chafe the parts affected with a blue bonnet, which, it may be
readily believed, often restores the circulation.”

Minstrelsy of the Borders, Vol. II. p. 225.

“ There every herd, by sad experience knows
How wing’d with fate, their *elf-shot* arrows fly,
When the sick ewe her summer food foregoes,
Or, stretch’d on earth, the heart-smit heifers lie.”

Collins,—Ode on the Superstition of the Highlands.

ELL-DOCKENS, butter bur, or colt’s foot. *Tussilago petasites*.

ELLER, the alder tree. *Alnus glutinosa*, Linn. Anglo-Sax. *æler*. Lower Saxon *eller*. Germ. *eller*. Dan. *elle*. This tree abounds in the North of England more than in any other part of the kingdom, and seems always to have been *there* held in great respect and veneration. It was the same among other northern nations. *V. Keysler Antiq. selec. Septent. et Celt. p. 76.* A contrary notion, however, has elsewhere prevailed; in consequence of Judas (as it is pretended) having been hanged on a tree of this kind; but for which I have in vain searched for a more ancient authority than the *Visions of Piers Plowman*, where it is said—

“ Judas he japed
With Jewen silver,
And sithen on an *eller*
Hanged hymselfe.”—*Piers Plowman*.

Shakspeare makes him hanged on an *elder*.—*Love's Labour Lost, Act V. Se. 2.*

ELLERISH, dismal, frightful. “An *ellerish* cry”—a fearful dismal cry.

ELL-MOTHER, a step mother, Originally, perhaps, a grandmother; from Sax. *ealde-moder*, avia.

ELSE, already. Sax. *elles*. In frequent use.

ELSIN, ELSON, a shoemaker's awl. Teut. *aelsene*, subula.

ELSPITH, Elizabeth. Sc. *Elspeth*, *Elspet*.

ENANTERS, lest, in case. *V. Jam. Supp. enaunter*.

ENDLANG, lengthways.

ENDWAYS, forward. “Gan *endways*”—go forward.

ENEW, plural of *enough*. Old writers used *enow*.

ENOO, by and by, presently—*e'en now, even now*.

ERNE, the cinereous eagle. *Falco albicilla*. Linn. The term is general in the Northern languages. This powerful bird, common in the wild maritime districts of Scotland, has frequently been seen in Northumberland, during the winter months.

“ In eche rocke ther ys
In tyme of yere an *erne's* nest, that hie bredeth in ywys.”
Robert Gloucester.

ESH, the ash tree. Teut. *esch*, *fraxinus*. Germ. *esche*.

“The hie *eschis* soundis thare and here.”—*Douglas' Æneid*.

ETHE, easy. See EATH.

ESK. See ASK.

ETTLE, to intend, to attempt, to contrive. *V. Ihre, ætla*.

“But oft failzies the fuli's thocht
And wyss mennys *etling*
Cummys noch by to that ending
That thai think it sall cum to.”—*The Bruce*.

ETTLE, to earn. Synonymous with ADDLE, AIDLE, EDDLE.

ETTLINGS, earnings, wages. The same as ADDLINGS, AIDLINGS.

EVENDOON, *even down*, plain, honest, downright; having
EVENDOON-THUMP, for the comparative degree. EVEN-
DOON-POUR, a heavy fall of rain.

EVIL-EYED, envious, maliciously inclined. Superstitious people supposed that the first morning glance of him with an evil-eye was certain destruction to man or beast. Though the effect were not instantaneous, it was thought to be eventually sure. But if he, who had this unfortunate influence, were well disposed, he cautiously glanced his eye on some inanimate object, to prevent the direful consequences. See Crav. Gloss. 2nd. edit. vo. *evil-eye*. In remote ages, talismanic rings were made use of as a charm against the fascination of an evil-eye.

EWE-DYKE, a sod dyke on which hazle or willow rods are interlaced, to keep sheep from leaping over them. They are sometimes made by placing a row of short stakes on the top of the dyke, and drawing a rope through a hole in the top of each.

EWE-GOWAN, a term for the common daisy. *North Tindale*.

EWER, URE, YURE, an udder. Sax. *uder*. Swed. *jur*. Germ. *euter*.

EXCISE, to impose upon, to overcharge—without relation to government exaction. The word is now well known in this enlarged sense, and ought to be in our dictionaries.

EXPECT, to suppose, to believe. A common northern expression.

F.

FAA. *See* FAW.

FACE, FEACE, the coal wall.

FACING, FEACCEN, nearly the same as CLEAT, which *see*.

FAD, or FAUD, a bundle or truss of straw. Sax. *feald*, *plica*.

Fr. *fardeau*. It also means *fold*; as, twee-faud, three-faud, &c., *i. e.* two-fold, three-fold, &c.

FADGE, a bundle of sticks, a fagot. Swed. *fagga*, *onerare*.

FADGE, a small flat loaf, or thick cake. Fr. *fouace*, a bun.

It is also applied to a fat, clumsy person, "a great *fadge*."

"Her owsin may die i' the field,
Her calves and kye i' the byre,
And I'll hae nought to mysell
But a fat *fadge* by the fire."—*Old Ballad*.

FADGY, corpulent, unwieldy, having a shuffling gait.

FAFFLE, to saunter, to trifle, to fumble—to *faddle*.

FAIKES! BY MY FAIKES! a kind of minced oath; equivalent to *faith*, upon *my faith*—verily. Sc. *fegs*.

FAIL, *adj.* means soil or turf as used in the North in a *fail dyke*. Perhaps it may originally have had the same origin as *vall*, a sod wall; and it is remarkable that the great German wall, from the Danube to the Rhine, was called the Pfahl or the Stakes, from the materials that composed it.—*See Arch. Æl.*, Vol. I., p. 221.

FAIN, glad, earnestly desirous.

"Fair words make fools *fain*."—*Prov*.

Sax. *fægen*, lætus, hilaris.

"Ah York, no man alive so *fain* as I."—*Shak.*,—2 *Henry VI*.

"Thai fand off all thair company
That thar wes but a yuman slayne
And lowyt God, and wes full *feyne*
And blyth that thai eschapyt sua."—*The Bruce*.

"In all the hous ther n' as so litel a knave,
Ne no wight elles, that he n' as full *fain*
For that my lord Dan John was come again."

Chaucer,—*The Shipmanne's Tale*.

FAIR, a present at or from a fair—a fairing.

FAIR, FAIRLY, evidently, manifestly. “It’s *fair* swindling.”

“He *fairly* cheated me.”

FAIR-FALL-YOU, FAIR-BEFALL-YOU, a common benediction—a blessing attend you.

FAIRY-BUTTER, a fungous excrescence, sometimes found about roots of old trees. After great rains, and in a certain degree of putrefaction, it is reduced to a consistency, which, together with its colour, makes it not unlike butter. When met with in houses it is reckoned lucky.

FAIRY-MONEY, found treasure. The discovery, if revealed, was supposed to bring on the blabber’s ruin.

“A prince’s secrets are like fairy favours,
Wholesome if kept, but poison if discovered.”

Honest Man’s Fortune.

FAIRY-PIPES, small tobacco pipes, of an ancient and clumsy form, frequently found in ploughed fields in the North of England. They are also, it seems, met with in Ireland, particularly in the vicinity of those singular entrenchments, popularly called Danish forts, but which, more probably, were the villages or settlements of the native Irish. See a sketch of one of these pipes, with a curious paper on the subject, in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, for May, 1793.

FAIRY-RINGS, green and highly verdant circles, frequently visible in meadows and pastures; around which, according to our traditionary accounts of Fairy Mythology, the popular elves or “*pretty creatures*,” were accustomed to dance by moonlight, in their nocturnal scenes of revelry and merriment. In the dramas of Shakspeare, it was not to be expected that the luxuriant imagination of the immortal poet should overlook so characteristic a trait of the Fairies. Accordingly, we find Prospero, in the *Tempest*, thus invoking them:—

———“You demy-puppets, that
By moonshine do the *green-sour ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites; and you whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms.”

Dr. Withering, in his Botanical Arrangement, Vol. IV., p. 277, states, that these circles are caused by the growth of an agaric, which he fully describes. They have also, with less probability, been attributed to the circumgyratory burrowings of the mole.

FALL, to fall with child, to become pregnant.

FALLS, the divisions of a large arable field attached to a village—annually cultivated in a fixed rotation of crops.

FAMILIOUS, relating to a family. “ ’Tis a *familous* complaint.”

FAND, for found. Retained in Scotland, Dr. Johnson says. It is proper to state, in the North of England also.

“ Thai *fand* meit till his company
And serwyt him full hamely.”—*The Bruce*.

“ Alas for wae! quo William’s Wat,
Alack for thee my heart is sair!
I never cam bye the fair Dodhead
That ever I *fand* thy basket bare.”—*Jamie Telfer*.

FANSOME, faintish, *i. e.* faintsome.

FANTOME-CORN, lank, or light corn.—FANTOME-HAY, light, well-gotten hay. *V. Ray*.

FARAND, *s.* state of preparation for a journey—fashion, manner, custom.—FARAND-MAN, a traveller or itinerant merchant.—FARANT, *a.* equipped for a journey—fashioned, shaped; as *fighting-farant*, in the fighting way or fashion; *well*, or *ill-farant*, well or ill-looking.—*See AUD-FARANT*.

“ He had wucht men and weill *farand*
Armyt clenly, bath fute and hand.”—*The Bruce*.

“ She knew non suche in her lande,
So goodlie a man and wel *farrand*.”

Romance of Ipomedon, in Warton, Vol. I. p. 198.

All these expressions may be traced to the old verb *fare*, to go, to travel. Sax. *faran*. Dan. *fare*. Swed. *fara*. We may, as remarked by Dr. Willan, wonder at the ideas of foresight, preparation, and formal style, connected with a journey in our island; but on reverting to the time of the Heptarchy, when no collateral facilities aided the traveller, we shall be convinced that a journey of any considerable extent, must have been an undertaking that would

require much previous calculation, and nice arrangement. Indeed, within the last century, a journey from Newcastle to London, was considered so perilous an enterprise, that the traveller, as a necessary precaution, regularly made his will, and arranged his most important affairs, before his departure. Such, however, in the present days of scientific improvement, is the rapidity of vehicular conveyance, that, the journey between London and Newcastle is now performed, by railway, in ten hours and a half, and from the latter place to Edinburgh in twelve hours:—in 1712, the journey between the two capitals was advertised to be performed in *thirteen days*, without stoppages, *Deo volente*.

FARANTLY, *adv.* orderly, in regular or established modes. The Rev. Joseph Hunter, the learned historian of Hallamshire, who is peculiarly conversant with the dialectical varieties and archaical words of that part of Yorkshire, and to whose friendly attention I am indebted for a valuable MS. communication, informs me, that the Hallamshire sense of farantly is not exactly that which I and others have given to it. It includes, says he, more of good humour—social qualities. His conjecture upon it is, that it is in full, *farant-man-like*, and that it expresses those qualities by which the itinerant merchant was accustomed to recommend himself to the simple inhabitants of the wilder parts of the country, whose periodical arrival was probably considered (as indeed it is by some now) as an important æra in an unvaried life.

FARE, to near or approach. “The cow *fares* a-calving.”

FARLIES, or FERLIES, trifles, unusual or unexpected things. “*Spying* farlies,” making a wonder of every day, or trifling matters. Sax. *ferlic*, subitus. Su.-Got. *farlig*. Isl. *ferlig*.

“Wha herkned ever slyke a *ferly* thing.”

Chaucer,—*The Reve's Tale*.

“On Malverne hilles

Me befel a *ferley*.”—*Piers Plowman*.

FARN, or FAREN-TICKLED, freckled, sun burnt.—FARN-TICKLES, freckles on the skin, occasioned by the influence of the sun ; said to be so called from resembling the seeds of the fern—*freckled* with *fern* ; but, perhaps, *fair* and *tickled*, fair and freckled. Major Thain refers me to Swed. *fråkna*, plur. *fråknor*, freckles.

FASH, *v.* to trouble, to tease, “I cannot be *flash’d*.” Fr. *facher*, to vex.—FASH, *s.* trouble, care, anxiety. Fr. *facherie*.—FASHOUS, *a.* troublesome. Fr. *facheux*, *facheuse*.

“She never entered where he was, but incontynent she had the sickness of her sore side, she was so *fasched* with him.”—*The Special Words of the Queen of Scots’ Letters*. See Sadler’s State Papers, V. II. p. 389.

FASHIOUS, troublesome.

“The way of proceeding was *fashious*, both to us and the English Commissioner.”—*Baillie’s Letters*.

FASTERN’S-EVEN, Shrove Tuesday evening. The eve of the great fast as preceding Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent.

“And on the *fasteryngis ewyn* rycht
In the begynning off the nycht,
To the castell thai tuk thair way.”—*The Bruce*.

FAST-SHOT, in coal-mining, when a shot has discharged without disturbing the coal, escaping by the facings, it is said to be a *fast-shot*.

FAT, a vat, or large tub. See GYLE-FAT.

FAT-HEN, goose foot, or *muck* weed—growing rank in *manured* land. *Chenopodium album*. V. Moor.

FAU. See FAW.

FAUD, FAD, a fold yard.—PIN-FAUD, a pinfold. Sax. *fald*, stabulum.

FAUGH, fallow. My friend, Mr. Wilbraham, says, “an abbreviation of the word ;” but it seems allied, I think, to Isl. *faaga*, polire, or Su.-Got. *feia* vel *fæia*, purgare.

FAULT, a check, dislocation, or disturbance, of the coal field.

FAURD, fashioned. “Ill-*faurd*”—ill favoured or plain ; and *weel-faur’d*, well favoured or handsome. Ital. *fatto*—mal-

fatto. In the Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum, a very rare old English and Latin Dictionary, printed in 1499, but compiled about 1440, we find, “comly or well *farynge* in shape; elegans;” and in Horman’s *Vulgaria*, published in 1519, we have, “he looked *unfaringly*, aspectu fuit incomposito.” *Well faring looks* is still a common expression. See FARAND.

FAUSE, cunning. This word is used as an adjective, but is evidently the Saxon *fox*; and it describes those qualities in man which are popularly attributed to that animal. Sometimes it is used in a good sense; as sharp, clever.

FAUT, or FAUTE, a fault. The old form of the word.

FAVOUR, to resemble, to have a similar countenance or appearance. “He *favours* his father.” The use of this word is not confined to Cheshire, as Mr. Wilbraham supposes.

FAW, FAW-GANG, a general name in Northumberland for all sorts of wandering people, who go about in companies, encamp by the highway sides in summer, and are employed in making and selling besoms and vending crockery ware. Most of them, as remarked by my friend, Mr. Hodgson, from whose recent History I have adopted the above description, are desperate poachers both in the field and fold yards. Like the gipsies, the female branches practise palmistry and fortune telling, and deal in various departments of the black art. In Lodge’s *Illustrations of Brit. Hist.*, Vol. I., p. 135, is a curious letter from the Justices of Durham to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord President of the Council in the North, dated the 19th Jan., 1549, concerning the gipsies and *faws*. There was a *Johnnie Faw*, who styled himself Lord and Earl of Little Egypt, with whom that gallant monarch, James IV. of Scotland, found it necessary, or thought it prudent, to enter into a treaty. Queen Mary, also, granted a writ in his favour. From him and his tribe arose the appellation of *faws*, and *faw-gang*, as applied to this singular race of

Border gipsies. In more recent times, old *Will Faw* was king or leader of one of these gangs. Since this was written, it has been suggested that it was probable *Johnnie* derived his name from his tribe, and from the etymon of the word we must refer to the Sax. *fah*, a foe, for they were foes to all around them.

“Francis Heron, King of ye *Faws*, bur. [at Jarrow] 13 Jan. 1756.”

Sharpe's Chronicon Mirabile.

FAY, or FEY, a word used by ship carpenters before a piece of timber is placed. “It *fays* fair.” It is likely to fit.

FEACIGATE, impudent, brazen-faced. “A *feacigate* jade.”

FEAL, to hide; especially any thing surreptitiously obtained. “He that *feals* can find.” *Prov.* Isl. *fel*, occultare. The French have a term, *filer sa corde*, to go the way to the gallows.

FEARFUL, very, exceeding. “*Fearful* sorry”—very sorry. The word is common, also, in the sense of, awful, frightful. A *fearful* sight; a *fearful* man; *i. e.* a *sight*, or a *man*, to cause fear in the beholders.

FEAT, neat, dexterous. Su.-Got. *fatt*, apt, ready. Swed. *fatt*, disposed, inclined—*fatta*, to comprehend.

FEATLY, dextrously. “She dances *featly*.” *Winter's Tale.*

FECK, might, activity, abundance. Perhaps, Sax. *faeck*, space. In Scotland, *feck* means the greater portion, either of time, or of number. Germ. *fach*, a portion or compartment; *ein fach*, single; *twey fach*, double; *mehr fach*, many fold.

FECKFUL, strong, powerful, active, zealous, brawny.

FECKLE, to entangle.

FECKLESS, weak, feeble, helpless, inefficient, ineffectual.

FEEDING-STORM, a storm slowly on the increase; applied particularly to a snow storm.

FEEDER, *s.* in a coal mine is a discharge of water.

FEEL, to smell, a very common peculiarity in the North.

FEG, the name invariably given by the vulgar to *fig*. Germ. *feige*. The word is also used for what is of no value. “A *feg* for you.”

FEIND, devil—used thus—“*feind* a bit.” Devil a bit.

“ For *feind* a crum of the scho fawis.”

Alex. Scott to his heart.

FELL, *s.* a rocky hill, a mountain or common scarcely admitting of cultivation,—frequently used for any moor or open waste, though properly a high or *alpine* tract only. Isl. *fell*, one mountain resting on another. Su.-Got. *fiaell*, a ridge of mountains. Germ. *fels*, a rock.

“ Betwene the *fellis* and the se
Thare thai fand a hale countre,
And in all gudis abowndand.”—*Wyntown.*

FELL, *a.* sharp, keen. Hence *fell*, savage, cruel, &c.

“ Ther n’is ywis no serpent so cruel
Whan man tredeth on his tail, ne haif so *fel*
As woman is when she hath caught an ire,
Veray vengeance is than all hire desire.”

Chaucer—The Sompnoure’s Tale.

FELLON, a disease in cows, occasioned by cold. Skinner derives it from Sax. *felle*, cruel, on account of the anguish the complaint occasions; and the author of the Crav. Gloss. from Dut. *felen* or *feylen*, to fail; because milch cows, which are subject to it, fail of giving their milk; or from *hellen*, to bow or hang down, as the udders of cows are frequently enlarged in this disease. I may add Ital. *fello*, whence the augmentative *fellone*, the obvious primitive of *felon*,—about the derivation of which much nonsense has been written. See Black. Comm. Vol. IV. p. 95. Spenser uses *felon* exactly as Ariosto or Tasso *fellone*. After all, the most probable etymon is Germ. *fell*, a hide, because the disease, if not primarily there, is always accompanied by a remarkable hardness, even to cracking, in the skin, which seems clinging to the parts below. Hence, too, the cutaneous disease mentioned in the next article.

FELLON, a name given to a cutaneous eruption in children.

FELTER, or FELTRE, to entangle, to clot together. In Todd’s John. it is derived from Ital. *feltrare*; to which may be added Germ. *falten*, to plait, to fold.

“ His *feltred* locks that on his bosom fell.”—*Fairfax.*

FEMMER, FREMMER, weak, slender, feeble. Isl. *framur*, mollis.

FEN, to appear to do any thing neatly or adroitly—not to be deterred by shame. “I cannot *fen*,” signifies I am restrained by a sort of awe arising from the presence of some person for whom I have a respect or dread.—FENSOME, neat, becoming, adroit. Swed. *fintlig*, inventive, quick at contrivance, ready at expedients.

FEND, to endeavour, to make shift, to be industrious, to struggle with difficulties, to ward off. “He *fends* hard for a living.” It is also used in allusion to the state of a person’s health; as “how *fends* it;” *i. e.* how are you in health.—FENDY, good at making a shift, warding off want, careful, provident. *Fend* is an old word for support. It is used in the last sense in the “Battle of Otterbourne,” Scotch Ed.

“The deer rins wild on hill and dale,
The birds fly wild from tree to tree;
But there is neither bread nor kale
To *fend* my men and me.”

FEND AND PROVE, to argue and defend.—*Fend* (defend) is here used in the French sense—to ‘fend and prove, to *deny* and prove. So still in pleading. In a letter from Robert Constable, the spy, to Sir Ralph Sadler (*see* State Papers, V. 2, p. 137) he says, “but I trust you will not constrayn me to *prove and fend*.”

FENDY, clever at providing for oneself; a “*fendy* body” is one that can shift for him or herself.

FERE, FIERE, a brother, friend, or companion. Sax. *fera*, socius. “*Play-ferè*”—a play-fellow. *See* the ballad of “*Auld Lang Syne*.” The word is used for a husband, by Spenser, in the *Faerie Queene*. So for a wife, in the epigraph quoted in *The Spectator*.

“How now, who lieth here?
I, Robin of Doncastere
And Margaret, my *ferè*.”

FERLY, *v.* to wonder.—FERLY, *s.* a wonder. *See FARLIES.*

“ That nycht thai spak commonly
Off thaim within, and had *ferly*
That thai swa stout defens had maid.”—*The Bruce.*

FEST, *v.* to bind or place out an apprentice under an indenture. Sax. *festnian*. Su.-Got. *faesta*, to fasten or confirm.

FEST, or THE FEST, *s.* a place on the Quay, Newcastle, where keelmen receive their orders—the fastening. Germ. *fest*, the place for making fast.

FESTIN, or FESSEN, to fasten.

“ Here sall they *festin* the cord to his neck.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

FESTING-PENNY, money given by way of earnest, to a servant, when hired or retained in service. Among the Saxons a *festinman* signified a surety or pledge.

FETTLE, *v.* to put in order, to repair or mend anything that is broken or defective. Dr. Johnson explains this word, “to do trifling business, to ply the hands without labour,” and calls it a cant word from *feel*. Mr. Todd corrects this mistake ; and, quoting Grose's definition, which is different from that here assigned to it, thinks it probably comes from Su.-Got. *fykt*, studium. The word in Cheshire, has the same meaning as that which I have given, and Mr. Wilbraham says, it appears to him to be derived with some deflection of the word *faire*, to do, which itself comes from the Latin *facere*. The nearest which occurs to him is the old French word *faiture*, which has exactly the same meaning as our substantive *fettle*, and is explained by Roquefort, in his Glossaire de la Langue Romaine, by *façon, mode, forme, &c.* I am, however, inclined to consider it as from the same root as FEAT ; which *see*.

FETTLE, *s.* order, good condition, proper repair. Used by Roger Ascham, in his *Toxophilus*. *V. Crav. Gloss.*

FEUD, a family war on the Borders in days past ; the *fehde* of the German chivalry. *See DEADLY FEUD.*

FEUTH, FOUTH, fill, indulgence, plenty. “Let them have their *feuth*”—give them enough to eat or drink.

FEW, number, a large quantity. “A good *few*”—“a gay *few*”—what our Southern neighbours call “a good many.” FEW, is also used for a small quantity; as a “little *few* broth;” originally, perhaps, a few *broes*, the Scotch for broth, and taken in England for the plural.

FIDGING, uneasy, impatient, restless. “*Fidging fain.*”

FIKE, *v.* to fidget, to be restless, or busied about trifles. *Su.-Got. fika*, *cursitare*. *Swed. fika*, to be eagerly in search of.—FIKE, FIKES, *s.* restlessness, trifling cares. “To have the *fikes.*”—FIKY, *a.* fidgetty, itchy, minutely troublesome. FILE, to soil, to foul—to *defile*. *Sax. afylan*, *contaminare*.

—————“If it be so

For Banquo’s issue have I *filed* my mind.”

Shaks.,—Macbeth, Act III. Sc. 1.

FIND, to feel. FAND, felt. Very common in the North.

FINKLE, the plant fennel.—*Dur. Sax. fyncl. Ger. fenchel.*

FINNIKY, trifling, scrupulously particular—*finical*.

FIPPLE, a name for the under lip. *V. Jam. faiple*. A person is said to “hang his *fipple*,” when he looks sulky or discontented. In “*Peblis to the Play*,” it is used as a verb—

“He *fippilit* lyk ane faderles fole.”

FIRE-DAMP, the inflammable air, or carburetted hydrogen gas of coal mines.

“The accidents arising from the explosion of the *fire-damp* or inflammable gas of coal mines, mixed with atmospherical air, are annually becoming more frequent and more destructive in the collieries in the north of England.”—*Sir H. Davy*.

FIRE-FANGED, fire bitten. *V. Jam. vo. fyrefangit*.

FIREFLAUGHT, lightning, a flash of fire. *Sc. fireflaucht*.

“The wyffis cast up ane hiddwous zell
Quhen all the zounkeris zokkit
Alls fers as ony *fyr flauchtis* fell
Freikis on the feild yn flokit.”

Christ Kirk on the Green.

FIRLOT, or FURLOT, a measure.

FIRST, next ensuing. Quite peculiar to the North. A friend

well acquainted with our northern dialect, in a communication to me, after my former edition, says, “ I remember Dr. Cookson, late Canon of Windsor, telling me that, when he went to his rectory in Norfolk, he invited the neighbouring gentry who had called on him, to dinner, on Thursday *first*. Nobody came, but on the following Thursday, which unluckily happened to be the 1st of July, they all came and found Mrs. Cookson unprovided.”

FIRST-FOOT, the name given to the person who *first* enters a dwelling-house on *New Year's Day*—regarded by the superstitious and the credulous as influencing the fate of the family, especially the fair part of it, for the remainder of the year. In order to exclude all suspected or unlucky persons, I find, it is customary for one of the damsels to engage, beforehand, some favoured youth, who—elated with so signal a mark of female distinction—gladly comes *early* in the morning—and never *empty handed*—to offer the gratulations of the season. Should a woman enter *first*, it is considered unpropitious, be she lovely as an angel.

FISH, an instrument used by miners for recovering lost buckets or clacks.

FISSE, or **FISTLE**, to make a rustling noise, to fidget. Teut. *futselen*, agitare.

FITT, to vend and load coals. An application of the usual verb to *fit*, to a particular purpose. *V.* Brand's Hist. Newc. Vol. II. p. 272.—**FITTERS**, persons who vend and load coals—*fitting* ships with cargoes.—**RUNNING-FITTERS**, their deputies.

FIX-FAX, gristle, the great white tendon of the necks of animals. Germ. *flachse*.

FIZ, to scorch, to fly off, to make a hissing noise. Isl. *fysa*.

FIZZER, a singing hinny *without spice*. See **SINGING HINNIE**.

FLACKER, **FLECKER**, to flutter, to vibrate like the wings of a bird under alarm, to quiver. Su.-Got. *fleckra*. Germ. *flackern*.—*Flicker* is used by Chaucer and Shakspeare.

FLAFF, to flap.

“Then doubt ye not a thousand *flaffing* flags,
Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags.”

Hudson's Judith.

FLAFFER, the same as FLACKER, FLECKER; which *see*.

FLAG, a piece of green sward, cast with a spade; formerly used instead of thatch, for cottages and out-buildings, &c.

FLAH, FLAW, a square piece of turf, dried and used as fuel.

Sax. *flean*, to flay off. Dan. *flaæ*, to flay.

FLAIK, or FLECK, a portion or space of stall; so denominated to this day by the fish women in Newcastle. Germ. *fleck*, a spot of ground, a place. “Aw’ve had a *flaik* in this market thur sixty year.”—*Old Dolly Simpson*.

FLAIK, FLAKE, a wooden frame at the top of a kitchen for keeping oat cakes upon.

FLAM, a violent fall, a heavy stroke. Teut. *flabbe*.

FLANG, the old preterite of *fling*; still in common use.

“Sa weill has thaim defendit thar,
That ledders to the ground thai *flang*.”—*The Bruce*.

FLANNEN, the vulgar pronunciation of flannel. Welsh, *gwlanen*; which Davies derives from *gwlan*, wool.

FLAPPER-GHASTED, frightened, as if by a ghost. Major Moor has *flabber-gasted*, in the sense of astonished, confused.

FLAPPY, wild, irregular, unsteady. “An old *flappy* body.”

FLATLINS, plainly, peremptory.

“But thai sa gret defend that maid,
That war abowyne apon the wall
That oft leddris, and men with all,
Thai gert fall *flatlingis* on the ground.”

The Bruce.

FLATT, in a coal mine, the situation where the horses take the coal tubs from the putters.

FLAUGHTER, the thin turf turned up when ground is pared.

Isl. *flag-torf*, cæspites graminei.

FLAUT, FLOUGHT, a roll of wool carded ready for spinning.

Germ. *flausch*, a tuft of wool, a handful.

FLAY, to frighten.—FLAY'D, affrighted, terrified, timorous.

“Aw’s *flayed*,” I’m afraid.—FLAYING, an apparition or hobgoblin.—FLAY-SOME, frightful.—FLAY-CRAW, a scare crow. Probably connected with Germ. *fliehen*, to fly away.

“Cum on, schir freir, and be nocht *fleytt*,
The king our maister man be obeyit.”

Lyndsay’s Three Estaitis.

“O I sleep saft, and I wake aft,
Its lang since sleeping was *fleyed* from me.”

Kinmont Willie.

“A wee thing *flays* cowards.”—*Sc. Prov.*

FLECHED, spotted, streaked. Isl. *flecka*, discolor. Dan. *flek*, and Swed. *fläck*, a stain, spot, blot.

FLEE, *v.* to fly. Sax. *fleogan*.—FLEE, *s.* a fly. Sax. *fleoge*.

“Waite, what thing we may not lightly have,
Therafter wol we cry all day and crave.
Forbede us thing, and that desien we;
Prese on us fast, and thanne wol we *flee*.”

Chaucer,—The Wife of Bath’s Prologue.

FLEE-BY-THE-SKY, a silly, flirting, absurdly dressed, giggling girl—a wanton hussy—any silly body.

FLEECH, to supplicate in a flattering manner, to wheedle. Teut. *fletsen*.—FLEECHING, flattering, supplicating, or, according to “*The Bee*,” earnestly entreating, with a desire to gain any one over to the purpose wanted, by artfully drawing them to form a good opinion of the *fleecher*.

“Schirs, freiris wold never I yow assure,
That ony prelatis usit preiching
And prelatis tuke on them that cure
Freiris wold get nathing for their *fleiching*.”

Lyndsay’s Three Estaitis.

FLEEING-EATHER, the large dragon fly; chiefly seen about ponds and marshes. *Æshna grandis*. The vulgar are afraid of being stung by it; from which circumstance it is, in some places, called a *stanging eather*, and, in others, a *tanging nedder*; both meaning a *stinging adder*. I shall only add, that in Aelfric’s Glossary we find *fleonde naeddre*.

FLEET, shallow ; as a *fleet* pan or vessel ; *fleet* water. Sax. *fleding* fluxus, inundatio ; hence *fleet*, a creek where the tide flows.

FLEET-MILK, milk without cream ; from old verb *flect*, to skim.

FLEER, to mock at, to grin with scorn. See FLIRE ; which seems cognate. Stubbes, in his violent philippic, the Anatomie of Abuses, uses the word in describing the church-ales of his day.

“ Then the foolish people they looke, they stare, they laugh, they *fleere*, and mount upon formes and pewes, to see these goodly pageants solemnised in this sort.”

FLENDERS, shreds, broken pieces, splinters. I formerly referred to Dut. *fenters* ; but, according to Ihre, the true origin of the word is the Gothic *flinga*, frustrum, utpote quod percutiendo rumpitur.

“ The moon was clear, the day drew near,
The spears in *flenders* flew,
But meny a gallant gentleman
Ere day the Scotsmen slew.”—*Battle of Otterburne*.

“ The bow in *flenders* flew.”—*Christ Kirk on the Green*.

FLESHER, a butcher. Nearly obsolete in the North of England, though in Scotland it is still common. In Newcastle there was formerly a place called *Flesher Raw*, where the *fleshers* or butchers resided.

FLICK, a side or flitch of bacon. Sax. *flisce*, succidia.

“ Another broughte a spycke
Of bacon *flicke*.”—*Skelton*.

FLIGGED, fledged. “ *Fligg’d* ower the *doup*.” Isl. *fleygr*, volucris. Hence *fliggers*, young birds that can fly.

FLING, to dance in a peculiar manner, as in the *Highland Fling*. Perhaps from Swed. *flånga*, to romp.

FLINT, the core of an animal’s corn.

FLIRE, to laugh, or rather to have a countenance expressive of laughter, without laughing out. Isl. *flyra*, subridere. There is a Scotch expression, to *flyre the face*, to be in a *fierce passion*.

FLIRTIGIG, a wanton giggling lass—an unsteady girl.

FLISK, to skip or bounce. Swed. *flissa*, to laugh immoderately.—FLISKY, frolicsome. “She’s a rare *flisky* jade.”

FLIT, to remove from one habitation to another. Su.-Got. *flytta*. Dan. *flytte*. Swed. *flytta*.—FLITTING, the act of removing the furniture.—MOONLIGHT-FLITTING, carrying away at night the household goods without paying the rent to the landlord—flying the country for debt. *Flitwite* is an old term for an amercement where a person, having been a fugitive, returned of his own accord, or without a license.

FLITE, to scold, to make a great noise. Sax. *flitan*, to brawl. Sc. *flyte*.—FLITING, the act of scolding or brawling.

FLITY, giddy, light headed, *non compos*. Sc. *flyty*.—Mr. Taylor suggests that it should be written, *flighty*, a *fly-away*.

FLOTE, to flatten, in plastering.

FLOUGH, FLOW, cold, windy, boisterous, bleak. “Its *flough* weather.” “Here’s a *flow* day.” *Cumb.* The word seems allied to Swed. *flåsning*, violent respiration.

FLOUGHTER, or FLOWTER, a fright.—FLOUGHTERED, affrighted.

FLUCK, FLUCKER, or JENNY-FLUCKER, a flounder. Sax. *floc*.

FLUM, FLUMMERY, using an illusory pretext—misleading you to expect something—deceitfulness.

FLUNG, deceived, beaten. “He was sadly *flung*, poor man.” Probably a metaphor from being thrown off horseback; as also he was thrown, he was cast—both which phrases are in use.

FLY-BY-NIGHT, a term for a worthless person, who gets into debt, and runs off, leaving the house empty.

FOAL, the youngest in the rank of putters in a coal pit.

FOG, FOGG, the grass grown in autumn after the hay is mown—the second crop, or aftermath. Law Lat. *fogagium*.

“One with another they would lie and play,
And in the deep *fog* batten all the day.”—*Drayton*.

FOG, a term in the North for moss; of Danish origin—*fuug*.

FOGGY, *a.* fat, bloated. Sc. *foggie*, dull, lumpish.

FOIST, to smell musty. Shakspeare, in Hamlet, uses to *fust* ; which is probably the same word.

FOLLOWING-STONE, the loose stone lying above the coal, which comes down on its removal.

FOLLY, an appropriate designation given to a building, not meant for use, but for ornament ; or to one, which has not answered the purpose for which it was originally intended.

FOOL-PLOUGH, a Christmas Pageant ; consisting of a number of rustics, dressed in white, and bedizened with various coloured ribbons—who drag a plough in procession up and down the country villages, begging money to drink, in allusion to their labours having ceased in that severe season. In these perambulations, to say nothing of the music, they are accompanied by a tawdry and grotesque figure in the habit of a *woman*, denominated the *Bessy*, as well as by a humourous countryman, called the *Fool*, distinguished by a still more antic dress ; and whose office it is—in which he is very assiduous—to rattle a box amongst the spectators, and to receive their donations. When any thing is given, the gratitude of the party is expressed by the exclamation, *Largess!* but if not requited at any house, they draw the plough through the ground in front. The money thus collected, as such contributions usually are, is afterwards spent in feasting and conviviality. This custom is of very ancient origin, derived from the Feast of Fools. In like manner, the keelmen in Newcastle, when the navigation of the river Tyne is blocked up with ice, sometimes haul a boat about the streets, to show that they are deprived of their ordinary means of earning a livelihood.

FOOT-ALE, or FOOTING, an entertainment given on taking possession of any new place or office—a fine imposed on a beginner.

FOND, silly, foolish. An old Northern word. Su.-Got. *fånig*, delirus, stultus. Swed. *fånig*, foolish, silly.—FOND-

AS-A-BUZZOM, remarkably silly, ridiculously good-natured. —FONDY, or FONDLING, a fool. Old Burton uses *fondling*.

“The direction of your paquet was methought *fondely* wrytten by the clerke that wrote it, wherin he maketh me the quene’s ambassadour resydent uppon the frontiers of Scotland.”—“I trust you will conceyve that I write nothing herein either of any malice or *fond* ignorance.”—*Letters from Sir Ralph Sadder to Secretary Cecil*, 1559.”

“To starve in full barns were *fond* modesty.”

Dekkar’s Honest Whore, Part II.

FOR, lest. This word is still used in Northumberland, as it is frequently found in our early writers, in the sense of *prevention* or *precaution*; as, “Cover him up *for* catching cold.” Joined to *what*, it is expostulative; as, “What *for* hev ye gotten sic a wee bit?”

FORCE, or FORSE, a cascade or waterfall. Su.-Got. *fors*, a cataract. The *High Force*, or great fall of the river Tees, is a scene of great sublimity, and perhaps the finest cataract in the island.

FORDER, to promote, to advance—to *forward*. V. Jam. Supp.

FORE, the present.—To THE FORE, still remaining, surviving. “Is he still to the *fore*?” that is—“Is he still alive.”

“If Christ had not been to the *fore* in our days, the waters had gone over our soul.”—*Rutherford’s Letters*.

But in the proverb “If you can spend much, put the more to the *fore*,” it seems to imply the future.

FORE-DOOR, the door in front of the house, the principal entrance.

FOREBY, besides, over and above. Dan. *forbi*. by, past, over.

FORE-ELDER, an ancestor. Sax. *forealdian*, senescere. Swed. *föråldrar*, parents. Dan. *forældre*. Mr. Hunter informs me, that he never heard this word south of York; and there only once. But ancestors, which has supplanted a word better than itself, is hardly quite naturalized, being

sometimes pronounced *auncètres*, showing through what channel it has come to us.

FORE-END, the spring, or early part of the year.

FORE-HEET, forethought; from FORE-HEED, to pre-consider.

—HAVING-TO-THE-FORE, having any thing forthcoming.

FORENENST, FORNENT, FORANENT, opposite to, over against, towards—as in part payment of a debt. Sc. *foreanent*.

“A great number of wicked thieves oppressoures, and peace breakers, and receipters of theft, of the surnames of Armstrangis, Ellotes, and otheris, inhabiting the boundouris *foreanent* England.”—*Act James VI.*

FOR EVER AND AY, a common expression in the North, but not a pleonasm as some have supposed, for it implies the future and the present. The Northumbrians use *ay*, for always, constantly; as, “He’s *ay* bragging;” “*for ever and ay*,” therefore, would mean, for all future as well as present time.

FORKIN-ROBBIN, an ear wig; so called from its forked tail. Ray.

FORPIT, a measure of a quarter of a peck, *i. e.* the fourth part, as a farthing is the fourth part of a penny.

FORTH, a place in Newcastle, *i. e.* the Fort.

FORTHERLY, forward, early. “A *fortharly* harvest”—“*fortharly* potatos.”

FOTHER, or FUTHER, in Newcastle, as many coals as a two-horse cart can carry. Sax. *fother*. A fother of lead weighs 21cwt.

“With him ther was a Plowman, was his brother
That hadde ylaid of dong ful many a *fother*.”

Chaucer,—The Prologue.

“For Katie Unsell was my mother
And common Theif my father-brother;
Of sic friendship I had ane *futher*.”

Lyndsay’s Three Estaitis.

Fou, tipsy, Bacchi plenus—*full* of his orgies. The situation of the “wee bit wifeikie,” who, forgetting both the temperance and gentleness of her sex, happened to get “*fou*,”

is felicitously ridiculed in a Scottish song attributed to Geddes.

FOULNESS, in a coal pit, is the presence of carburetted hydrogen in large quantities.

FOUMART, a polecat. *Mustela putorius*. Probably *foulmart*, from its intolerable scent. There is *fulmart* in Sherwood's dictionary, and some of our old writers use *fulimart*. Mr. Cotes derives the word from Fr. *feuillemort* (dead leaf), a species of weazel, so called from its colour.

“The hart, the hynd, the doe, the roe,
The *fulmart* and false fox.”—*The Cherry and Slae*.

FOUR-O'CLOCK, refreshment in the harvest field at that hour.

—*Dur.* Our ancestors in the 13th and 14th centuries (as may be collected from the Northumberland Household Book), appear to have breakfasted at 7, dined at 10, and supped at 4; after which, they had livery at 8 or 9, and then retired to rest.

FOUR, FOWT, an indulged or spoiled child; any foolish person.

A friend says, *fou'd*, stultified. Fr. *fol*, *fou*. Ital. *folle*.

FOUTER, a term of contempt. Fr. *foutre*.—FOUTY, base, mean, despicable. In Scotland, it is sometimes used in the sense in which the low people in Spain and Italy apply the term or sign *fico*.

FOUTH, abundance, plenty; generally applied to provisions.

Perhaps from Teut. *vulte*, plenitude.

FOY, an entertainment given by a person about to leave home.

Belg. *de foi geeven*, coenam profectitiam dare. Skinner.

FOZY, FUZZY, light and spongy. Sax. *wosig*, humidus. Teut. *voos*, spongiosus.

FRA, from. A pure Saxon word; in constant use.

FRAME, to attempt. “He *frames* well”—he appears to do it well, “How does he *frame*”—how does he set about it? Sax. *fremman*, efficere et formare.

“Then said they unto him, say now Shibboleth; and he said Sibboleth; for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right.”

Judges, xii., 6.

FRATCH, to scold, to quarrel. Germ. *fratzen*, fooleries?

FRATCHER, a scold, or quarrelsome person. See FRATCH.

FRATISHED, or FRETTISHED, perished, half frozen, benumbed with cold. We also hear of a *fratishment*, or *frettishment*.

FREED-STOOL, or FRID-STOOL, an ancient stone chair or seat, in one of the pews near the altar, in the fine old church of Hexham; which, until the reign of James I., possessed the privilege of sanctuary, within the four crosses on the outside of the town. The term is obviously composed of Sax. *frith*, pax, and *stol*, sedes, cathedra; that is, the *chair* or seat of peace—affording to the fugitive perfect security. This stone chair is still carefully preserved in the church of Hexham. The ornaments upon it assign it to the Norman period. See an engraving of it in Sanct. Dunelm. et Sanct. Bev., one of the Surtees Society's publications. There is an interesting sketch of the History of Sanctuary, by Mr. Pegge, in the Archaeologia, Vol. VIII. p. 1 and seq. See also Dugdale's Monast. II. 128 note.

“The *Fridstool* [of Beverley Minster] is placed on the left of the entrance to the vestry; it is hewn out of a solid stone, with a hollow back; it has been broken, but repaired with iron cramps. When Leland saw this chair, he states it to have borne the following inscription:—

Hac Sedes lapidea Freedstool dicitur, *i. e.* Pacis Cathedra,
ad quem reus fugiendo perveniens omnimodam habit
securitatem.

No such inscription, however, is now visible.”

Poulson's History of Beverley, p. 687.

FREELAGE, the freedom or privilege of a burgess, in a Corporation. Germ. *frilatz*, free.

FREET, to lament, to grieve. From *fret*, to vex. Swed. *fråta*. “She *frees* dreadfully after the bairns.”

FREET, or FREIT, a spectre or frightful object, a superstitious observance or charm. Isl. *frett*, an oracle.

FREM, FREM'D, strange, foreign, unknown, not of kindred. Sax. and Germ. *frem'd*. Dan. *fremmet*.

—— “O fader maist dere
Anchises, desolate—why left me thou here
Wery and irkit in ane *fremmyt* land.”—*Douglas' Æneid*.

Frem'd is also used to denote any thing uncommon. "It's rather *frem'd* to be ploughing with snow on the ground."

Likewise, in the sense of cold ; as a *frem'd* day.

FREM'D-FOLK, strangers. Swed. *fråmmande*.

FRESH, the swelling or overflowing of a river, a flood, a thaw.

This word is classical in this sense, and hence *Fresh*, *a.* not frosty, applied to weather in a season when frost has been lately, or may be soon expected (for we do not speak of *fresh weather* in summer), so that fresh weather is that in which floods are frequent. So, Spring for the season of reviving vegetation, and Fall for the autumn, when it declines.

FRETEN, spotted, marked. POCK FRETEN, marked with the small pox. Sax. *frothian*, fricare.

FRIDAY. In the calendar of superstition, not only in the North of England but in Scotland, this day is viewed as one of ill omen, on which no new work or enterprise must be begun. Marriages, I believe, seldom happen on it, from this cause. Dr. Buchanan, in his interesting paper on the religion and literature of the Burmas (*Asiatic Researches*, Vol. I., p. 172), inform us, that with them "Friday is a most unlucky day on which no business must be commenced."

" Friday's noon,
Come when it will, it comes too soon."—Prov.

Hopton, in his *Concordancie of Yeares*, is profuse on the subject of unlucky days and hours.

FRIM, handsome, thriving, in good case. Sax. *freom*, fortis.

FROATING, anxious, unremitting industry.

FROSK, a frog.—*Dur.* Sax. *frox*, rana. Germ. *frosch*.

FROW, FROWE, a slattern—also a lusty female. Dut. *vrouw*.

Germ. *frau*, a woman. Su.-Got. *fru*, signifies a woman of rank. Beaumont and Fletcher, in *Wit at several Weapons*, use *froe*,

" Buxom as Bacchus' *froes*, revelling ; dancing,
Telling the musick's numbers with their feet."

FROWSY, *a.* slovenly, coarse-looking, bloated. *Sc. fruesome.*

FRUCH, brittle, as wood, straw, &c. *Fr. froissé*, bruised.

“Ane other he straik on a basnat of steille,
The tre to raiff and *fruschit* euiredeille.”—*Wallace.*

FRUGGAN, the pole with which the ashes in an oven are stirred. *Fr. fourgon*, an oven-fork, and that, no doubt, from *Germ. verrüchen*, to stir; the *v* in German being sounded like *f*.

FRUMENTY, or FRUMITY, a dish made of bruised wheat or barley, boiled with milk, and seasoned with sugar and spices. *Lat. frumentum.*

FRUMPISH, scornful, contemptuous. *Bailey*, has *frump*, *v.* to flout, &c., derived from *Tuet. frumpelen*, to frizzle up the nose, as in derision.

FUDDER. *Sec FOTHER.*

FUDDLE, *food ale*, drinking to excess, so as to make *ale* the chief *food*. This is the derivation (fanciful and unsatisfactory, I confess) inserted in the first edition of this work, but which I omitted to state had been previously given in the *Craven Glossary*—a publication to which I have been indebted for many words, depending on oral usage alone, which are alike peculiar to the counties of Northumberland and Durham and the Deanery of Craven.

FUDDLE, to intoxicate fish. A poaching mode of destroying them—unacknowledged by *Waltonians*.

FUFF, to blow or puff. *Germ. pfuffen*.—FUFFY, light and soft.

“The irne lumpis, into the cauis blak,
Can hysse and quhissil; and the hate fire
Doith *fuf* and blaw in bleisses birnand schyre.”

Douglas' Æneid.

“The first *fuf* of a fat haggis is aye the feirrest.”—*Pr.*

FULL-DRIVE, at a furious rate, as fast as you can go.

FULL, or FULLEN, house-leek, or sen-green, *sempervivum tectorum*. *Culpepper*, in his *Herbal*, says it is an herb reputed by *Megaldus*, to preserve what it grows upon from

fire and lightning. Country people plant it on the roof of their cottages, as well with this view as for its many supposed valuable qualities, which all the old herbalists enumerate.

FUN, FUND (*p. p.* of *find*) found. Used by old people.

FUNK, to smoke, or rather to cause an offensive smell. Isl. *funa*, putrescere.—FUNKING THE COBBLER, filling an old person's room with the fumes of brimstone and assafoetida—a mischievous pastime among boys.

FUNNY, comical. *V.* Todd's John. See also, Jam. Supp., *funnie*.

FUR, a furrow. Sax. *fur*, *furh*, sulcus.—RIG-AND-FUR, ridge and furrow. “*Rig and furr'd stockings.*”

FUSBA', *fuzzball*, a fungus found in fields, which, when pressed, emits quantities of dust—a puff-ball. *Lycoperdon proteus*.

FUSIN, FUZZEN, nourishment, abundance. *V.* Todd's John. *foisin*.—FUZZENLESS, insipid, dry, tasteless.

“ And thai fand sic *foysann* tharin
Off corne, and flour, and wax, and wyn.”

The Bruce.

FUSOME, handy, handsome, neat. Probably *viewsome*, as *viewly*, which is common in the sense of *pleasant to look upon*. In Scotland, Mr. Kinloch informs me, it is the reverse—it means disgusting.

FUSS, *v.* to attempt to do any thing in a hurried or confused manner. Sax. *fysan*, to hasten. Su.-Got. *fysa*.

FY-YAUD. An expression used by shepherds in sending out their dogs.

G.

GAB, *v.* to prate, to prattle. Ir. *gob*, a beak, or bill.—GAB, *s.* idle talk, prating—the mouth; saucy talk.

GAD, GAED, or GED, a fishing rod, a wand, a long stick with a pike at the end, formerly used to drive oxen when they were employed as beasts of draught. It is a term still

used for a cartman's whip. The scriptural expression of kicking against the pricks is founded on the same custom. Sax. *gad*, a goad.

“He criyt ‘Theyff! call all! call all!’
And he then lete the *gad* wand fall.”—*The Bruce*.

GADGER, or GAUGER, a name for that recording angel of the law, ycleped an exciseman—to *gauge* being a part of his employment. Of the *gauger* of wines and his office, we have many ancient statutes. The true English *gauge* is mentioned in Rot. Parl. 32 Edw. I.

GAE, GIE, or GEE, to go. *V.* Todd's Johnson, *gee*.

GAED, for *went*; common in *North.* and *Dur.* The Scots and Danes, also, still use it.

GAILY, tolerable, pretty well—in good health and spirits; a common answer to the salutation, “How are you?” Dr. Jam. says, “it has been supposed that there is some similarity in the use of *gay* in O. Fr. But I have met not with an example of this kind.” It is, however, in modern French. The Academie say, “*aller gaiement*, pour dire aller bon train;” *i. e.* just *pretty well*.

GAIN, a curious Northumbrian expression, of various signification, generally attached to other words to express a degree of comparison; as *gain* quiet—pretty quiet; *gain* brave—tolerably courageous; *gain* near—conveniently near or at hand. The etymology is doubtful, though it is probably an abbreviation of *gay and*.—GAIN is also used simply for, near; with the superlative GAINEST, the nearest; as the “*gainest way*”—the nearest road. *V.* *Ihre, gagn*.

“Quhen thai had slayne and woundyt mony man,
Till Wallace In, the *gaynest way* thai can,
Thai passyt sone, defendand thaim rycht weill.”—*Wallace*.

GAIT, a goat. Su.-Got. *get*. Sax. *gat*.

GAIT, to set up sheaves of corn to dry.—GAITING, a single sheaf of corn, especially of oats and barley, set up on end to dry. It has been suggested that it may be from Germ. *gate*, hasty, done in a hurry, and to be after set up into

stooks. To *gait*, in Lancashire, is to prepare a loom for weaving.

GALASH, to mend shoes or boots by putting additional leather round them. Probably from the Fr. *galache*.

GALE, or GEAL, to ache with cold ; as the fingers do when frost bitten ; or when very cold water is taken in the mouth. Perhaps from Lat. *gelu*, frost, cold ; or Germ. *gellen*, to tingle. See Cotgrave, *géler*, to congeal with cold.

GALLEY-BAUK, a balk in the chimney, with a crook, on which to hang pots. *Gelte*, in Germ. is a vessel with ears.

GALLOOR, GALORE, plenty, abundance. Gael. *go-leoir*, enough.

“ To feasting they went and to merriment,
And tiddled strong liquor *gillore*.”

Ritson's Robin Hood.

GAM, to mock. It is *game*, shortening the vowel. The cant word to *gammon*, and the corresponding substantive *gammon*, derivatives. A *gammon* of bacon, however, is a gambone, *jambon*.

GAMASHERS, GAMMASHES, gaiters. Sc. *gramashes*. V. Jam.

GAN, GANG, to go. Sax. *gan*, *gangan*. Several other languages agree with this ; as the Islandic *ganga*, Alemannic *gangan* Dutch *ganghen*, &c.

“ Quhen thow was young, I bure the in my arme,
Ful tenderlie till thow begouth to *gang*,
And in thy bed oft happit the full warme.”—*Lyndsay*.

GANGER, having a good action—a good goer. Dan. *ganger*.

“ He's a *ganger*, like Willy Pigg's dick-ass.”

GANGERAL, or GANNER, a vagrant, or *tramper*—one who *gangs* about the country. “ The country swarms with *ganners*.”

GANG-WAY, a thoroughfare, entry, or passage. Sax. *gangweg*. Swed. *gångväg*, a pathway.

GANGWEEK, Rogation week—time of perambulating a boundary. An old word, still in use, from Sax. *gang-wuca*. Swed. *gånge-veck* is cognate.

GANT, or GAUNT, to yawn. Sax. *ganian*, to gape, to gasp.

GANTREE, GANTRY, a stand for ale or beer barrels. *V. Jam.*
 GAR, to make, to force, to compel. *Dan. giore. Swed. gôra.* Not obsolete, as Dr. Johnson states ; but in common use in all the Northern counties.

“ Was I not yesterdaye at the Newe-castell
 That standes so fayre on Tyne ?
 For all the men the Perssy had
 He cowde not *garre* me ones to dyne.”

Battle of Otterburn, Rit. A. B., l. 98.

“ Bot my gudeman, the treuth I sall thee tell,
Gars me keip Chastitie sair againes my will.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

“ But specially I pray thee hoste dere
Gar us have mete and drinke, and make us chere.”

Chaucer,—The Reve's Tale.

“ And the King a parlyament
Gert set thairefter hastily.”—*The Bruce.*

“ His gret manheid, and his bounté
Gerris him yeit renowynt be.”—*Ibid.*

“ Gregorie the grete clerk *garte* write in bokes
 The rewle of alle religioun rigtiful and obedient.”

Chaucer.

GARCIL, small branches, cut for the purpose of mending hedges—underwood. *Lat. gracilis*, slender.—GARCILHEUCK, a bill-knife for cutting the garcil.

GARLAND, a wreath, or crown of glory—formerly carried before the corpse of a young unmarried female, and afterwards suspended in the church. When I was a boy, there were several of these funeral garlands at the church of Witton Gilbert, in the County of Durham. No white-washing, or beautifying, I hope, has since disturbed them. See VIRGIN' GARLAND.

GARN, the ancient pronounciation of yarn ; still retained by old people. *Sax. gearn. Dan. and Germ. garn.*

GARS, GURSE, grass. *Sax. gærs. Sc. gerss.*—GARSING, GURSING, a grazing, a pasture—an *ing*, or inclosure in *grass*.

GARTEN, a garter. *Gael. gairtein. Sc. gartene. Welsh, gardys.*

GARTH, a small inclosure adjoining to a house. Br. *gardd*, a garden. Sax. *geard*, a yard. Swed. *gård*.

“ And so befell in till ane mirthfull morrow
Into my *garth* I past me to repose.”

Complaynt of the Papingo.

“ Throw a dark *garth* scho gydyt him furth fast.”

Wallace.

A country church-yard is called the *garth*, or *kirk-garth*. The north side is supposed to be not quite so holy as the more sunny sides, and for that reason is usually reserved for the place of interment of such as come to some untimely end.

GATE, or GAIT, a right of pasturage for cattle through the summer—their stray or grazing for any specified time. It is derived from *go*, and means generally *agoing*, and in this instance a *right of going*. V. Tooke.

GATE, a way, path, or street—a road. An ancient Saxon expression which has been peculiarly preserved in the names of streets or lanes in almost every considerable Northern town:—those ending in gate, as Bailiffgate, Gillingate, Narrowgate, Newgate, &c., having no allusion to gates having ever been there; nor does the frequent use of the word afford any proof of a walled town, although such a conclusion has been erroneously drawn. Su.-Got., Isl. and Swed. *gata*, semita. Sax., Dut. *gat*. In many villages, the public road passing through is still called the *towngate*. GATE is, also, understood in the North in a more general sense; as, “gang your *gate*,” go your way. “What *gate* are ye ganging?” what road are you going? “How many *gates* hae ye been?” how often have you gone, or how many journies have you taken? “To go *agatewards*,” to accompany a short way.

“ Schyr Eduuard, that was sa worthy
Tuk with him a gret cumpany
And tuk his *gayt* till Galloway.”—*The Bruce*.

“ And thaune Reson rood faste
The right heighe *gate*,

As Conscience hym kenned
Til thei come to the kynge."—*Piers Plowman*.

"T. & Z. Lee, to sel 16 *gate* of lime."—*Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Nicholas', Newcastle, 1710.*

GAUCY, fat and comely,—*North. V. Jamieson.*

GAUM, to comprehend, to understand, to distinguish, to consider. Mœ.-Got. *gaumgan*, percipere; or Teut. *gauw*, acutus.—GAUMLESS, silly, ignorant, vacant, stupid.

GAUP, to stare vacantly. "What are ye *gauping* at, ye gowk?" Dut. *gaapen*, to gape.

GAUVE, to stare about in a clownish manner, to look round with a strange, inquiring gaze, said of a young horse not used to the road. Germ. *gaffen*, adspectare. *V. Wachter*; and see GAVYSON, or GAWVISON.

GAVELOCK (often pronounced GEAVLICK) a strong iron crow, or bar, used as a lever, chiefly by masons and quarrymen. Sax. *gaveloc*, catapulta. Su.-Got. *gafflak*, jaculi genus apud veteres Suiothos. *Ihre.*

GAVY, probably from GUAVE, an ungainly female, "of a strange *gait* and unco' manners."

GAVYSON, or GAWVISON, a simpleton, a gaping silly fellow—the *son* of a *gavy*.

GAWKY, *a.* awkward, stupid, foolish. *See* the substantive.

GAWKY, *s.* a vacant, staring, idiotical person. Swed. *gäck*, a fool, buffoon. Dan. *giek*. Germ. *geck*.

GAY, tolerable. "He's a *gay* decent man." "*Gay* luck." Also considerable. "A *gay* while," a considerable time. "A *gay* bit off," a good distance.—GAY, preceding some other word, is very common in Northumberland; as *gay* and fat, *gay* and strong, *gay* and soon. *See* GAIN.

"Last morning I was *gay* and early out."

Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd.

"Swa that I kan that raid *ga* rycht."—*The Bruce.*

GEAL, GEYAL, or GELL, to ache with cold, as the fingers do in frost; to crack with heat or frost. Green wood *geals* in the sun, and the earth, when it is rent or cracked with

heat, in very dry weather, is said to be *gelled* or *gealed*.
Isl. *geil*, fissura, raptura. The first sense may probably
be from *gelus*, cold.

GEAN, GEEN, the wild black cherry. *Prunus avium*. Fr.
guigne.

GEAR, *v.* to dress. "He's snugly *geared*," he is neatly
dressed.

GEAR, *s.* stock, property, or wealth of any kind. "A vast o'
gear." Sax. *geara*, provision, furniture.

"And for that nothing of hire olde *gere*
She shulde bring into his hous, he bad
That women shuld despoilen hire right there."

Chaucer—The Clerke's Tale.

"Thai delt amang theim that war ther
The King of Inglandis *ger*."—*The Bruce*.

GEARS, or GEERS, draught or cart horse trappings. In p.
340 of Lege's Mar., Lord Wharton applies it to war-horse
trapping. Chaucer also uses it in the sense of armour
generally.

"An hundred lordes had he with him there
All armed save hir hedes in all her *gere*."

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

GECK, *v.* to toss the head scornfully. Teut. *ghecken*, deridere.

"Dear Roger, if your Jenne *geck*,
And answer kindness wi' a slight,
Seem unconcerned at her neglect,
For women in a man delight."

Song in the Gentle Shepherd.

GECK, *s.* scorn, derision, contempt. "Dinna ye mak yor
geck o' me."—*Dur*.

"Quha cum uncalit, unserved suld sit,
Perhaps, Sir, sae may ye,
Gudeman, Gramercy for your *geck*,
Quod Hope, and lowly louts."

The Cherrie and Slae.

GED, a name for the pike in the Northern parts of Northum-
berland. Isl. *gaedda*. Dan. *gedde*. Swed. *gådda*.

GEE (pronounced hard), an affront, stubbornness. "She

teuk the *gee*,"—she became pettish and unmanageable—she went off at a tangent. A friend, conversant with the language, thinks it probable that this word is the prefix *ge*, of some Saxon descendant of *opiniâtreté*, thus used in abbreviation. Dr. Jamieson, however, refers to Isl. *geigr*, *geig*, *offensa*, *pernicies*.

GEEAVLE, or GAVEL, the gable end of a house or building. Su.-Got. *gafwel*. Isl. *gafl*.

GEERS, an erection of upright props and cross planks for the support of the roof of a coal mine.

GELD, to deprive any thing *male* or *female* of the power of procreation by the operation of the knife. This is its old meaning, and is so used by Shakspeare in the *Winter's Tale*, when Antigonus threatens his three daughters. But there is another sense of the word; as, a *geld* cow, a *geld* ewe; by no means implying that the animals have been spayed, but simply that they are not with young. A *gelt* pair of partridges or grouse, are birds which have no brood. Germ. *gelte*, sterile, barren—*gelte kuh*, a cow not with calf.

GELD, to crack; as green wood is apt to do. See GEAL.

GELD, a tax or imposition; a pure Saxon word, still retained in *nout-geld*, or *neat-geld*, the rate paid for the agistment of cattle.

GEORDIE, George—a very common name among the pitmen. "How! *Geordie* man! how is't?" The pitmen have given the name of *Geordie* to Mr. George Stephenson's lamp in contra-distinction to the *Davy*, or Sir Humphrey Davy's Lamp.

GESLIN, or GESLING, a gosling. Su.-Got. *gaasling*. Sc. *gaistlin*. To make the gosling leave the shell, at hatching time, the farmer's wife burns an old shoe, by way of a charm.

GESLIN, the beautiful early blossom of the willow—appearing about the same time as the *geslin*, or young goose. It is fabled that these blossoms, falling into a river, become goslings.

GETTEN, for got ; LETTEN, for let ; STRUCKEN, for struck ;—are still common in Northumberland, according to the old form.

GEW-GAW, a jew's harp, the Scotch trump. Swed. *giga*. Taylor, the Water Poet, says, that he knew a great man expert upon this instrument.

GIBB, a hook.—GIBBON, GIBBY, GIBBY-STICK, a walking stick with a hook, or the top bent down for a handle ; a nut hook. Lat. *gibbus*, convexly crooked.

GIB-FISH, the milter of the salmon. *See* some curious information concerning it in the North Country Angler, p. 39 & seq.

GIBLETS, “the parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted,” Todd's John. Experienced restaurateurs, however, inform me that it is the inside as well. Old Fr. *gibelez*. But *see* Thompson. In Newcastle they call what is taken from one goose a *pair* of *giblets*. At Christmas, hardly any person, however poor, is without a *giblet pie*.

GIBRALTAR-ROCK, veined sweetmeat—sold in lumps resembling a rock. It is also known in Scotland ; and had its origin from the *Rock of Gibraltar*, immediately after that place was so successfully defended by General Eliot, against the combined forces of France and Spain. Both English and Scots have a singular predilection for naming things after great events or great men.

GIE, the Northern form of give. *V.* Jamieson, vo. *gif*.

GIF, if. A pure Saxon word ; still retained in our Northern language. H. Tooke says, it is the imperative of the Gothic and Anglo-Saxon verb *gifan* ; but *see* Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, art. *Gif*.

GIFF-GAFF, interchange of discourse—mutual donation and reception. Hence, the proverb, “*Giff-gaff* makes good fellowship.”

GIFTS, white specks on the finger nails—presages of felicity, not always realized. *V.* Brand's Pop. Antiq., vol. II., p. 639.

GIG, a long, slender, light pleasure boat used on the Tyne.

GIGLOT, a giddy, laughing girl. Shakspeare, after Chaucer, has it in a worse sense—a wanton wench. This latter meaning is supported by Sax. *geagle*, lascivus.

GIGOT, or JIGOT, a joint of mutton—part of the leg. Fr. *gigot*.

GILDER, GILDERT, a snare, made of horse hair or small wire, for catching birds. Swed. *giller*, gin, snare. See Bewick's cut of the Tawny Bunting. *Gilour*, for deceiver, occurs in Chaucer.

“A *gilour* shal himself begiled be.”—*The Reve's Tale*.

GILL (pronounced hard), a small glen, or dell, properly a narrow valley with steep and rocky banks on each side, and with a stream of water running through it. Isl. *gil*, hiatus montium, fissura montis. The term is often found as a local designation in the North of England.

GILLABER, to chatter nonsense. “What are you *gillabering* about?” a true old Northumbrian expression. Pronounced in Durham, *gelawver*. Germ. *gelächter*, laughter, has been suggested to me as a probable etymon.

GILSE, GRILSE, a species of salmon. Said to be one not fully grown. In the history of the salmon, we have yet much to learn.

GILSE, a spring, occasionally appearing in fields, but afterwards closing up.

GILT, a spayed pig. See GELD; also, Jam. Supp., *galt*.

GIMELL, or GIMMAL, a double tree; so called by woodmen. Lat. *gemellus*, double, twins. The *gimmel*-ring will occur to the antiquarian reader.

GIMLICK, a gimlet—said to be the invention of Dædalus.—

GIMLICK-EYE, a squint, vulgo, *cock-eye*—probably from being *a-twist*.

GIMMER, a female sheep from the first to the second shearing.

Su.-Got. *gimmer*, ovicula, quæ primum enititur. Thre.—

GELT-GIMMER, a barren ewe.—GIMMER-LAMB, a ewe lamb.

GIMMER, a contemptuous term for a woman among the lower orders in Newcastle. Q. Dut. *gemalen*, a wife?

GIMP, or JIMP, neat, handsome, slim in person, elegant of shape. Welch. *gwymp*, pretty.

“ O then bespack his dochter deir,
She was baith *jimp* and sma :
O row me in a pair o’ sheets,
And tou me o’er the wa.”—*Ballad of Adam O’Gordon*.

GIN (pronounced hard), if. V. Ray, and Tooke. *O gin*, is an expression of great admiration in Scotland.

“ *Gin* a body meet a body,
Ganging to the well ;
Gin a body kiss a body,
Should a body tell ?”

North. version of, Coming through the Rye.

“ *O gin* my love were yon red rose,
That grows upon the castle wa’,
And I mysel’ a drap o’ dew,
Into her bonnie breast to fa’ !—*Scottish Ballad*.

GIRD, a fit ; as, “ a *gird* of laughter.”

GIRD, GURD, a hoop. Sax. *gyrdel*, cingulum.

GIRDLE, a circular iron plate, with a bow handle, on which thin and broad cakes of bread are baked. Sax. *gyrdel*. Su.-Got. *grissel*. V. Ihre. In more simple times a slate, called a back-stane, was used for the purpose ; and in Yorkshire they still have a *girdle stone* for baking their oaten cakes upon.

GIRDLE-CAKE, thin household bread baked on a *girdle*. The *lagana* of the ancient Welsh. V. Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin, by Sir R. C. Hoare, vol. II., p. 293, and note.

GIRN, the Northern word for *grin* ; and so given in our old dictionaries.

“ Sic *gyrning*, grayning ; and sa gret
A noyis, as thai gan othyr beit.”—*The Bruce*.

“ The deil sat *girning* i’ the neuk.”—*Ballad of Crookie Den*.

GIRNIGAW, the cavity of the mouth. *Gaumen* is German for the palate or roof of the mouth—probably, therefore, *girn* and *gaum*—*girning* so as to show it. A lady has favoured

me with the following Northumbrian riddle—solution,
eating a sloe.

“Black’m, saut’m, rough’m, glower’m, saw,
Click’m, gatt’m, flang’m into *girnigaw*.”

GIRT, the vulgar orthography of *great*. “*Girt and small.*”

GISSY, the call of pigs to their meat.

GISE, manner, fashion, practice.

“And to the ladies he restored again
The bodies of their housbondes that were slain,
To don the obsequies, as was tho the *gise*.”

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

“Therefore my dier brother devyse
To find sum toy of the new *gyse*.”—*Lyndsay*.

GISTING, the pasturage of cattle, which, in some places, is called *gisement*; the tythe due for the profit made by such gisting, where neither the land nor the cattle otherwise pay any thing—*agistment*. The word may be referred to old Fr. *giste*, demeure, habitation, endroit ou l'on couche.
V. Roquefort.

GIVE, to beat, to punish. “My sangs, I’ll *give* it you.”

GIVE, to yield; as the frost does when it thaws.

GIVE OWER, GIVE OWER NOW, the *ha’ done* of the North.

GIZEN, to open, to crack, to pine. An empty cask exposed to the sun is liable to gizen. Isl. *gisinn*, hiuleus.

GIZZERN, the gizzard. The old mode of spelling. Fr. *gesier*.

GLAID, or GLED, smooth, easy in motion. *V. Jamieson, glad.*

GLAKY, giddy, unsteady, frolicsome. Sc. *glaiokit*.

GLAVE, smooth. Lat. *glaber*. Hence, *glavering*, an old word for flattering.

GLAVER, or GLAIVER, to talk foolishly or heedlessly. Germ. *klaffen*, to chatter, to prate, to babble.

GLAZENER, a glazier. Very common among the vulgar. The Dutch say *glazemaker*.

GLEAD, a kite—the fork-tailed falcon; one of the finest native birds we possess. *Falco milvus*. Linn. Sax. *glida*. Su.-Got. *glada*, milvus. Sc. *gled*.

“Kites and buzzards sail round in circles with wings expanded

and actionless ; and it is from their *gliding* manner that the former are still called in the North of England *gleads*, from the Saxon verb *glidan*, to glide."

White's Natural History of Selborne.

"The sary *gled* quhisllis with mony ane pew,
Quarby the day was dawing wele I knew."

Gawin Douglas.

GLEDE, GLEED, a coal in a state of strong heat. Sax. *gled*.

"Ther saw I first the dirke imagining
Of felonie, and all the compassing ;
The cruel ire, red as any *glede*."

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

GLEE, GLEY, GLEAD, to squint. V. Ray. The sobriquet of "*Gley'd* Argyll" was given to a celebrated Scottish Marquess—from his having a squint or cast in his eyes. Our good friends in the North are remarkable for describing persons from their infirmities or failings.

"Ther's a time to *glee* and a time to leuk even."—*Prov.*

GLEEK, to deceive or beguile. In this sense is to be read the expression from Shakspeare, "I can *gleek* upon occasion," misinterpreted by Hanmer and Pope, to joke, or scoff ; and given as an example, in Todd's Johnson, under "to sneer," to gibe, to droll upon. Mr. Lambe, on this passage, sensibly remarks, that "a fool may utter rustic jokes or scoffs ; but it requires some small share of art or wisdom, to beguile or deceive." The word seems analogous to Germ. *gleichen*, to counterfeit.

GLEG, *v.* to glance, or rather to look sharp.—GLEG, *a.* quick, clever, adroit, knowing, skilful, by means of any of the senses. Isl. *glöggr*, acutus, perspectus. Germ. *klüg*, sage.

"For *gleg's* the glance which lovers steal."—*Old Song.*

GLEG, slippery ; smooth, so as to be easily moved. It is also used in the sense of voluble—*glib*.

GLEN, a narrow valley, a depression between hills. Sax. *glen*, *glene*. Welsh, *glyn* ; and so written in Domesday. Gael. *gleann*.

GLENT, *v.* to look aside, to glance, to peep, to sparkle. Isl. *glenna*, pandere.

GLENT, *s.* an indistinct or oblique view, a glance, a glimpse.

GLENTERS, stones placed near gate posts to keep cart wheels off.

GLIFF, a slight or transient view, a glimpse, a fright. Isl. *glia*, to shine. “Eh! what a *gliff* I’d gotten in the *kirk garth*, the *neet* now!”

GLIME, to glance slyly, to look out at the corner of an eye.

GLINT, *v.* to glance, to shine a little.—GLINT, *s.* a glance.

“On Minto-craggs the moonbeams *glint*
Where Burnhill hew’d his bed of flint.”

Lay of Last Minstrel, Canto I. xxvii.

GLISK, a faint view, a transient light, a glimpse. Isl. *gliss*, nitor.

GLOAMING, twilight at morning or evening. Sax. *glomung*, *glommung*, crepusculum. *V. Lye.*

GLOPPEN, to startle, to surprise, to astonish. Isl. *glopr*, stultus, is supposed by Mr. Todd, and others, to be the origin; but is not Germ. *glupen*, to behold or regard one with a malicious mien, more nearly allied?—GLOPPENED, astonished, frightened.

GLORE, mire, filth of any kind in a wet state. A woman once giving evidence at the Newcastle Assizes, told the counsel that she saw the prisoner throw a handful of *glore* at another person. She explained the expression by saying, it was a handful of *clarts*.

GLOUT, to look sullen, to pout. Still in use in the North.

GLOWER, *v.* to gaze or stare with dilated eyes. Teut. *gluyeren*, to look askint.—GLOWER, *s.* a broad impudent stare.

GLUMPS, sulkiness. Chaucer has *glombe*, and Skelton *glum*.—

GLUMPY, sullen or sour looking. Allied to this is GLOUP-ING, remaining silent or stupid.

GOAF, the space remaining in a coal mine after the removal of the coal. Probably from Sax. *cofe*, a cave, an inner room.

GOB, the mouth—a quantity, a lump, a mouthful.

GOB-STICK, a spoon. This word would seem to imply a vulgar origin; but I suspect it is legitimately to be derived from Gothic *gaepstock*. V. Kennett's Gloss. vo. *gappe*.

GOB-AND-GUTS LIKE A YOUNG CRAW, a low burlesque expression, dealt out to ignorant people, too fond of talking; and applied to children who are always eating. Of the same kind is, NO GUTS IN YOUR BRAINS—gross stupidity—unable to digest an idea. The Germans have a similar colloquial phrase, *er hat keine grütze im kopfe*.

GOBBET, a lump of meat—that which may be put into the *gob* or mouth.

GOD'S PENNY, an old, and still current expression for an earnest penny. The silver penny, or fine, paid by the tenant to the lord, on admittance, as well as upon descent or alienation.

GOD'S WUNS. A profane oath much in use amongst the peasantry. In an earlier age, such oaths were used by the most polite without a consciousness of impropriety.

“She grew ynto a grate rage, begynnynge with *God's Wunds*, that she wolde set you by the feete, and send another yn your place, if you delyed with her thus.”

Letter from Sir Robt. Carey to Lord Hunsdon.

GOFF, a foolish clown. Skinner gives *gofyshe* as an old word equivalent to stultus, fatuus. I may add, from Cotgrave, old Fr. *goffe*, dull, doltish, blockish.

GOGGLES, a disease in sheep. When affected, the animal shows signs of giddiness, swelling of the eyes, and hanging of the head. From the time of being first seized it grows weaker and weaker, and generally dies in a week or ten days.

GOKE, or GOWK, the core of an apple, the yolk of an egg—the inner part of any thing.

GOLDSPINK, the goldfinch. *Fringilla carduelis*. Teut. *gowd-vincke*.

“With gallant *goldspinks* gay.”—*The Cherry and Slae*.

GOLE OF WIND, a strong current of wind.

GOLL, to blow with violence, to threaten in a kind of *howl*.

“How the wind *golls* against the windows.” Isl. *gola*, ululare. See GOWL.

GOLLAN, GOWLAN, GOWAN, a yellow flower, the daisy, common in moist meadows—a *golden one*.

GOLLAR, GOLLER, *v.* to shout, to speak in a boisterous or menacing manner, to storm. Germ. *grollen*, to murmur.

Ital. *gola*—in the phrase, *gridare quanto se n'ha nella gola*, to cry out very loud.

GOLLAR, GOLLER, *s.* the bluster of an enraged or dissatisfied person—the snarl or growl of a dog.

GONEILL, or GONNERIL, a half-wit, a dunce. *V. Jam. gomrell.*

GONNERHEAD, a stupid person, a dunce. See GONEILL.

GOODLIKE, well favoured. My friend, Mr. Taylor, suspects it is classical, though not in Todd's Johnson. It is common in the North, and is certainly a good word.

GOODLIKE-NOUGHT, good in appearance only. “There's many a *goodlike nought* in the world.”

GOOD-DEN, the wish of good-evening, a salutation.

GOODMAN, the husband or master of the house. Sc. *gudeman*.
—GOODWOMAN, the wife or mistress.

GOODMOTHER, a mother-in-law.

GOODSON, a son-in-law. GOODSISTER, GOODFATHER, are all used in the same way.

GOR, red grouse.

GOR, GORE, dirt—any thing rotten or decayed. Pure Saxon.

GORBIT, GORBIN, an unfledged bird.—RAW GORBIT, or GORBIN, applied, as a term of contempt, to a forward pert young lad.

GORCOCK, the red grouse, or moor cock. *Tetrao Scoticus*. Latham. This kind of game is plentiful in the elevated heathy parts of the northern counties of England, as well as in the Highlands of Scotland.

GOSSAMER, “down of plants, cobwebs, or rather vapour arising from boggy or marshy ground, in warm weather.”—

Craven Glossary ; where there is an excellent, though not altogether satisfactory, article on the etymon of a word that has been so very puzzling to lexicographers.

GOTHAM, a cant name for the “famous old town” of Newcastle, and other places, containing a considerable proportion of inhabitants not endowed with “absolute wisdom.” Barb. Lat. *gotticus*, with the Romans, was a *Goth* and a simpleton. V. Thomson.

“Had we the *Gotham* policy and luck to hedge in the water as they did the cuckoo.”—*Cleveland revived*, 3d Edit. 1663.

GOTHERLY, kind, sociable. “The ewe is *gotherley* with its lamb.”

GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON, goat’s beard. *Tragopogon pratense*.

This is one of those plants which, by an invariable law of nature, performs its constant *vigiliæ*, by closing its leaves about noon. Hence its popular name.

GOWD, GOWDY, wanton ; also, a toy or play-thing. V. Todd’s Johnson, *gaud*.

GOWDER, the name of a rock in Swindale and another in Borrowdale. The term is obscene, and places bearing it have it from foxes copulating there. Hence the name of Gowdy-chare, in Newcastle ; once the abode of prostitutes.

GOWK, the cuckoo. Sax. *gæc*, cuculus. Su.-Got. *goek*. *Metaphorically*, a fool or simpleton. Swed. *gäck*. Teut. *gheck*, stultus. *Goky*, in both senses, occurs in Piers Plowman. In some parts of Yorkshire, it is *cowk*, in the same acceptation. A *grindle cowk*, is a worn down grindstone, sometimes used as a stool in the cottages of the poor.

“Ye’re a *gowk* if ye don’t know that the lads o’ Tyneside
Are the Jacks that myek famish wor Navy.”

Song,—*Canny Newcassel*.

GOWK’S-ERRAND, a fool’s errand. V. Brand’s Pop. Antiq. Vol. I., p. 123.

GOWK-SPIT, or CUCKOO-SPIT, white frothy matter, seen on certain plants in the spring—coincident with the appearance of the cuckoo—containing the froth worm. *Tettigonia*

spumaria. So called from an ancient belief that it is the *spittle* of the *gowk*, or *cuckoo*. *V. Moor*, p. 369-70.

GOWL, to cry sulkily. Gowling, sobbing, crying. To threaten, to storm and scold. To sound fitfully and hollow, like north wind. *See GOLL*.

GOWPEN, the hollow of a hand formed to receive any thing—a handful.—GOWPEN-FULL, is also used in the latter sense.

Isl. *gaupn*. Su.-Got. *goepn*, manus concava.

GOWPENS, both hands held together in form of a round vessel.

“Gold in *gowpens*”—as much gold as both hands united can hold.

GOWSTY, dreary, frightful, ghastly, *ghostly*. It is frequently used as signifying dismal or uncomfortable, and so applied to a dwelling-house without ceiling, &c. “What a *gowsty* hole he lives in.” Sc. *gousty*, gusty.

“Cald, mirk and *gousty* is the nicht.”

Jamieson's Popular Ballads.

GOWSTY, windy, stormy. In this sense we may refer to Isl. *giostr*, ventus frigidus.

GRACEWIFE, an old provincial name for a midwife; still retained by the vulgar. Allied to French, *grosse femme*.

GRADELY, decently, orderly. Sax. *grad*, *grade*, ordo. Rather, my friend, Mr. Turner, says, from Sax. *geradlic*, upright. *Gradely*, in Lancashire, he observes, is an adjective signifying every thing respectable. The Lancashire people say, our *canny* is nothing to it.

GRAFF, a grave. Sax. *græf*. Low Dut. *graf*. In many parts of Northumberland they call a grave a *graff*. To *break a graff*, is to dig a grave; thus,—they are “breaking the ground.”

GRAILING, a slight fall of hail which barely covers the ground.

GRAIN, a branch; properly that which is grown. Hence, corn (generally)—hence, also, a branch (locally)—whence, by association, the grains or branches of a fork. The *grain* of the wood, the growing—the direction in which it grows. Su.-Got. *gren*, remus.

GRAIN, GRANE, to groan. Sax. *granian*, gemere, lamentari.
 GRAITH, *v.* to clothe, or furnish with any thing suitable. Sax.
gerædian.—GRAITH, *s.* the trapping of a horse.

“ His modyr *graithit* hir in pilgrame weed.”

GRAITHING, clothing—any furnishing or equipment. Sax.
geræde.

GRANDY, GRANNY, grandmother. Old Eng. *grannam*. Sc.
grannie.

GRANGE, a barn, or granary. Originally, and strictly, the
 store-house for corn belonging to the lord of the manor, or
 to a monastery. Fr. *grange*. Law Lat. *grangia*, from
granum. It enters largely into the names of places in
 Northumberland.

“ For he is wont for timber for to go,
 And dwellen at the Grange a day or two.”

Chaucer,—The Miller's Tale.

GRANKY, complaining—neither well nor ill. *See* CRANKY.

GRAPE, *v.* to feel. Sax. *grapian*. *See* an amusing article in
 Moor, vo. *grope*.—York. *gripe*. Sc. *graip*.

“ Sirs, I sall schaw you, for my wage
 My pardons, and my pilgramage,
 Quhilk ye sall see and *grape*.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

GRAPE, *s.* a fork with three or more prongs in the shape of a
 spade or shovel, for filling rough dung. Su.-Got. *grepe*,
tridens. Sc. *graip*. It is the Saxon *myxforc*, and classical
trident.

GRASSMEN, officers of great antiquity in the borough of Gates-
 head, whose duty was to look after the herbage or grass.
 Since 1814, when the fields were inclosed, they have been
 discontinued.

GRAVE, to dig, to dig up ground with a spade. *V.* Watson.

GREAT (often pronounced GREET), intimate, familiar. Sc.
grit. This word, which now appears very vulgar, was used
 by the most polite in the time of Elizabeth. *See* Fuller's

Worthies, Derbyshire, Edit. Nichols, p. 259. Blount's Letters to Pope.

GREE, *v.* to agree, to live in amity. Old Fr. *greer*. "Law's costly ; tak a pint and *gree*."

GREE, *s.* pre-eminence, superiority. Old Fr. *gre*. "To bear the *gree*," to be victorious, to gain the prize.

GREEDY-GUT, a voracious eater. Dan. *graadig*, greedy, gluttonous, voracious. The double *aa* in Danish, sounds like *o*.

GREEDY-HOUNDS, hungry persons—having, as it were, the *canine* appetite.

GREEN-BONE, the gar-fish, or needle-fish ; taken on the coast of Northumberland. The colour is of a greenish yellow, mottled and variegated in a peculiar manner. It is commonly regarded with aversion, and is seldom, if ever, used as food. The bones are green ; hence, no doubt, the name.

GREENEY, the green grosbeak. *Le Verdier*. Buffon.

GREES, stairs or steps. *V.* Ray ; and Todd's John. *gree*, third sense.

GREET, to cry, to weep aloud.—GREETING, weeping.—GRAT, wept. Sax. *grædan*, clamare, flere. Dan. *græde*, to weep, to cry. Swed. *gråta*, to weep ; *gret*, wept.

" Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee greet ?"

Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.

" And then gan Gloton *greete*,
And gret doel to make."—*Piers Plowman.*

" At leve takyng the ladyis *gret*,
And mak thar face with teris wet."—*The Bruce.*

" The kinge's hart haiff thai fundyn thar
And ar towart thair innys gane
And that haim with thaim haf thai tane
With *gretyn*g, and with iwill cher."—*Ib.*

GREY-BEARD, a stone jar, or earthen jug. Thomson derives it from Ital. *ghiara brocca* ; but it is a fact not undeserving of notice, that the jugs in common use, two centuries ago, were distinguished by a face with a very long dependent *beard*.

GREY-GATE, strange, in a bad sense, as, “he has gane a *grey-gate*.” Is it from Fr. *gré*, wilful?

GREY-HEN, a large stone bottle. Often used on the borders for holding such “flattering unction” as is never meant to see the face of the exciseman. Fr. *bouteille de grès*, a stone bottle. In Scotland it is called a *tappit hen*.

GREY-HEN, the female of the black-cock. Also the name of a certain description of pear.

GREY-LINNET, the common linnet. *Fringilla canabina*.

GREY-STONES, coarse mill stones, for common meal—from the colour of the free stone; in opposition to the BLUE-STONES, for finer meal, made of the whinstone. The one kind bruises the grain more into flakes; the other grinds it more into small powder.

GRIME, to mark or daub with soot. This is the only proper meaning of this Shakspearian word.—GRIMY, sooty.—GRIMING, is, however, sometimes used, by antithesis, for a slight cover of snow. In the latter sense it has been hinted to me, since the publication of the last edition, that the word is a corruption of *creaming*, as a slight cover of snow is sometimes called. In pit language it is a small and thin layer of bad coal.

GRIP, to grasp fast by the hand. Sax. *gripan*, to gripe. Swed. *gripa*, to catch, to seize, to lay hold of.

GRIP, or GROOP, the space where the dung lies in a cow-house, having double rows of stalls; that is, the opening or hollow between them. Also a small ditch, or open drain in a field. The *Javel Group*, the name of a lane in the Close, Newcastle, was so called from Sax. *gavel*, a toll or tribute, and Sax. *græpe*, a trench or sink; in Tuet. *grippe*, *groepe*, sulcus. Toll, up to a late period, was taken on the Javel Group.

GRIPPY, mean, avaricious, hardly honest. Sax. *gripend*, rapiens, catching, *gripping*.

GRIT, great, ancient, but very common.

GROANING, a mother's pangs in the “trying hour”—the *crying out*.

GROANING-CAKE, the cake provided in expectation of an increase in a family. It seems from time immemorial to have been viewed as an object of superstition, and persons have been known to keep a piece for many years.

GROANING-CHAIR, the chair in which the matron sits to receive visits of congratulation. This is, as a writer in the *Gent. Mag.* observes, “a kind of *female ovation* due to every good woman who goes through such imminent perils in the service of her country.” Formerly the lady was placed in a *groaning chair* to assist parturition. It is still, I am told, so used on the continent; and is called in Danish *forlósning stoel*, delivery chair. It is figured in Cowenius’ *Orbis sensualium pictus*. m

GROANING-CHEESE, or the SICK WIFE’S CHEESE, a large cheese provided on the same occasion as the cake. I understand a slice of the first cut laid under the pillow, enables young damsels to dream of their lovers, particularly if previously tossed in a certain nameless part of the midwife’s apparel. In all cases it must be pierced with three pins, taken from the child’s pincushion. There was a time, my old nurse informed me, when children were drawn through a hole cut in the groaning-cheese, on the day they were christened.

GROATS, the kernels of oats, divested of the inner and outer husk, but unground; also oatmeal. Sax. *grut*, grout. *Groats* were formerly much used in the North of England; especially in the composition of black puddings. Hence, the proverb, “blood without *groats* is nothing;” meaning that family without fortune is of no consequence. A street in Newcastle—the ancient and accustomed place for the sale of meal and groats—is still called the *Groat-market*.

GROBBLE, to make holes. Germ. *grüblein*, a little hole.

GROIN, GRUIN, the snout of a pig. Fr. *groin*. Among the vulgar the word is applied to the nose.

“O good God! ye women that ben of gret beautee, remember you
on the proverb of Solomon, that likeneth a faire woman, that is

a fool of hire body, to a ring of gold that is worne in the *groine* of a sowe."—*Chaucer*,—*The Persone's Tale*.

GROOVE, a lead mine. Lead mines are generally worked by a groove or level.

GROSER, GROZER, a gooseberry. Fr. *groseille*. Lat. *grossula*.

GROUNGE, to growl, as a dog.

GROVES, the refuse of tallow, made into thick cakes and used as food for dogs. It is *graves* in the South.

GROW, or GRUE, to be troubled.—GROWZE, to be chill before an ague fit, to shudder. Su.-Got. *grufwa*, horrere. Dan. *grue*, fright, trembling.

GRUMPHEY, GRUMPY, sour, ill-natured, out of humour.—GRUMPHEY, is also a name for a pig—adopted from *grunt-ing*.

GRUMPHEY, a species of jostling among school-boys, in endeavouring to hide any thing which one takes from another.

GRUND, the Northern form of *ground*. It is the same in the ancient Gothic, Danish, and Swedish languages.

GUEST, a ghost, or spectre. Sax. *gast*, *gaast*. The streets of Newcastle, according to an old tradition, were haunted by a nightly *guest*, assuming the shape of a dog, calf, or pig, to the no small terror of those who were afraid of such apparitions. The most laughable and mischievous gambols are represented to have been performed in the neighbourhood of the old "Dog-loup-stairs."

GUESTING, an hospitable welcome—a warm reception. Isl. *gisting*, hospitum. Sc. *gesning*, *gestning*.

GUISERS, persons who dance in masks, or with their faces blackened, or discoloured, and in rustic disguises; a custom of great antiquity. Teut. *guyse-setter*, *sannio*. Sc. *gysards*. These *guisers* are still to be seen, especially at the *mell-suppers*, given at harvest home, though their numbers have considerably diminished of late years.

GULLY, a large sharp knife used in farm-houses, principally to cut bread, cheese, &c., for the family; also by butchers

in killing sheep. Perhaps, originally a butcher's knife, for the *gullet*. Another meaning of GULLY—a ditch, or hollow—has been pointed out to me by several literary friends ; but in this sense the word is not unknown in our lexicography, and is well authorised.

GULLION, a mean wretch. *V. Jam. Supp.* It is also a term for a drunkard. The fable of the thirsty ghost of Gullion drinking the river Acheron dry, is told with considerable humour in one of Bishop Hall's Satires.

GUMSHON, GUMPTION, common sense, combined with energy ; shrewd intelligence ; a superior understanding. A writer in the *Gent. Mag.* in reviewing Mr. Wilbraham's *Cheshire Glossary*, calls this a slang word. On the contrary, it is an excellent word, of high antiquity—referred by Dr. Jamieson to *Mœ.-Got. gaum-jan*, percipere.

GY-CARLING, a sort of mischievous elf. It was formerly a common instruction, on the Borders, that on Carling Sunday a person must eat carlings till he was so full that the *gy-carling* could not get a "grip of his waim." See a curious article on the word in Jamieson, *vo, Gyre-Carling*.

G'YET, a common pronunciation of GATE ; which *see*.

GYLE-FAT, a wort tub in which liquor ferments. *Dut. gyl-kuip*.

" Ane curtill quene, ane laidlie lurdane
Of strang wesche sho will tak ane Jurdane
And settis in the *gyle fat*."

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

H.

HACK, a strong two-toothed pick-axe, or hoe, much used in agriculture. *Dan. hakke*, a mattock. *Hachia* occurs in old Latin instruments, in the sense of an axe. The ancient Saxon weapon—with which the British chiefs were murdered by the command of Hengist—was called *handeax*.

HACKSTEAD, the row or line of bricks by which a brick garth is divided into flats.

HACKED, chapped, or chopped ; said of frost-bitten hands.

HAD, HAUD, hold. Sc. *hald*. “*Had* your tongue”—be silent. “Tack *haud*”—take hold.

HAD AWAY! HAUD AWAY? go away—*hold on your way*—a term of encouragement, peculiar, I believe, to the North.

HADE, or HAGUE, the inclination of a dike with the seam in a coal pit; by it the character of a “trouble” is determined, whether a dipper or riser. “She *hagues* sare to the south.”

HADFASH, HAUDFASH, plague, trouble. “Sic a *hadfash*.”

HAFFITS, the temples. Ruddiman considers it merely as *half head*.

—“Euer in ane his bos helme rang and soundit
Clynkand about his *halfettis* with ane din.”

Douglas' Æneid.

HAFFLE, to waver, to speak unintelligibly, to prevaricate.

Dut. *hakkelen*, to falter.—HAFFLING, confused talk.

HAG, *v.* to cut or *hack*.—*Cumb.* and part of *York*.—HAG, *s.* a cutting of copse wood. Swed. *hygge*, felling of trees.

HAG, a wood—generally one into which cattle are admitted.

HAG, a sink or mire in mosses—any broken ground in a bog.

Dr. Jamieson properly refers to the act of *cutting*.

HAG, a white mist; something similar to DAG; which *see*.

HAGBERRY, HECKBERY, the beautiful flowering shrub—the bird-cherry. *Prunus padus*. Swed. *håggebår*.

HAGGAR-MAKER'S SHOP, a cant name for a public-house.

HAGGIS, or (as generally pronounced) HAGGISH, a North country dish—the national olio of Scotland; for a commendation and history of which *see* Dr. Hunter's *Culina Famulatrix Medicinæ*. *See*, also, Burns' address To a Haggis; and Jam. Supp. vo. *haggies*. It was, till lately, a common custom among the peasantry in the North of England, to have this fare to breakfast every Christmas-day; and some part of the family sat up all night to have it ready at an early hour. It is now used to dinner on the same day. Directions for the preparation of this “great chieftain of the pudding race,” are given in Meg

Dods' amusing institute of the culinary art, 4th edition, p. 360.

"They (the northern free-booters) sent me word that I was like the first puff of a *haggis*, hottest at the first."—*Carey's Memoirs*.

HAGGISH, an opprobrious epithet, applied to a lumpish, unwieldy person.

HAGMENA, the same as HOGMENA ; which *see*.

HAG-WORM, the common snake—from the place in which it is generally found. *Coluber natrix*.

HAIN, to save, to preserve ; as, haining wood ; haining land ; haining a new suit of clothes. *See* an ingenious, and yet satisfactory, etymon in Jamieson.

HAINCH, *v.* to throw a stone underhanded, or by striking the arm against the haunch.

HAINCH, the haunch ; and we still have *henchman*, an attendant, whom the Scotch call a *flonkie*, that is, a person attending *à flanc*.

HAIR, a small quantity of anything, as "a *hair* of salt," "a *hair* of meal."

HAKE, to loiter, to lounge, to sneak. Germ. *haken*, a hook—clinging to present objects ? Thus we say of a loiterer, that he *hangs* about.

HALFERS ! an exclamation among children, viewed as entitling the person making it to half, or half the value, of any thing found by his companion. If, however, the finder be quick, he exclaims "no halfers—findee keepee, lossee seekee," which destroys the claim, and gives him the sole right to the property.

"And he who sees you stoop to th' ground,
Cries *halves* ! to ev'ry thing you've found."

Savage,—Horace to Scæva imitated.

HALF-MARROW, a middle-sized lad ; two such being required in a coal pit, to *put* a corf of coals equal to a man.

HALF-ROCKED-INNOCENT, a fool—supposed to arise from having been only *half-rocked* in the cradle when an infant.

HALLABALOO, HILLEBALOO, a noise, an uproar, a clamour. A friend suggests a curious derivation—*hilloa-bawl-you!*

HALLAN, a name given to the fry of the coal fish, or coalsay, when about five inches in length.

HALLE E'EN, or HALLOWEEN, *All Hallow Even*, the vigil of All Saints' Day, on which it is customary with young people in the North of England to dip for apples floating in water, or to catch at them when stuck upon one end of a hanging beam, at the other extremity of which is fixed a lighted candle, and that with their mouths only, their hands being tied behind their backs. This sport produces much unsuccessful and ludicrous stretching of the jaws. *V. Brand's Pop. Antiq.*, Vol. I., p. 300.

HALLEN, HALLAN, or HOLLIN, a partition or screen between the door and the fire place, frequently made of wicker work and plastered with clay, extending from the front door of a cottage to within the width of a door of the back wall. Against this *hallen* it was common for the cow to stand. Germ. *hehlen*, to conceal.

HALLEN-DROP, a black sooty lye, arising in moist weather from joints of meat hung up to dry in the chimney, for winter's use.—*West*.

HALLEN-SHAKER, a sturdy beggar, one who stands *ahint* the *hallen* to excite charity.

“Right scornfully she answer'd him,
Begone you *hallan-shaker*.”

Song,—Maggie Lauder.

HALLION, a common term of reproach—a reprobate.

HALMOT-COURT, the court of a copyhold manor. It was that court among the Saxons, which we now call a court baron; and the etymology is from the *meeting* of the tenants in one *hall* or manor—Sax. *heall*, aula, and *gemote*, conventus. The name is still kept up in the county of Durham, in the Bishop's manors. Writers have sometimes mistaken this court for the *Halymote*, or holy or ecclesiastical court; nor ought the reader to confound these copyholders with the

Halywerfolk or *holy work people*, who enjoyed their lands by the tenure of repairing or defending a church or sepulchre. Such, in particular, were those within the bishopric of Durham, who were under an obligation to protect and defend the corpse of St. Cuthbert, and who claimed for such pious labour the privilege of not being obliged to go out of the diocese, either by the King or by the Bishop, in defence of the kingdom at large against their will. *See* Surtees' Hist. Dur., Vol. I., pp. ix., xv., xvi., where there are some interesting documents on the subject.

HALOW, shy, bashful, scrupulous.—*Lanc.* V. Todd's John.

HAME, home. A pure old word, from Sax. *ham*, used for a place of dwelling, or a village, or town.

“*Hame, hame, hame! O hame wad I be!*

O hame, hame, hame, to my ain countrie.”—*Scottish Song.*

HAMMER, *v. n.* to stammer, to hesitate in speaking.

HAMMER-AXE, an implement having a hammer on one side of the handle and an axe on the other.

HAMMIE, a simpleton, a coward. A cock that will not fight is called a *hammie*.

HAMSHACLE, to fasten the head of an animal to one of its *hams*, or forelegs. Vicious cows and oxen are often so tied, especially when driven to slaughter.

HAN, for have, in the plural. This old contraction of *haven* is not obsolete, as stated by Dr. Johnson.

“And certes, lord, to abiden your presence

Here in this temple of the goddesse Clemence

We *han* been waiting all this fourteenight;

Now helpe us, lord, sin it lieth in thy might.”

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

HANGLE, a great many. *See* HANTLE.

HANDY, a small wooden vessel of a cylindrical form, made of staves hooped together, one of them being of greater length than the others, and serving for a handle. Called elsewhere a *piggin*.

HANGEREL, a stick in a butcher' shop on which to *hang* an ox by the hind legs.

HANGMENT. *To play the hangment*, to be much enraged—to play the very deuce.

HANK *v.* to fasten, to form into *hanks* or skeins.—HANK, *s.* a skein of thread, a rope or latch for fastening a gate. Isl. *hank*, a collar or chain. To keep a *good hank* upon your horse, is to have a good hold of the reins. To make a *ravelled hank*, to put any thing into confusion.

HANK, a habit. The same as HANT. Primarily a chain or band.

HANKLE, to twist—to entangle thread, silk, or worsted.

HANNIEL, a loose, disorderly fellow—one not to be trusted.

HANSEL, or HANDSEL, the first money received for the sale of goods, an earnest given on hiring a servant. The fish women and hucksters in Newcastle regularly spit upon what they first receive in a morning to render it propitious and lucky—that it may draw more money to it. Su.-Got. *handsoel*, mercimonii divenditi primitiæ. *V. Ihre*. The Germans employ their twin-expression *handkauf*, in identically a correspondent meaning. Hansel is also the *first use* of any thing.

“Some parled as perte,
As provyd well after,
And clappid more for the coyne,
That the kyng owed hem
Thanne ffor comfforte of the comyne
That her cost paied
And were behote *hansell*
If they helpe wolde.”

*The Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of
Richard II., p. 30.*

“And upholderes an heap
Erly by the morne
Geve Gloton with glad chere
Good ale to *hanselle*.”—*Piers Plowman*.

HANSEL-MONDAY, the first Monday in the New Year; when it is customary to make children and servants a present. Huloet defines *handsell*, “a new year's gift.”

HANT, custom, practice. "At your aud *hants*." At your old habits. Chaucer uses it in this sense.

"A good wif was ther of beside Bathe
But she was som dele defe, and that was scathe,
Of cloth making she hadde swiche a *haunt*
She passed hem of Ipres and of Gaunt."

Prologue to the Wife of Bathe.

HANTLE, much, many, a great deal, a handful. Swed. *antal*.
Germ. *anzahl*, a great number, a large quantity.

HANTY, wanton, unruly, restive. Grose. See, also, Ray.

HAP, to cover warmly, as in bed. Sax. *heapean*, to heap upon.

HAP, s. a cover of any kind of stuff, but generally applied to one of coarse material. There is an ancient popular distich in Newcastle, in allusion to the celebrated Roger Thornton—one of its most wealthy merchants and greatest benefactors—who, it is said, arrived there literally in the situation described—

"At the Westgate came Thornton in,
With a *hap*, a halfpenny, and a lambskin."

In Stowe's transcript of Leland's Itinerary, there is a different but evidently a very corrupt version of the couplet—

"At the West-Gate came Thornton in,
With a *happen* hapt in a ram's skyne."

HAPPEN, HAPPENS, perhaps, possibly, it may be.

HAPPING, a coarse covering, a rough rug for a bed. *Hap-harlot*, a coverlet for a servant, is a very old word.

HAR, the upright timbers of a gate, to which the ellems (bars) are fixed.

HAR, or HARR, a mist or thick fog. Probably from Sax. *har*, *hare*, hoar. Ray has *harl*, a mist. V. Skinner, a sea *harr*.

"A northern *har*
Brings drought from far."—Prov.

HARD-CORN, wheat or maslin in the grass state. Probably from being sown before winter. The compiler of the Glossary to the Charters of Endowments, Inventories, and

Account Rolls, of the Priory of Finchale (the late Mr. Gordon), describes *hard corn* to be wheat as opposed to barley and oats, perhaps from its hardihood in braving the winter, and states that it is a mistake to suppose that the term *hard corn*, which is still in use, refers merely to wheat or maslin in the blade or on the ground.

HARDEN, to grow dear. "The market *hardens*."

HARDLEYS, scarcely, hardly. Universal among the vulgar.

HARN, or HARREN, a term for coarse linen cloth. Perhaps, originally, a literary friend conjectures, from Germ. *hüaren*, made of hair; as brewers' aprons sometimes are.

"Alas! when shul my bones ben at reste?

Mother, with you wold I changen my cheste,

That in my chambre longe time hath be,

Ye, for an *heren* clout to wrap in me."

Chaucer,—*The Pardonere's Tale*.

HARNS, brains. Used only in the plural. W. Todd's Johnson.

"Bonnok with that deliuerly

Roucht till the porter sic a rout

That blud and *harnys* both came out —*The Bruce*.

HARP, to be constantly dwelling on one topic, to repeat a thing incessantly, to grumble. "Harping on one string."

HARRY, to harrow, to pillage, to make a predatory incursion.

Sax. *hergian*, to harrow, to pillage. Swed. *hårja*, to ravage, to lay waste. The word, in this sense, is by no means confined to Scotland, as Dr. Johnson supposed. It is common in Northumberland and Durham; particularly as applied to the taking of a bird's nest; and being used by Milton, ought to be considered as classical English.

"The Saxons with perpetual landings and invasions *harried* the South coast of Britain.—*Hist. of England*, Book II., p. 108.

"Say what thou wolt, I shall it never telle

To child ne wif, by him that *harwed* hell."

Chaucer,—*The Miller's Tale*.

"And boldly brent Northumberland

And *harryed* many a towyn."—*Battle of Otterburn*.

HARRY. To “*play harry*” over a person is, to beat, or punish severely.

HARRYGAUD, a blackguard sort of person. Ray says, a wild girl; but, I think, I never heard it applied to a female. My friend Mr. Ward, however, informs me that it often is; and then signifies, unsteady, a gad-about. The word is sometimes pronounced *haddygaud*.

HARUMSTARUM, HARUMSCARUM, wild, unsettled—running after you know not what. Germ. *herum-schar*, a wandering troop; plural, *scharen*, vagabonds.

HASH, a sloven, one who does not know how to act or behave with propriety—a silly talkative person. In 1655, Henry Hedley was fined 3s. 4d. for calling William Johnson, one of the stewards of the incorporated company of Bricklayers and Plasterers, a *slavering hash*. V. M’Kenzie’s Hist. of Newc., p. 700.

HASK, coarse, harsh, rough, parched. Germ. *harsch*, rough—with the common suppression of the *r*. A *hask wind* is keen and parching. *Hask-lips* are parched lips. The word is also applied to the sense of feeling, when any thing from its touch appears unpleasantly dry or hard. Coarse worted is *hask* to the feeling, *Husky* is cognate—the husk of a nut—the rough envelopement. Coal is said to be *hask* when it is brittle, and hard to work.

HASSOCK, a reed, or rush; hence, a stool or cushion to kneel upon at church, is called a hassock. Sw. *vass*, a rush, and *säck*, a sack. There is a tract of land adjoining the Tyne, near Dunston, called the Hassocks, which, it is probable, was once covered with hassocks. Sir John Swinburne informs me, that hassock is used on the moors for a tuft of rushes, or coarse grass, in very soft boggy ground.

HATHER, HETHER, heath. “*Hather-buzzoms*”—besoms made of heath. “*Hether-bell*”—the heath-blossom.

HATTER, to shake. “I’m all *hattered* to pieces.” Probably from the Fr. *heurter*, to knock or shake.

HAUGH, a low, flat, or marshy portion of land beneath higher

ground, by the side of a river, liable to be overflowed. Isl. *hagi*, ager pascuus. In Cumb. they are called *Holms*, which see.

HAUSE, the neck, the throat. A very old word. Sax. Dan. and Germ. *hals*. "It's down the wrang *hause*." Our early writers spell it *halse*.

" 'Lene me a marke,' quod he, 'but dayes three
And at my day I wol it quiten thee
And if it so be that thou finde me false,
Another day hang me up by the *halse*.'—*Chaucer*.

"Many a truer man than he hase hanged up by the *halse*."
Gammer Gurton's Needle, Act V., Sc. 2.

"Ther ne was raton in al the route,
For al the reaume of Fraunce,
That dorste have bounden the belle
Aboute the cattes nekke,
Ne hangen it aboute the cattes *hals*."

Piers Plowman.

HAUSE-BAND, a collar, or necklace.

"There's goud i' your garters, my Marian,
And silk in your white *hause-band*."—*Old Song*.

HAVER, *v.* to talk foolishly, to speak without thought. Isl. *gifra*, blaterare.—HAVERS, *s.* silly discourse, idle bantering nonsense.

"Dinna deave the gentleman wi' your *havers*."—*Redgauntlet*.

HAVER, *s.* oats. Dan. *havre*. Swed. *hafre*. Dut. *haver*.

HAVER-BREAD, HAVER-CAKE, large, round, thin oaten cakes, baked on a girdle. Swed. *hafrekaka*, oat cake.

" 'I have no peny,' quod Piers,
'Pulettes to bugge,
Ne neither gees ne grys,
But two grene cheses,
A few cruddes and creme,
And an *haver cake*.'—*Piers Plowman*.

HAVER-MEAL, oatmeal. Swed. *hafrenjöl*. Teut. *haveren meel*.

"O where hae ye gotten that *haver-meal* bannock?
Silly, blind body, why, dinna ye see?"—*Sc. Song*.

HAVER-SACK, a bag in which oatmeal is carried. This is the

origin of the haversacks of soldiers—used formerly for carrying their haver-meal.

HAVERIL, a sort of fool, a half-wit. From HAVER, which *see*.
HAWK, to expectorate. Welsh, *hochi*, to throw up phlegm.
Shakspeare uses “*hawking* or spitting.”

HAY-MAKING. When hay is first cut, it is called a *swede*, or *swathe*; which is in fact the grass *swayed* to one side by the scythe. Germ. *schwaden*, a row of new mowed hay. Dut. *zwade*. When it is spread out it is named a *teed* (properly a *ted*); and when dried ready for gathering, a *whin-row*, *wind-row*, or *won-row*. It is next put into cocks, several of which are collected into what is called a *kyle*. Fr. *cueilli*, gathered. When these again are heaped as high as a man can *pitch* the hay to the top of the heap, it is called a *pike*.

HAZE, to drizzle, to be foggy. V. Ray's North C. Words.

HAZE-GAZE, wonder, astonishment—a state in which one *sees* dimly and confusedly, as through a *haze*.

HEADSMAN, HEEDSMEN, the next stage above a *half-marrow*, amongst putters, requiring a *foal* with him to *put* a corf of coals.

HEADWAYS, excavations in a coal pit at right angles to the *boards*, for the purposes of ventilating and exploring the mine.

HEAD-SHEETS, a sloping platform, towards the stem of a keel.

HEALD, or HEAL, to lean or incline to one side, to bend laterally. Sax. *hyldan*, inclinare, declinare.

HEAM, H'YEM, home. Dan. *hiem*. Swed. *hem*. *See* HAME.

HEAMS, or HEAMSTICKS, two pieces of crooked wood encompassing a horse's collar to which the traces are fastened. Isl. *hals*, collum. Teut. *hamme*, numella. Lat. *hamus*. This word is sometimes pronounced YAWMES, with the aspirate H before it—H'YAWMES. *Heaume* in old Fr. is *habillement de tête*; now as oxen were anciently used in agriculture, and yoked by the head, may not the *heams* have been thence derived?

HEAP, HEUP, a wicker basket, a dry measure somewhat correspondent to the BEATMENT. Sax. *hip*, species.

HEAP, a good many. "A *heap* of folks."—"A *heap* of bairns."

HEART-SCAD, any thing disagreeable or contrary to your experience or wishes ; grief, vexation. It is also a provincial name for the heart-burn—*heart-scald*.

HEARTSOME, merry, cheerful, lively—full of *heart*.

HEAVISOME, dark, dull, drowsy. Crav. Gloss.

HECK, a rack for cattle to feed in. Su.-Got. *hæck*. V. Ihre.

HECK, an inclosure of *open* work—of slender bars of wood.

Germ. *hecke*, a hedge or partition.—HECK-BOARD, or HECK-BRED, the board at the tail of a cart.—HECK-DOOR, the inner door not closely panneled but only partly so, and the rest latticed. HALF-HECK, a half, or lower part of a door.

HECK, or HIKE, a term of cartmen to their horses ; whence, he'll neither *heck* nor *re*, *hike* nor *re* ; *i. e.* he is unmanageable—he will not hear reason. *Heck*, means "turn to the left," and *jee* means "turn to the right ;" *re* seems to mean the same as *jee* ; and, therefore, if he will neither *heck* nor *jee*, he is intractable.

HECK-BERRY. See HAGBERRY.

HECKLE, to dress tow or flax—to *hackle*. Swed. *håckla*.

Teut. *hekelen*.—HECKLER, a tow or flax-dresser. Teut. *hekeler*, carminator.

HECKLE, complexion. "She's light *heckl'd*," said of one of light hair ; "Ginger *heckle*" is used to describe the colour of a fighting cock.

HECKLE, HECKLE-FLEE, an artificial fly for fishing—made of the *heckle* feather so called, which grows on the neck of a cock.

HEDE-AND-HANG, to punish severely, though not to the extent expressed.

"Sum sayis ane king is cum amang us
That purposis to *hede and hang* us."

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

HEE, high.

“ To se the dere draw to the dale
And leve the hilles *hee*,
And shadow him in the leves grene
Under the grene-wode-tre.”

Ancient Ballad,—Robin Hood.

HEERIN, HARRIN, herring. “ Fresh-heerin—fresh-heerin ;—
four twopence caller harrin—four twopence caller harrin ;
—here’s yor cuddy’s legs—here’s yor Dumbar-wethers—
here’s yor January harrin.”—*Cry in Newc. Fish-market.*

HEEZE, to lift up with violence. Belg. *hysan*.

“ The samen wyse as thay commandit ware
They did anone.—
Towart the left wyth meny *heis* and hale
Socht al our flot fast bayth with rouch and sale.”

Douglas’ Æneid.

HEFT, a haunt. Su.-Got. *hæfd*, usus, consuetudo. Also, a
haft, a handle.

HEFTED, a cow is said to be hefted whose udders are distended for want of milking, in order to make a better shew.

HEIGH-HOW, an occasional assistant in the kitchen—a sort of char-woman. So called, in all probability, from a notorious propensity which a character of this kind has to all sorts of low gossip and marvellous stories.

HELL, HELLE, to pour out in a rapid manner—*Dur.* and *North.* Sax. *hægelan*, to hail. Isl. *hella*.

HELM-WIND, a singular phenomenon so called—generated in that vast column of clouds which frequently hangs over the summit of Cross Fell—a mountain encompassed with the most desolate and barren heights—covering it like a *helmet*, to an extent of several miles. On its first appearance, there issues from it a prodigious noise, which in grandeur and awfulness has been thought to exceed the roaring of the ocean. It is not confined to any particular season of the year, although it occurs more frequently in the spring and autumn than at other times. Sometimes there is a less cloud, in an opposite direction, called a

helm-bar, from an idea of its resisting the progress of the wind. The violence is greatest, when the helm is highest above the mountain. Beyond the line of its fury the air is frequently in a dead calm, and the sky serene. When this phenomenon occurs, the wind rushes with tremendous violence down the western slope of the mountain, extending two or three miles over the plain at the base, and frequently overturning whatever lies in its track. Much damage is often sustained in the Fell-side district by this hurricane, but the greatest devastation prevails on its occurrence during the period when ripe corn is standing. *See* further on this interesting subject, Hutchinson's *Cumb.*, Vol. I., p. 267 ; Hist. of Carlisle, p. 435 ; Jefferson's and the Rev. John Watson's remarks in Jefferson's *History and Antiquities of Leath Ward*, p. 313 & seq.

HELTER, the northern word for *halter*. Sax. *hælder*. *See* Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* Vol. II., p. 583.

HELTER-SKELTER, in great haste, violently, disorderly—unbridled, as it were. Skinner's derivation from Sax. *heolster sceado* (unless we reject Dr. Johnson's translation and to adopt that of Dr. Jamieson), seems to me far fetched ; and that given by Grose, is, in my mind, equally fanciful. A friend suggests that it may be from *hic et aliter* ; while Coles, and the author of the *Craven Glossary*, refer to the Dutch. But I am satisfied that *helter-skelter* is halter loose, halter broken, effrénatè. Thus Shakspeare expresses the exact meaning when he makes Pistol say,

“ Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend,
And *helter-skelter* have I rode to thee ;
And tidings do I bring.”

2d Part of King Henry IV.

This is quoted, but its peculiar significance has been entirely overlooked, in Todd's *Johnson*.

HEMMELE, a shed or covering for cattle, a fold. Sax. *hæleme*, tectum. Germ. *heim*, a tent, a house.

HEMPY, mischievous. Although it is generally applied jocu-

larly and innocently to giddy young people, of both sexes, yet it seems to have a prophetic allusion to an ignominious end, having the qualities likely to suffer by the halter.

HENNA, HANNA, have not.

HEN-PEN, the dung of fowls—manure from the *pen* where *hens* are kept. The country people sometimes use it in *bouking* linen. See BOUK.

HEN-SCRATTINGS, long pencilled clouds—said to indicate rain or wind—significantly called by the common people, “Mare’s tails.”

HERD, a keeper of cattle ; answering to Sax. *hyrd*, Dan. *hyrde*, and Germ. *hirt*, one who attends cattle. From *hirt*, the Swiss have made a verb *hirten*, to tend cattle. In Newcastle, and other parts of the North, there is the verb *to herd*, signifying the same thing.

HERE’S T’YE, the rustic form of drinking healths in the North. Prynne, the oppugner of what he calls “pocular and pot-emptying health,” in the same year that he wrote a laborious pamphlet on the “Unloveliness of Love-Lockes,” produced his “Healthes Sicknesse,” wherein he labours, with his accustomed enthusiasm, to prove “the drinking and pledging of healthes, to be sinfull, and utterly unlawfull unto Christians.”

HERONSEW, HERONSEUGH a heron. Not merely a young one, as stated by Mr. Tyrwhitt. *V. Skinner, hernsues*. Chaucer, in the Squire’s Tale, describing the feast of Cambuscan, says,

“ I wol not tellen of hir strange sewes,
Ne of hir swannes, ne hir *heronsewes*.

The word *handsaw*, in the proverbial expression of a man’s not being able to distinguish “a *hawk* from a *handsaw*, which Shakspeare gives to Hamlet, is obviously a corruption for *heronshaw* (as it is written and pronounced in some places). There is a possibility of mistake in one case, but not in the other.

HES, has. The old form of the word.

HESP, to latch ; as, “ *hesp* the door.”

HESP, the fastening of a door or gate. It is properly the loop that slips over the staple, and is confined there by a lock and key.

HET, hot, warmed. Sax. *hæt*, heated. Swed. *het*, hot.

“ These versis of gold and asure writte were,
Of whiche I gan astonied to beholde
For with that one encresid all my fere,
And with that othir gan my herte to bolde,
That one me *het*, that othir did me colde.”

Chaucer,—The Assemble of Foules.

HETHER-FACED, rough-faced.

HET-PINT, warmed ale, with spirit in it.

HETTER, eager, earnest, keen. Perhaps from *het*, hot.

HEUCK, HUKÉ, *hook*, a crook or sickle without teeth. Dut. *hoek*.

HEUK-BANE, the huckle-bone.

HEUCK-FINGERED, thievish—*digitis hamatis*. Perhaps, only cant.

HEUDIN, a piece of leather connecting the handstaff of a flail with the swingle—the *hooding* of the handstaff.

HEUGH, a rugged, steep hill side—a ravine. Sax. *hou*, mons. Lye.

“ From that place syne unto ane caue we went
Under ane hyngand *heuch* in ane darne went.”

Douglas' Æneid.

HEUP, or HOOP, a measure, something less than a peck.

HEWERS, the men who work the coals in a coal pit.

HEXHAMSHIRE, a large portion of the county of Northumberland ; once a distinct Bishopric, with the privileges of a separate Palatine jurisdiction, but now an isolated part of the Archiepiscopal See of York. The name, though improperly, is still retained ; and the manor, comprising this extensive district, ever since the beginning of the reign of James I., has been called the Regality or Manor of Hexham. “ *Regalitas sive manerium de Hexham.*” In the reign of Elizabeth it is styled merely, “ *Manerium de Hexham.*”

H'YEL, whole, entire. Isl. *hiell*. Su.-Got. *hel*. Belg. *heel*, integer, totus.

H'YEL-WATER, whole water ; said of a heavy fall of rain : a shower so heavy that the water seems unbroken.

HICKUP-SNICKUP, the hiccough. Shakspeare, in the Twelfth Night, uses the interjection *sneck up!* which—coming from such a drunken character as Sir Toby Belch—may fairly enough be supposed to designate a hiccough ; though some of the commentators seem to think otherwise. The following couplet, thrice repeated, is a popular cure for this disagreeable convulsion.

“ *Hickup-snickup*, stand up, stick up,
One drop, two drops—good for the hiccup.”

Major Moor gives a different version of the lines—

“ *Hickup-sniccup*—look up—right up—
Three drops in a cup—is good for the hiccup.”

HIDLINS, *adv.* secretly, clandestinely—applied to any thing done by stealth—quasi *hide-ling*.

“ Bot Scilla lurkand in derne *hiddellis* lyis.”—*Douglas' Æneid*.

HIDGE, hip. “ A pain in the *hidge*.”

HIGGLER, a tramping dealer in small agricultural produce.

Hinc fortè to *higgle*, to drive a bargain like a higgler.

HIGHT, called, named.

“ Of which two, Arcita *highte* that on,
And he that other *highte* Palamon.”

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

HIKE, to swing, to put in motion. Germ. *hoch*, high. A nurse *hikes* her child when she tosses it up and down in her arms. There is also the *hiking* of a boat.

HIKEY, HIKEY-BOARD, a swing. It is much better represented, than I can pretend to represent it, in Bewick's tail-piece of two monkeys engaged in the sport. See *Quadrupeds*, p. 484, ed. 1820.

HILLING, a covering.—BED-HILLING, a quilt or coverlet. Sax. *hilan*, tegere. “ *Hylling* of a house.” Prompt. Parv. ; Wiclif, Matt. xxv., 36.

HIND, a servant or bailiff in husbandry. Sax. *hineman*.
Chaucer spells it *hine*.

“Ther n’ as bailiff, ne herde, ne other *hine*
That he ne knew his sleight and his covine.”

The Reve’s Prologue.

HIND-BERRY, a raspberry. *Rubus Iædus* Sax. *hindberian*,
which Lye mis-translates into *fragum*. The corresponding
term in Danish is *hindebær*.

HINDER-ENDS, the refuse of any thing ; especially the offal of
such corn as remains after winnowing.

HINDERSOME, retarding, hindering ; as, “the weather is
hindersome.” Used in Herefordshire, and also in the Fo-
rest of Dean.

HING, to hang. Isl. *hengia*. Su.-Got. *henga*. Tuet. *henjen*.

“By that well *hinges* a basin
That is of gold fine.”—*Yewain and Gawin*.

HINMOST, the hindmost.

HINNY, or HINNEY, a favourite term of endearment, expres-
sive of great regard. A mispronunciation of *honey*—used
with much effect by the Irish. Sometimes the term is ap-
plied ironically to a female of no good fame ; as, “she’s a
canny *hinny*”—implying that she is the reverse of a chaste
woman. The French have a similar idiom, in the phrases
“*jolie fille*,” and “*jeune cousine*.” *Hinney* is also used
in a contemptuous light towards a man ; meaning a poor
creature, a Bœotian.

HINNEY HOW ! an interjectional exclamation of surprise, ac-
companied with gladness.

HIP, to hop on one foot. See HITCH.—HIP-STEP-AND-JUMP, a
youthful gambol.—HINCHY-PINCHY, something similar.

HIP, the fruit of the dog rose.

HIFE, to push, to rip or gore ; as with the horns of cattle.

HIPPEN, or HIPPING, a cloth for an infant—to put the *hip* in ?

HIPPEN-STONES, HIPPING-STONES, stepping stones—large stones
set in a shallow river, at a step’s distance from each other,
to pass over by.

HIPPING, hopping on one foot.

“ Hope cam *hippynge* after
That had so y-bosted
How he with Moyses maundement
Hadde many men yoholpe.”—*Piers Plowman*.

HIRING, a fair or market at which country servants are hired.

Those, who offer themselves, stand in a body in the market-place, with a piece of straw or green branch in their mouths to distinguish them ; or with wool, meal, &c., in or on their hats, as a badge of their trade. The engagement concluded, the lasses begin to file off, and pace the streets in search of admirers, while the lads, with equally innocent designs, follow their example. Having each picked up a sweetheart, they retire to different ale-houses, where they spend the remainder of the day in a manner that appears highly indelicate to a spectator unaccustomed to these rural habits.

HIRPLE, or HIPPLE, to halt, to go lame, to creep, to limp in walking. *V. Crav. Gloss. herple.*

“ The hares were *hirplin* down the furs.”—*Burns*.

HIRSEL, or HERDSEL, the number of sheep which one person can attend.

HERSILL, to slide down a bank on the posteriors. Jamieson very properly derives it from Teut. *aerselen*, and Belg. *aarzelen*, retrogede.

HIRST, HURST, a woody bank, a place with trees. Sax. *hyrst*, *hurst*. *V. Spelman, hursta*; and Kilian, *horscht, horst*. According to Lord Coke, it is a wood generally. We have *Hirst*, and *Long-hirst*, places in Northumberland. In the south of England it is *hurst*, and it forms the termination of many proper names.

—————“ The courteous forest show’d
So just-conceived joy, that from each rising *hurst*
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst
The Sylvans in their songs their mirthful meeting tell.”
Drayton,—Poly-olbion.

HITCH, to hop on one foot. Identical with hip.—HITCH-STEP-AND-JUMP, a favourite amusement among boys.

HITCH, a small “trouble,” or dyke, in coal-mines, generally limited to a few inches’ dislocation, so that it does not interrupt the continuity of the coal; *mushroom hitches*, the inequalities in the floor of a mine, occasioned by the projection of basaltic or other stony substances.

HITHER-AND-YONT, here and there. Sax. *hider and geond*.

HITY-TITY, HOITY-TOITY, haughty, flighty. Fr. *haute tête*.

HIVES, water-*blebs*, or blisters, an eruption of the skin.

Su.-Got. *haefwa*, to rise up. Sax. *heafian*. Teut. *heffen*.

HOAST, a bad hoarseness, a cough. Sax. *hwosta*, tussis.

Swed. *hosta*. Dan. *hoste*.

“Stowin came steppand in with stendis
No renk mycht him arrest
Plat fut he bobbit up with bendis
For Mald he maid requeist;
He lap quhile he lay on his lendis
Bot rysand he was prest
Quhil he *hostit* at bayth endis
In honour of the feist.”

Christ Kirk on the Green.

HOASTMAN, HOSTMEN, or (as it was formerly written) OSTEMN, an ancient fraternity or society in Newcastle, dealing in sea-coal. They were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, but appear to have existed as a guild from time immemorial. A stranger arriving at the port of Tyne, to buy coals, was called an *oaste*, or *oste*. V. Brand’s Hist. of Newc., Pl. I., Seals, No. 11.

HOB, the side of a fire-place. Rather, as a literary friend has remarked, the head of the side. Germ. *haupt*. “Set the kettle on the *hob*,” i. e., the flat place on the head.

HOB, a clown; contracted from *Robin*, a common rustic name.

HOB COLLINGWOOD, a name given to the four of hearts at whist; considered by old ladies an unlucky card.

HOB-AND-NOB, HOB-OR-NOB, the act of touching glasses in

pledging a health. Much has been written concerning this Northern expression. See Grose's Class. Dict. and Brand's Pop. Ant. *hob* or *nob*; Todd's John. *hob* or *nob*; and Nares' Gloss. *habbe* or *nabbe*. Sax. *habban*, to have, and *næbban*, to want, are much relied on for derivation; but is the term any thing more than a burlesque translation of *tête à tête*? *Haupt* is the German word for the head, and *knob* the ludicrous English word—from *knob*, a protuberance.

HOBBLETTY-HOY, an uncultivated stripling “neither man nor boy.” *V. Roquefort*, *hobereau*. Hoyden, with which this term seems connected, was formerly applied to any rude, ill-behaved person of either sex. Children call a large unmanageable top, a *hobblety-hoy*.

HOBBLY, rough, uneven. “A *hobbly* road, as the man said when he fell over the cow.”

HOBTHRUST, a local spirit, famous for whimsical pranks. In some farm-houses a *cock* and *bacon* are boiled on *Fastern's-eve* (Shrove Tuesday); and if any person neglect to eat heartily of this food, Hobthrust is sure to amuse himself at night with cramming him up to the mouth with *bigg chaff*. According to Grose, he is supposed to haunt woods only—*Hob o t'hurst*.

HOCKEY, another name for the game of DODDART—*hooky*, from the bent stick used. So the synonyme bandy, *bendy*. The verb *bandy* appears borrowed from the game, and directly allusive to it.

“I will not *bandy* with thee word for word.”

3d. Part Henry VI.

HODDY, the call to a goose.

HODGE, or HOTCH, to agitate the body; “to *hodge* and laugh,” is to laugh so as to shake the whole body, Teut. *hutsen*. Belg. *hotsen*, to jog, to jolt.

HOFEY! HOFEY! a term in calling to cows. A gentleman informs me that he heard this word used, with the exact tone of a Newcastle cowherd, by a German on the Rhine,

driving cattle. It was explained to mean, *allez doucement*. In Sax. *hóf* is a farm and farm-house ; the call, therefore, to the cow, is probably to come home.

HOFF, *hough*, to throw any thing under the thigh. HOFF, or HOCK, is also used for the limb itself.

HOG, a sheep in its state from a lamb to its first shearing ; after which it is a *dinmont* if a wedder, and a *gimmer* if a ewe. Norman Fr. *hogetz*. In an account relating to the Monastery of Wearmouth, A. D. 1337, the Monks, in describing sheep of this sort, use the barbarous Latin word *hoggastri*.

HOGGERS, old stockings with the feet cut off, used as gaiters—riding stockings. Germ. *hocher*, higher ; or, perhaps, only a variation of COCKERS ; which see. An intelligent friend, however, informs me that *hoggers* is more likely from the *hocks*, which they chiefly cover.

HOGH, HOE, HOW, both a hill and a hollow. Sax. *hoh*, altus *hoce*, uncus. Properly a hollow on a hill. HOPE has the same meaning.

HOGMENA, a name appropriated to December, and to any gift during that month, especially on the last day—a new year's day offering. Sc. *hogmanay*. The poor children in the North, in expectation of this present, go about from house to house, knocking at the doors, chaunting their carols, wishing a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and begging their *hogmena*. The origin of the custom is uncertain. Some pretend to derive the term from the two Greek words, *αγια μηνη*, *holy moon* ; while others maintain that it is only a corruption from the French, *homme est né*, in allusion to the nativity.

“ The cottar weanies glad an' gay,
Wi' pocks out owre their shouter,
Sing at the doors for *hogmanay*.”—*Nicol's Poems*.

HOGMENA-NIGHT, a Northern term for new year's eve.

HOLLIN, the holly tree. Sax. *holen*.

HOLM, low flat land caused by alluvion—a small island. Sax.

holm. Dan. *holm*. Germ. *holm*. Swed. *holm*. Dry grounds nearly surrounded by the course of rivers, and low and level pasture lands near water, are in Cumberland called Holms :—The *Holms* on Ullswater and Windermere.—*Dunholm*, the ancient name of Durham. Holm, in the Saxon language, generally signifies the sea or a deep water, but it is frequently used with an adjective to designate an insular situation.

HOLT, a peaked hill covered with wood. Sax. *holt*, lucus. “*Holtes* hare or hore,” a common phrase of romance, may either mean *grey woods* or bleak uplands. V. Glossary to Sir Tristram, v. *Holtes*. Chaucer, in Troilus and Creseide, uses it to express simply woods.

“ But right so as these *holtes* and these hayis
That han in Winter dedde yben and drie
Revestin hem in grene, when that Maie is,
Whan every lustie beste listith to pleie.”—B. 3, l. 352.

HOLY-STONES, *holed-stones*, are hung over the heads of horses as a charm against diseases, and to scare the witches from riding the cattle : such as sweat in their stalls are supposed to be cured by the application. I have also seen them suspended from the tester of a bed, as well as placed behind the door of a dwelling-house, attached to a key—to prevent injury from the midnight hags of “air and broom.” The stone, in all cases, must be found naturally holed—if it be made it is thought to have no efficacy. See ADDER-STONE.

HONEST, decent, well-behaved. An old sense of the word. It is also used as a term of kindness, without reference to the individual being really *honest*. It is told of a late baronet, who was chairman of quarter sessions in an adjoining county, that when a prisoner was to be sentenced, the usual commencement of his address was—“ Well, my *honest* man, you have been convicted of a felony.”

HONEST-LIKE, respectable in appearance.

HONGERED, ill fed.

HOOR, a whore. Sax. *hure* ; from *hyran*, to hire. Welsh, *huren*, a prostitute—*huriaw*, to take hire or wages. This idea runs through other languages. Gr. *πορνή*, a harlot ; from *πρῆναι*, to sell. Lat. *meretrix* ; from *mereor*, to earn or get money.

“ Nan Bullen, that *Hoore*, shall not be Queen.”

Ellis' Letters illustrative of Eng. Hist.

This spelling expresses the classical pronunciation. See Walker.

HOP, *v.* to dance. Sax. *hoppan*. Teut. *hoppen*. This is the original sense of the word. Though unnoticed by the great Lexicographer, it has not escaped his able editor, Mr. Todd.

HOP, *s.* a rustic dance. See HOPPEN, HOPPING.

HOPE, the head of a vale, frequently near the source of a stream ; a narrow valley ; a sloping hollow between hills ; often confined to a vale without a thoroughfare. Sometimes it means a hill, or rather a depression on the top of a hill. The word enters into the composition of several local appellatives in the Northern counties.

HOPPLE, to tie the fore legs of a horse or other animal to prevent its straying.—HOPPLES, the ligatures with which the animal is *hopples*.

HOPPEN, HOPPING, a country wake or rural fair ; several of which are held in Northumberland, and many in the immediate neighbourhood of Newcastle. *Hopping*, or dancing, displaying a scene of much old-fashioned sort of fun and merriment, was always the favourite amusement at these meetings ; hence the name. In former days, neither wake nor feast could be properly celebrated without the lads and lasses footing it on the green. A very humorous description of a *hopping*, and particularly curious as it enumerates the names of the dances in vogue among these rustic performers at the commencement of the seventeenth century, may be seen in Heywood's *Woman kill'd with Kindness*, Dodsley's *Old Plays*, by Reed, Vol. VII. Allu-

sion is also made to these sports in a *Joco-serious Discourse between a Northumberland Gentleman and his Tenant, a Scotchman*, a rare poem, printed in 1686, 4to.

- “To horse-race, fair, or *hoppin* go,
There play our casts among the whipsters,
• Throw for the hammer, lowp for slippers,
And see the maids dance for the ring,
Or any other pleasant thing;
F*** for the pigg, lye for the whetstone,
Or chuse what side to lay our betts on.”

Of the sports at the hopping near Newcastle, the following notice was circulated, in 1758 :—“On this day (May 22) the annual diversions at Swalwell will take place, which will consist of dancing for ribbons, grinning for tobacco, women running for smocks, ass races, foot courses by men, with an odd whim of a man eating a cock alive, feathers, entrails,” &c. &c.

HOPPLE, to tie the legs or hoofs of an animal, so as to prevent it from straying. Teut. *hoppelen*.

HORNEY, or HORNEY-TOP, the end of a cow's horn made like a top for boys to play with.

HORNEY, or HORNEY-WAY, an untruth, a hoax. Virgil says, *true* visions come by the *horney* way. Can the expression have had its rise from his description?

“Sunt geminæ somni portæ : quarum altera fertur
Cornea ; quâ veris facilis datur exitus umbris :
Altera candenti perfecta nitens elephanto :
Sed falsa ad cœlum mittunt insomnia manes.”

Æneid, lib. vi., v. 893.

Hornie, it may be added, is a common name in Scotland, for, to adopt the expression of Reginald Scot, “an ouglie divell having hornes on his head.”

HORSE-COUPER, a horse dealer of an inferior order.

“As honest as any *horse-couper* of them all,”—*Redgauntlet*.

HORSEGODMOTHER, a large masculine wench ; one whom it is difficult to rank among the purest and gentlest portion of the community.

HORSE-KNOPS, knap-weed. *Centaurea nigra*, a coarse plant in meadows and pastures. *Centaurea Cyanus*, (Blue-bottle) in gardens (*var. colore*) and corn fields. Blue-bottles give a fine blue colour by infusion.

HORSE-SHOES, the game of coits, or quoits—because sometimes actually played with *horse-shoes*.

HOT, a sort of square basket, formerly used for taking manure into fields of steep ascent ; the bottom opened by two wooden pins to let out the contents. I have heard old people say, that between the confines of Yorkshire and Westmoreland, it was common for the men to occupy themselves in knitting, while the women were engaged in the servile employment of carrying these hots on their backs. It has been remarked to me, by more than one literary friend, that *hot* is *hod*, the instrument used by bricklayers. But I would prefer deducing it from Fr. *hotte*, which Cotgrave defines “a scuttle, corbis dossuaria, a basket to carry on the back.”

HOTT, a clump of trees, plants, &c., as “*Birk-hott*.” So, when persons or things are *huddled* or *clumped* together, they are said to be “all in a *hott*.”

HOT-POT, warmed ale with spirit in it. Called also HET-PINT.

HOT-FOOT, HOT-TROD, a term now peculiar to the borders, implying that the delinquent was pursued and taken immediately after the offence was committed. Barbour uses it in this sense, in describing the Battle of Bannock Burn, and we find *fote hot* in Chaucer and other early English writers, used in the same sense.

“ Ne ther was Surrien non that was converted,
That of the conseil of the Soudan wot,
That he n’ as all to-hewe, er he asterted :
And Custance han they taken anone *fote-hot*.”

Chaucer,—*The Man of Lawe’s Tale*.

“ The pursuit of Border marauders was followed by the injured party and his friends with blood-hounds and bugle horn, and was called the *hot-trod*.”

HOTTER, to shake, to harass, to weary. "I'm all *hottered* to pieces," said of a jumbling ride in an uneasy vehicle. See HATTER.

HOUGHER, the public whipper of criminals, the executioner of felons, in *Newcastle*—still a *regular officer* of the town, with a yearly salary of £4. 6s. 8d. He is said to have obtained this name from a power which he had formerly of cutting the houghs, or rather the sinews of the houghs, of swine that were found infesting the streets. In Ruddiman's excellent Glossary to Gawin Douglas's Translation of Virgil's *Æneis*, to *hoch*, from Sax. *hoh*, is rendered "suffragines succidere," to hamstring.

HOUSEN, a property in houses. This is merely the Saxon plural; some instances of which, notwithstanding its having in general given way to *s*, are still to be found in our language.

HOUT! an exclamation of disapprobation, or disbelief. This interjection, though now used only by the vulgar, may, I think, be traced to Su.-Got. *hut*, apage; Welsh, *hwt*, off! away!

HOUTS! an expression of dissatisfaction, implying a degree of irritation, and sometimes of contempt—equivalent to *pshaw*, in more polished language.

HOUT-YE! an expression of surprise.

HOVE, to swell. Dan. *hovne*. Swed. *håfva*. Used by Tusser. Cattle are said to be *hoven*, when swollen by over-feeding in rank clover.

How, hollow, empty. Su.-Got. and Sax. *hol*, *cavus*.—How-I'-THE-WAME, hungry.

How! How-MARROW! a favourite salutation among the pit-men.

HOWDON-PAN-CANT, an awkward fall, an overturn.

HOWDON-PAN-CANTER, a slow, ungraceful mode of riding.

HOWDY, HOWDY-WIFE, a midwife. Brand sneers at the derivation from "*How d' ye*—midwives being great gossipers," but I think that which he supplies is far more ridiculous.

I have not been fortunate enough to meet with any origin to my own satisfaction, but I may perhaps be permitted to observe, in defence of what has been so much ridiculed, that "*How d' ye*," is a natural enough salutation to a sick woman from the midwife ; who, by the way, is generally a great prattler. It may be also remarked, that in Scotland, the "*Clachan Hodie*" is a common term for the village midwife. As it is with the antiquaries, so I fear with etymologists—*ancient* women, "whether in or out of breeches," will occasionally betray themselves. See Jamieson, for some judicious remarks on the word.

Howk, to dig imperfectly, to scoop—to make a hole in the earth in a bungling manner.

Howl, *s.* a hollow or low place. Sax. *hol*, latibulum. "Wherever there's a hill ther's sure to be a *howl*," or, as Barthelemi (apologizing for the huge faults of Homer's heroes) expresses it "*la nature a placé l'abyrne à coté de l' elevation.*"

Howl, Howle, *a.* empty, hollow. "To be *howl*"—hungry. "The *howl* quarter of the year"—the winter quarter, when times are flat and wages lowered.

" And thanne cam Coveitise,
Kan I hym naght discryve
So hungrily and *holwe*
Sire Hervy hym loked."—*Piers Plowman*.

" And he was not right fat, I undertake,
But loked *holwe*."—*Chaucer*,—*Clerk's Prologue*.

Howlet, the barn or white owl, which, in its flight, occasionally utters loud screams or *howls*. Fr. *hulotte*. Shakespeare introduces the word in Macbeth.

" Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and *howlet's* wing."

" Gode Ivy
What byrdys ast thu ?
Non but the *howlat*
That kreye how, how."
The Contest of the Ivy and Holly, temp. Hen. VI,
Ritson A. B. i., p. 133.

HOWLET, a term of reproach ; probably from the owl being considered a bird of ill omen.

HOWL-KESLOP, an empty stomach. *See* How.

HOWL-KITE, a vulgar name for the belly.

How 'WAY, come away ; a term of solicitation very common in Newcastle and the vicinity. It is also called out by rustic auctioneers to gather an audience. If not *hie*, or *hoy away* ; it may, perhaps, claim descent from *oyez*. Some of these personages use the word, or pronounce it, *hoze—yaze*.

How's A' WI' YE? how are you? a common mode of salutation.

HOY, *v.* to heave or throw ; as a stone.

HOY, HOY-CART, *s.* a cart drawn by one horse only.

HOYT, an awkward ill-bred youth, a lazy idle fellow.

HOYTING, riotous and noisy mirth—an old sense of the word.

HUBBY-SHEW, HUBBY-SHOO, HUBBLEDESHEW, a disturbance, a noise, a state of confusion. Teut. *hobbelen*, inglomerare ; and *schowe*, spectaculum.

HUD, the side, or rather the covering of the top of the side, of a fire-place within the chimney of a country cottage—the *hood*. Pans not in use are placed on the "*hud stane*." *See* HOB.

HUDDICK, or HUDDOCK, the cabin of a keel or coal barge. Dut. *hut*, steerage.

HUEL, or HEUL, the skin or shell, the husk of a nut, or of grain.

HUEL, a gluttonous, greedy fellow. "He's a *huel* for fish."

HUG, to carry ; requiring the grasp of the arms.

HUGGERMUGGERING, doing any thing in a confused, clandestine, or unfair manner. *V.* Todd's Johnson, and Nares' Gloss.

HUILLY, or HEULLY, delicate in health, often complaining, weak, feeble, tender, timid, petted, peevish. It does not correspond to Sc. *hooly*, which implies slow and softly ;

but seems to be derived from *heul*; being, as it were, *thin skinned*—soon hurt.

HULK, a lazy, clumsy, bulky fellow. Shakspeare has “the *hulk* Sir John;” and in Newcastle they talk of an “idle lazy *pay-wife hulk*.”

HULL, a place in which animals are confined for the purpose of fattening; as a *swine-hull*; a *duck-hull*. Germ. *höhle*, a den.

HUMBLE, or HUMMEL. To *humble* barley, is to break off the beard or awns, with a flail or other instrument. It is a sort of second thrashing. Su.-Got. *hamla*, to mutilate. Allied to this, is a *hummelled-cow*, a cow without horns.

HUMLICK, the Northern pronunciation of Hemlock.

HUMMA, as much as can be held between the finger ends and the thumb. A housewife giving directions for the stuffing of a duck, includes a “*humma*” of sage.

HUMMER, to make a low rumbling noise. *V. Jam. Supp.*

HUMOURSOME, full of whims—*humourous* in Shakspeare’s sense.

HUNKERED, elbowed, bowed, crooked. Lat. *uncus*. “This wheat is sadly *hunkered*.”

HUNKERS, haunches. This word seems used by the Northumbrian vulgar only in the sense of *sitting on the hunkers*; that is, with the hams resting on the back part of the ankles, the heels generally being raised from the ground. Such is the position of a woman milking a cow, which in Durham is called *hencowr* fashion, probably from *hen* and *couver*, to sit on eggs—from the position of a brooding hen. A friend of mine connected with a colliery, where a child had been injured, enquiring of the father how the accident happened, received the following answer, which I am induced to give as a specimen of *Pit* language:—“It was *sitten on its hunkers* howking glinters fra amang the het ass, when the lowe teuck its claes, and brant it the varry a*se;” which may be translated, it was sitting on its haunches digging vitrified shining scoriæ among the hot

ashes, when the flame caught its clothes, and burnt it to the very buttocks.

HUNT-THE-HARE, a common game among children, played on the ice as well as in the fields.

HURCHIN, or URCHIN, a hedgehog. Armoric. *heurreachen*.
See URCHIN.

HURL-BARROW, a wheel-barrow.

HURTER, the shoulder of the axle against which the nave of the wheel knocks. Fr. *heurter*, to knock.

HURTLE, to contract the body into a round form, as through pain, severe cold, &c. *Hurtle*, to crowd confusedly together, is classical.

“Iron sleet of arrowy shower,
Hurtles in the darkened air.”—Gray.

HURTSOME, hurtful.

HUSBANDMAN, an agricultural labourer, though its original sense was much more extended, implying the head of a family. Sax. *husbanda*, a husband. Chaucer uses it, for the master of the house.

“So long he went fro hous to hous, til he
Came to an hous, ther he was wont to be
Refreshed more than in a hundred places,
Sike lay the *hosbond man* whose that the place is.”

The Sompnoure's Tale.

HUSE, a short cough, a hoarseness. Germ. *husten*, a cough.
See HOAST.—HUSEKY, ill of a cold, hoarse.

HUTCH, a chest. The Hutch, in the Guildhall of Newcastle, is a fine old chest, on which the Chamberlains of the Corporation transact their business. It is, in fact, the town's treasury. Lat. *huchia*. Fr. *huche*.

“Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours, that
bolting-*hutch* of beastliness, that swollen parcel of dropsies,
that huge bombard of sack.—Shak.,—1st. Hen. IV.

“Till Parnelles purfill
Be put in hire *hucche*.”—*Piers Plowman*.

HUTHERIKIN-LAD, a ragged youth—an uncultivated boy.
Germ. *hutte-kind*, a cottage child.

HUTTOCH, ten sheaves of corn, set two and two upright, and two hoods, one at each end, to cover them. The *huttoch* is used when corn is short in the straw, the *stook*, when of moderate or ordinary length.

Huz, Uz, *we*, as well as, *us*. In very general use.

I

ICE-SHOGGLE, an icicle. Sax. *ice-icel*. Dut. *yskegel*. Mr. Todd, on the authority of Grose, has admitted *ickle*, which I should have thought the proper name for these stalactites (and not icicle) had not Shakspeare left us, “When *icicles* hang by the wall.” The *ice* has certainly very much the appearance of a corrupt addition. I have been informed, since writing this article, that *icle* is a general name for stalactite.

“Ouer craggis and the frontis of rockys sere
Hang grete *yse schokkilis* lang as ony spere.”

Gawin Douglas.

I’FAKINS, in faith—a frequent asseveration among the common people. Shakspeare uses *i’faith*, on several occasions.

ILK, each, every—the same, the like. Sax. *ælc—ilc*.

ILL, *v.* to reproach, to speak *ill*.—ILLWILLED, *a.* malevolent, ill-natured. Isl. *illvilie*, malevolentia.

ILL-FAURED, ill-favoured, ugly.

ILL-TWINED, peevish, ill-tempered.

IMP, an addition to a bee-hive. Also, one length of hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing line.

IN-BY, the inner chamber of a house.

INCLING, a desire, an imperfect hint or intimation. Etymologists have differed as to the derivation. I was once inclined to view it as from Fr. *un clin* (d’œil) a wink, if not from Su.-Got. *wincka*, connivere. But Mrs. Hutchinson (Memoirs, 4to., p. 357) writes the word *inclin*, quasi penchant—a leaning, an inclination.

“I had an *inkling* of that yester night,

That Flowerdale and he should meet this morning.”

London Prodigal, Act III., Sc. 3.

INCOME, any swelling or other bodily infirmity, not apparently proceeding from any external cause—or which has formed unexpectedly. *Ancome*, in the same sense, is an old word.

INCOMING, ensuing, as “the *incoming* week,” the next week.

INDIFFERENT, tolerable, in pretty good health. *V. Crav. Gloss.*

INFIELD-LAND, arable land which receives manure, and according to the old mode of farming, is kept still under crop. *V. Jam.*

ING, a meadow—a pasture. The word often occurs in the names of places; and is common to the Saxon, Danish, and other Northern languages. It seems originally to have meant an *in* or inclosure, as distinguished from the common field; though it is now chiefly applied to low moist ground, or such as is subject to occasional overflowings. Thre says, *ceng* is a flat meadow between a town and a river on which the market or fair is held; which is an exact description of the *Ings* on which the great fortnight fair for cattle is held at Wakefield.

INGATE, the entrance to a working place in a coal mine.

INGATE, the entrance or inlet for a current of air in the working of a pit.

INGLE, a fire, or flame. Gael. *aingeal*. *V. Todd's Johnson.*

“Sum vtheris brocht the fontain wattir fare,
And sum the haly *ingil* with thame bare.”

Douglas' Æneid.

INKLE, an inferior kind of tape. “Beggars *inkle*.” See THICK.

Inkle was a sort of coarse tape wove by beggars and other itinerants. Cartwright, in “The Royal Slave,” makes one of the prisoners say to the gaoler—“I know the promotion of your family; she came from the web-errantry of highway *inkle*, to the domestique turning and winding of home-bred hemp.” *Cartwright's Royal Slave, Act I., Sc. 1.*

INMEATS, those portions of the inside of an animal which are used for food. Sw. *inmaete*, intestines. INWARDS, the entrails of an animal.

INNOCENT, *s.* a silly person, an idiot.

“1622, John Stephenson, *innocent*, buried the 20th December.”
Medomsley Parish Register.

INSENSE, to make to understand, to inform or impart knowledge—to have *sense*, as it were, infused into the mind.
V. Nares' Glos. incense.

“I have *insens'd* the lords o' the Council that he is a most arch heretic.”—*Shak.*,—*Henry VIII.*, *Act V.*, *Sc. 2.*

INSIGHT-GEAR, the furniture of a house.

“Henry Hume reft of two neiges and all his *insight* geare, to the valewe of 5*l.*”

Losses in the Middle Marches, Lansd. MS. in Brit. Mus.

INTACK, an inclosure. A part *taken in* from a common. *In-hoke* is an old law term for any corner or any part of a common field fenced in from the rest. *V. Kennett's Paroch. Antiq.* p. 297, and *Gloss.* vo. *inhoc*.

IRONS, a term for spurs; probably as being made of *iron*.

IS, the third person singular of *to be*, is almost constantly used among the common people for the first and second persons. “*Is* sure, thou *is*”—am sure, thou art. In the *Canterbury Tales*, is the following line—

“I *is* as ill a miller as *is* ye.”

Mr. Tyrwhitt, whose high authority it is a sort of heresy to question, seems to think that Chaucer has designedly given his Northern Clerks a vulgar, ungrammatical phraseology. But, I must confess, I have some doubt on the subject.

ISCA! ISCA! ISKA! ISKA! a Northumbrian shepherd's call to his dog. *Sc. isk, iske.* Mr. Lambe, in his Notes on the old poem of *The Battle of Floddon*, p. 66, fancifully observes, that this term is evidently an abbreviation of *Lysisisca*, the name of the Roman shepherd's dog.

—————“multrum latrante *Lysisisca.*”—*Virg. Ecl. 3.*

With greater probability it has been said, that it is from Fr. *icy*, hither; the word used in France for the same pur-

pose. Dr. Jamieson, however, remarks that Tuet. *aes*, *aesken*, and Germ. *ess*, signify a dog.

ISE, I shall, and sometimes *I am*.

IV, in.—INTIV, into. So pronounced by country people.

IVY-TOD, an ivy bush.

IZLE-STONE, a stone on the shore, near Bamburgh Castle; the Isle-stone. Probably the old pronunciation of *Isle* Fr. is here preserved, as it is in Isleworth on the Thames, which, by the Londoners, is always called *Izleworth*.—*Izle*, a hoar frost. Gloss. West. and Cumb.

IZZARD (often pronounced like the Germ. *z*), IZZET, the letter Z. Derived by Johnson from *s* hard, and by Walker, who contends it is *s* soft, from *s surd*.

J.

JABBER, *s.* garrulity. The verb is old. *V.* Todd's Johnson.

JACKALEGS, a large knife with a joint, so as to be carried in the pocket. Generally supposed to have obtained this name from *Jacques à Liege*, a famous Flemish cutler—before England had learnt to excel all the world in hardware.

JÆST, a joist, from *giste*, old Fr. (and not from *joindre*, as Dr. Johnson says, Todd not contradicting) and now spelt *gête*, a place of rest, and thence in Scotland and Northumberland joists are called *dormants*, in classical English, *sleepers*.

JAG, a cart load.—*York*. Moor has *jag*, a waggon load.

JAGGER-GALLOWAY, a pony with a peculiar saddle for carrying lead, &c. In Teesdale, near Middleton, droves of these animals are to be seen carrying lead to the smelting mill. *Jagger*, in the Scottish language, means a *pedlar*—*jagger-galloway*, a pedlar's pony. Some of these itinerant *merchants*, as they are called, are yet in the practice of conveying their wares on galloways, a small, but spirited, breed of horses, from *Galloway*, a district of country in Scotland, famed for rearing them.

JAIBLE, to shake water to and fro in a vessel.

JAISTERING, swaggering, gesturing—gesticulating. It is

common to call a person of an airy manner, if a male, “a *jaistering* fellow ;”—and if a female, “a *jaistering* jade.”

JAM, JUAM, *s.* jamb. Formerly written *jaumb*.

JANNICK, staunch, firm. *Yorkshire*.

JANNOCK, oat-bread made into a loaf. *Lancashire*. See BANNOCK.

JANTY, cheerful, smart. *Su.-Got. gantus*, to sport like children.

JARBLE, to wet, to bedew ; as by walking in long grass after dew or rain. *V. Todd's John. javel*.

JAR-WOMAN, an occasional assistant in the kitchen—a sort of char-woman ; which Tooke derives from *Sax. cyrran*, to turn—she not being regularly hired, but only for a turn. Mr. Jennings, however, thinks it ought to be *choor-woman* ; from *choor*, a West of England word for a job, or any dirty household work. See CHARE.

JAU, a wave. See JOOK.

“ Hie as ane hill the *jaw* of the watter brak,
And in ane hepe come on them with an swak.”

Douglas' Æneid.

JAUNIS, JAUNUS, the jaundice. *Fr. jaunisse* ; from *jaune*.

JAUP, *v.* to move liquid irregularly—to splash. “The water went *jauping* in the skeel.” A rotten egg, also, is said to *jaup*, when, upon being shaken, a noise is heard like that proceeding from a bottle not full.

JAUP, *s.* the sound of water agitated in a narrow or irregular vessel. *Isl. gialfur*, a hissing or roaring wave ?

JAUP, to strike, to chip or break by a gentle though sudden blow. *Jauping paste-eggs* at Easter, is a youthful amusement in Newcastle and the neighbourhood. One boy, holding an egg in his hand, challenges another to give blow for blow. One of the eggs is sure to be fractured in the conflict, and its shattered remains become the spoil of the conqueror.

JAWDY, the stomach of a pig.

JAY-PYET, the Jay.

JEALOUS, *v.* to suspect.

JEDDART, the vulgar pronunciation of Jedburgh. The speedy execution which was sometimes done by the Scottish wardens, on notorious freebooters and border riders, at Jedburgh, gave rise to the proverb of "*Jeddart justice*," which means, to condemn first, and examine the evidence afterwards.

JEE, *v.* to move on one side. Swed. *gaa*, to turn round.—

JEE, *a.* crooked, awry; applied to a horse when driven in a cart. It is an intimation to move to the right.

JEEPS, a severe beating—a sound thrashing.

JENK, to jaunt, to ramble. From *junket*, to feast secretly.

JENKIN, a narrow place driven up the middle of a pillar of coal when it is about to be excavated.

JENNICK, true, proper, right. To be "*not jennick*;" to act improperly or shabbily.

JENNY-HOWLET, the tawny owl; very *clamorous* at night, and easily known by its *hooting*.

"When the gray *howlet* has three times hoo'd,
When the grimy cat has three times mewed."

Witches' Gathering Hymn.

JESP, a hole or rent in cloth. Isl. *geispi*, oscitatio.

JEWEL, an expression of affection—familiar regard. Fr. *mon joie*, provincially *maw jewel*! It is also Irish.

"Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you."—*Shak.*,—*King Lear*.

JIGGER, an airy, swaggering person. "A comical *jigger*."

Perhaps, originally, one disposed or suitable to a *jig*.

JIMP, *a.* slender, neat, elegant, also scanty. See GIMP.

"And wha will lace my middle *jimp*
Wi' a lang linen band?"

Ballad in Border Minstrelsy.

JIMMER, a small hinge for a closet door or desk. See an explanation of *jimmers*, with which the *gimmel* ring is thought to be connected, in Brand's Pop. Ant. Vol. II., p. 27. Also Nares' Gloss. *gimmel*; and Moor, *jimmers*.

JINGLE-CAP, shake cap. A game much practised among the young pitmen and keelmen. Sc. *jingle-the-bonnet*.

JINK, *v.* to sound or ring, to jingle.—**JINK**, *s.* a clink, or sharp rattle.

JINKERS, **BY JINKERS**, a sort of demi-oath. From *jingo*.

JINNY-SPINNER, a very long slender-legged fly. *Tipula rivo-sa*. Father Long-legs.

JOCKALEGS, the same as **JACKALEGS** which *see*. In Meyrick's Glossary of military terms of the middle ages, I find "*Jock-elys*, a strong knife with two blades." Our modern jockalegs, however, has only one blade.

JOCK AND JOCK'S-MAN, a juvenile sport, in which the *bon camarada* is to repeat all the pranks which the leader can perform. *See* the Tale of "Master and Man," in the Irish Fairy Legends. *See*, also, a long list of youthful games—many of them common in the North of England—in Moor's Suffelk words, *move all*.

JOGGLE, to cause to totter. Teut. *schockelen*, vacillare.

JOLLY, fat, stout, large in person. "A *jolly* landlady."

JOOK, to crouch or stoop suddenly, as if to avoid a blow. Germ. *suchen*, to shrink. "*Jook* and let the jau gan by;" that is, "stoop and let the wave go over you," *i. e.* yield to a present difficulty.

JOOKINGS, corn beat out of the sheaf in throwing off the stack; often a perquisite to those who assist in carrying the sheaves into the barn.

JORUM, a pot or jug full of something to drink. Chaucer has *jordane*, and Shakspeare *jorden*; both in the sense of a chamber substitute pour le *jardin*.

"The horrible crew,
That Hercules slew,
Were Poverty—Calumny—Trouble—and Fear:
Such a club would you borrow,
To drive away sorrow,
Apply for a *jorum* of Newcastle beer."—*Cunningham*.

JOSEPH, a woman's great coat, the origin of the riding habit, and with country people still a substitute for it.

JOSKIN, a mason's labourer. *V. Jam. Supp. jaskin.*

JOUKEREY-PAUKEREY, any sort of underhand trick or dexterous roguery, artifice, or legerdemain. A friend in Edinburgh says, this phrase is derived from the two Scots words *jouk*, to elude, and *paukie*, cunning, sly—the essential requisites of a juggler.

JOWL, *v.* to knock, or rather to call attention by knocking. Pitmen ascertain, by *jowling* against the coal, the probable thickness and direction of two approaching workings.

“Gan an gie us a *jowl* to see if she's fair on.”

JUD, the portion of coal about to be removed by blasting.
See KERVE.

JUDD, to butt as a sheep.

JUG, to go to rest; as partridges when they roost on the ground. *Su.-Got. huka*, avium more reclinare. *Serenius.*

JUMP-WITH, JUMP-IN-WITH, to meet with accidentally, to coincide. *Jump* occurs several times in Shakspeare; meaning in some places to agree with, in others to venture at, or hazard. In one place it appears to be intended for just.

JURNUT, an earth-nut. The same as ARNUT; which *see.*

JUST-NOW, *adv.* presently. In the South, *by and by.*

JYE, to stir, to turn round. “I cannot *jye* my neck, its so stiff.”—JYE, *a.* awry, crooked. *See JEE.*

K.

KAE! an interjectional expression of disbelief, contempt, or abhorrence; very common in Newcastle.

KAIL, cabbage, greens.—*North. Isl. kal. Dan. kaal. Swed. kål. Welsh. cawl. See Appendix to Johnstone's Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ, p. 276.*

KAIL, broth or pottage. *V. Jam. Supp. kail. 2d. sense.* There is a place in Newcastle called the *Kail-cross*; where broth was sold in former times.

KAIL, a turn; so used among school-boys in their games.
“It's my *kail.*”

KAIL-GARTH, a kitchen-garden—a cabbage-garth—though often adorned with a profusion of flowers. Swed. *kålgård*.

KAIL-POT, a large metal pot for culinary purposes ; originally, as Grose explains it, pottage pot.

KAINGY, cross, petted. *See* CAINGY.

KAIRN, the same as CAIRN ; which *see*.

KAME, or KAIM. *See* CAM.

KAME, K'YAME, a comb. Sax. *camb*. Dan. *kam*. Sc. *kaim*.

KAMSTARY, mad. Perhaps the same as Sc. *camsterie*, *camstairie*, froward, perverse, unmanageable ; which Dr. Jamieson derives from Germ. *kamp*, and *starrig* stiff ; or it may be a sort of pleonasm, from *cam* ; which in Gael. is applied to any thing crooked or awry, and stary, *staring*, wild-looking.

KARL-CAT, or CARL-CAT, a male cat. Sax. *carl*, masculus.

KARL-HEMP, or CARL-HEMP, the largest stalk of hemp—that which bears the seed.

KAED, a sheep's louse.

KEBBUCK, a cheese. Gael. *cabag*.

KECKLE, to cackle, to laugh aloud. *V. Jam. kekkl*.

“ And kays keklys on the roof abone.”—Gawin Douglas.

KEDGE, to fill, to stuff. Hence KEDGE-BELLY, a large protuberant body, a glutton.

KEE, KEE-SIDE, *emphatically* the Newcastle Quay, extending from Tyne Bridge eastward.

“ Fareweel Tyne Brig and cannie kee.”

Gilchrist,—Voyage to Lunnin.

KEEK, to peep, to look with a prying eye, to view slyly.

Su.-Got. *kika*, intentis oculis videre. Dan. *kige*. Dut. *kijken*.

“ And at the last he had of him a sight
This Nicholas sat ever gaping upright
As he had *kyked* on the new mone.”

Chaucer,—The Miller's Tale.

“ We went big St. Paul's and Westminster to see,
And aw war'nt ye I thought they luick'd pretty ;

And then we'd a *keek* at the Monument te,
Which maw freind ca'd the Pearl o' the City."

Song,—Canny Newcassel.

KEEKER, in coal mining, a person employed to see that the coals are sent to bank in a proper state.

KEEL, *v.* to cool, to render cool. Sax. *cælan*, algere. Sir Thomas Hanmer—at best but a sorry expounder of our immortal bard—in attempting an explanation of

"While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot."

Shak.,—Love's Labour Lost.

strangely says, "to drink so deep, as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like *turning up the keel of a ship!*" Major Moor is equally in error:—he thinks "scouring the pot with its bottom inclined conveniently for that operation; or *keeling* it in the position of a ship rolling so as to almost *show her keel out of the water.*" *V.* Suffolk Words, *killer* or *keeler*. The expression "*keel the pot,*" really means neither more nor less than to render it cool; that is, to take out a small quantity of the broth, &c., and then to fill up the pot with *cold* water; a common practice in Northumberland. Another mode of *keeling the pot*—and my friend, Mr. Raine, says, by far the most frequent one—is by raising a ladle full of the boiling liquid, which, after being exposed to the air for a few moments, is returned to its place. When this is done five or six times, in rapid succession, the *boiling over* is for a while effectually put a stop to. The word, in the sense of cooling, however, as used by Chaucer, is not confined to the kitchen—

"And then I drede to speke, till at the laste
I grete the ladie reverently and well,
When that my sigh was gon and overpaste,
And doune on knees fall gan I knele
Besechyng her, my fervent wo to *kele.*"

Court of Love.

A friend informs me that he has seen a game played amongst children in Northumberland, the subject of which was *keeling the pot*. A girl comes in exclaiming "Mother,

mother, the pot's boiling ower." The answer is "Then get the ladle and *keel* it." The difficulty is to get the ladle, which is "up-a-height," and the "*steul*" wants a leg, and the joiner is either sick or dead.

KEEL, *s.* ruddle, or red ochre. Hydrated oxide of iron, used for marking sheep, &c. Gael. *cil*. Fr. *chaille*. Jamieson.

KEEL, a low, flat, clumsy-looking vessel or barge, evidently built after an ancient model, in which coals are carried from the *colliery-staiths* to the ships in the Tyne and Wear. Keel is a very ancient name, of Saxon origin, for a ship or vessel—*ceol*, *navis*—though now restricted to mean the *bottom* only. On the first arrival of the Saxons they came over in three large ships, styled by themselves, as Verstegan informs us, *keeles*. In the Chartulary of Tynemouth Monastery, the servants of the Prior who wrought in the barges (1378), are called *kelers*, an appellation plainly synonymous with the present *keelmen*. In a writ of Bishop Neville (1440) the craft in which coals were brought from the upper to the lower part of the Wear are denominated "keeles."

KEELING, a cooling vessel. "*Kynlyn* or *Kelen* vessel, Cuvula." Promp. Parv.

KEEL-OF-COALS, eight *Newcastle* chaldrons—21 tons, 4 cwt.

KEEL-BULLIES, the *keelmen*, or crew of the keel—the partners, or comrades in the vessel ; keel-brothers. See BULLY.

KEEL-DEETERS, the wives and daughters of the keelmen, who sweep the keels, having the sweepings of the small coals for their pains. To *deet*, or *dight*, in Northern language, means to wipe or make clean. See DEET.

KEELAGE, keel dues in port—payment of custom for every *keel* or bottom that enters a harbour. This word is in Todd's Johnson, but in too limited a sense.

KEELMEN, the watermen who navigate the keels ; an exceedingly hardy and striking race of men.

KEELY-VINE, a black-lead pencil. See Monthly Mag. Vol. VI., p. 434. See, also, Jam. Supp.

KEEN, a chap. The hands are said to be *keened*, when the skin is broken or cracked by the frost, and a sore induced.

KEEN, is also used by the lower classes for caustic applied to wens or ulcers ; probably from the pain it occasions.

KEEP-THE-POT-BOILING, a common metaphorical expression among young people, when they are anxious to carry on their gambols with more than ordinary spirit.

KELD, the still part of a river, which has an oily smoothness while the rest of the water is ruffled. I have only heard this word on the Tyne, and confined to the meaning here given ; but a friend, who lately visited Ullswater, informs me, that when the day is uniformly overcast, and the air perfectly still, that lake has its surface dappled with a smooth, oily appearance, which is called a *keld*. The word is also, I find, a common term in Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Cumberland, for a well or spring. Isl. *kelda*, palus. *Keld* is the name of a remote village at the head of Swaledale, which, I have no doubt, must have had its name from a deep still pool in the river. See AKELD.

KELK, *v.* to beat heartily.—KELK, KELKER, *s.* a severe blow. *V.* Gael. Dict. *sgaile*.

KELK, the roe or milt of fish. “Haddock *kelks*.”—*Newc.*

KELK, a term commonly used for the ordinary field hemlock—pronounced *humlick*. The Durham boys also call the young birds, just emerging from the shell, a “new *kelk*.”

KELPS, POT-KELPS, iron hooks from which boilers are hung.

KELTER, frame, order, arrangement, condition. *V.* Todd’s Johnson. It also means money, cash. Germ. *geld*.

KEMB, a stronghold—a term used by the Borderers.—*North.* Sc. *kaim*, a camp, or fortress.

KEMP, to strive against each other in reaping corn—rarely for any other superiority. Sax. *campian*, militare. Teut. *kampen*, dimicare. Swed. *kâmpa*, to contend, to struggle.—KEMPERS, the competitors. Dut. *kamp*, a combat, According to Verstegan, the word is of noble descent. *V.* Rest. Decayed Intell. 8vo. p. 233.

KEMPS, hairs among wool, coarse fibres. *V. Crav. Gloss.*

KEN, *v.* to know, to descry, to be acquainted with. *Su.-Got. kaenna. Dut. kennen. "Aw kent him weel"*—I knew him well.

" Says t' auld man tit oak tree,
Young and lusty was I when I *kenn'd* thee—
But sair fail'd am I, sair fail'd now,
Sair fail'd am I, sen I *kenn'd* thou."

North Country Song.

KEN, *v.* to see.—KEN, *s.* a sight. KENNING, seeing. Archdeacon Nares says, "In Scotland these words are still in full currency." He might have added, in the North of England also.

—————" Fast by the sounne on hie
As *kennyng* mycht I with mine eie
Methought I saw an egle sore."

Chaucer,—Troilus and Cresseide.

KENDAL GREEN, a kind of green cloth made in Kendal.

KENNEL, to kindle, to bring forth young.

KENNEN, KENNING, a measure of two pecks of corn, half a bushel.

KENSPECKED, KENSPECKLED, conspicuous—*specked*, so as to be easily *kenned*. *V. Skinner.*

KEP, to catch, to receive any thing in the act of falling. *Sax. cepan. Teut. keppen, captare.*

" Mourn, Spring, thou darling of the year !
Ilk cowslip cup shall *kep* a tear."—*Burns.*

KEPPY-BA', hand-ball. In former times it was customary, every year at Easter and Whitsuntide, for the mayor, aldermen, and sheriff of Newcastle, attended by the burgesses, to go in state to a place called the Forth—a sort of mall—to countenance, if not to join in the play of *keppy-ba'*, and other sports. The *esprit de corps* is gone, though the diversion is still in part kept up by the young people of the town; but it would of course, in these altered times, be considered highly indecorous to "unbend the brow of authority" on such an occasion. Puerile, however, as it

may seem, there was a time—if we may credit Belithus, an ancient ritualist—when the bishops, and even archbishops, of *some churches*, used to play at hand-ball with the inferior clergy.—Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur cum illis.

KERN, *v.* to churn. Goth. *kerna*. Sax. *cernan*. Teut. *kernen*.

KERN, *s.* a churn. Sax. *cerene*. Teut. *kerne*. Also (by a dialectical variation of *quern*), a hand-mill for grinding corn. See QUERN.

KERN-BABY, an image dressed up with corn at a harvest home—*corn-baby*. The same as *maiden*, or *carline*, in Scotland.—KERN-SUPPER, the feast of harvest home. See MELL-SUPPER.—WIN-THE-KERN, to finish the reaping of corn. See MELL-DOLL.

KERN-MILK, butter-milk, *churn-milk*. Teut. *kern-melck*. An Anglo-Saxon supper; and still a favourite beverage among the rustics of the North.

KERSEN, KIRSEN, KURSEN, to christen. Dut. *kersten*. *Kersen* is an old way of writing the word.

KERSMAS, KIRSMAS, KURSMAS, Christmas.

KERVE, the first operation in preparing a *jud*, in a coal mine, for blasting, is the removal of a large portion of the foundation of the block; the expansive action of the gunpowder detaching the remainder in large masses.

KESH, the *kex*, or hollow stem of an umbelliferous plant. *Kyx*, a hemlock, occurs in Peirs Ploughman. Welsh, *cecys*.

KESLIP, KESLOP, a calf's stomach salted and dried for rennet—that which *loppers* or curdles the milk in order to make cheese. Sax. *ceselib*, coagulum. Germ. *kaselab*, rennet.

KESLOP, the belly, or stomach. *Kittle yor keslop*, a Newcastle trope for a chastisement. *Warm yor keslop*, a metaphor for a *hot-pot*.

KET, carrion, filth, useless lumber. Su.-Got. *koett*.

KETMENT, a dirty mixture, any sort of filth.

KETTLE OF FISH, a mode of cooking salmon. *See* an article by the late Sir Walter Scott on Sir Humphrey Davy's *Salmonia*, in *Quarterly Review*, No. 76.

KETTY, bad, filthy, dirty, worthless. "A *ketty* fellow."

KEVEL, a large hammer for quarrying stones.

KI, quoth.—KIV-AW, KIV-I, quoth I. *See* LABBERING.

KICK, the top of the fashion—in other language, quite the go—just the thing. Q. Isl. *kækr*, gestus indecorus?

KILL, the Northern word for a kiln. *V.* Jam. Supp.

KILL-COW, a matter of moment, or of consequence. "It's no great *kill-cow*"—it is only a trifling loss, an inconsiderable sacrifice.

KILLICUP, a summerset. Probably from Fr. *cul-a-cap*, tail to head—head over heels. *Killing the calf*, a droll performance. *V.* Glossary to the Priory of Finchale. *V.* *Laerchambre*.

KILL-PRIEST, a jocular name for port wine—from which a very irreverent inference is drawn. But as Shakspeare says,

"Come, come, good wine is a good familiar creature, if it be well used; exclaim no more against it."—*Othello*.

KILT, to truss up the clothes—to make them like the Scotch *kilt*. Dan. *kilte-op*, to tuck up.

KIND, intimate.—NOT KIND, unfriendly, at enmity. *See* THICK.

KING'S-CUSHION, a sort of seat made by two persons crossing their hands, on which to place a third. The thrones on the reverses of the early Royal Seals of England and Scotland, consist of swords, spears, snakes, &c., placed in the manner of a *king's-cushion*.

KING'S-DYKES, the entrenchment which once surrounded the outside of the town walls of the town of Newcastle.

KINK, *v.* to laugh immoderately, to labour for breath as in the hooping cough; most likely derived from the spasmodic action which accompanies it. Teut. *kincken*, difficulter spirare.—KINK, *s.* a violent or convulsive fit of laughter or

coughing, especially when the breath is stopped. Sax. *cincung*, *cachinnatio*.

KINK, *s.* a twist or short convolution in a rope, especially when it is too hard "laid."

KINK-COUGH, the hooping-cough—*chin-cough*. The ignorant and the superstitious have various fooleries, for curing or alleviating this epidemic disorder—such as eating a *mouse-pie*, or hanging a *roasted mouse* round the neck—dipping the persons affected *nine* times in an *open grave*, or putting them *nine* times under a *pie-bald* horse—passing them *nine* times through the *mill-hopper*—making them ride on a *bear*—any thing, in short, to disgust and frighten them :—which, so far as it is a nervous disease, may possibly have a temporary effect. Another vulgar remedy was, three things prescribed by a man riding on a *pie-bald* horse.—A person so mounted, passing through a village in Northumberland, was stopped by the mother of a child that had the kink-cough, and requested to name three things as a cure. He declared that he knew nothing of physic, nor of anything likely to mend the child ; but being still urged to name three things, he at length answered "then gan thy ways h'yem and gie the bairn a piece butter and brede wi' sugar on't."

KINK-HAUST, the hooping cough. Teut. *kinck hoest*, asthma. KIP, an overgrown calf.

KIRK, a church. A very old English word, still retained in Northumberland. Sax. *cyrc*, *circ*. Su.-Got. *kyrka*. Germ. *kirche*. Dut. *kerk*. Gr. *κυριακη*.—KIRK-GARTH, the church yard.

" The Friars followed
Folke that were rich,
And folke that were poor
At little price they set ;
And no cors in the *kirke yard*
Ne *Kirke* was buried,
But quick he bequeath'd them ought,
Or quit part of his debt."—*Piers Plowman*.

KIRK-GARTH, a church yard. In remote country parishes, the kirk-garth, on a Sunday morning, is to the country people what the Exchange is to the London merchants : all general information being made known to the congregation.

KIRK-MAISTER, or KIRK-MASTER, a church warden. Teut. *kerk-maester*.—KIRK-FOLK, the congregation at a church.—KIRK-HOLE, a grave.

KIROK, a large heap of stones. See CARROCK.

KIST, a box, a chest. Sax. *cist, cyst, cest*. Low Dut. *kiste*. Dut. *kist*. Common to all the Northern, and also to the Welsh and Cornish languages. The *over-sea kist* is an invariable item of furniture in ancient inventories. It is still to be found in old houses.

KISTING, a funeral. Borders of *North*. V. Tomlin's Law Dict. *kyste* ; and Jamieson, *kisting*.

KIT, properly a covered milking pail with two handles, but often applied to a small pail of any sort. Adopted, probably, from Sax. *kitte*, a bottle, or leathern bag for holding liquors.

KIT, a small barrel for pickled salmon—for which Newcastle, in days gone by, was much celebrated.

KIT, the stool on which a cobbler works, including all his tools.

KIT, a set or company. A general provincialism.

KITCHEN, *v.* to use thriftily, to be sparing of.—KITCHEN, *s.* all kinds of provisions, except bread. Also, a tea-urn.

KITCHEN-PHYSIC, substantial fare—good living—opprobrium medicorum.

“There was of old no use of physicke amongst us, and but little at this day, except it be for a few nice idle citizens, surfetting courtiers, and stauled gentlemen lubbers. The country people use *kitchen physicke*.”—Burton,—*Anatomy of Melancholy*.

KITE, the belly. Allied to Mœ.-Got. *quid*, and Su.-Got. *qwed*, venter. *Bag-kite* and *pod-kite*, are ludicrously applied to persons with *larger capacities* than common. “Running to *kite*”—becoming corpulent.

KITH, acquaintance. Sax. *cutha*. Not obsolete, as stated by Dr. Johnson.—KITH-AND-KIN, friends and relations.

“ It is ruthe to rede
How rightwise men lyvede,
How thei defouled hir flessch
Forsoke hir owene wille
Fer fro *kyth* and *kyn*
Yvell y-clothed yeden
Baddely y-bedded,
No book but conscience
Ne no richness but the roode
To rejoisse hem inne.”—*Piers Plowman*.

KITTLE, *v.* to tickle, to enliven. Sax. *citelan*, titillare. Fr. *kitelje*. Dut. *kittelen*. Teut. *kitzelen*. Swed. *kittla*. The word in this form is in Sherwood's old Dictionary.

KITTLE, *v.* to litter, to kindle—to bring forth *kittens*. A very old word, written in Palsgrave, *kyttell*. This recalls to our memory the prophecy, which Thomas the Rhymer is said to have uttered concerning the desolation of his own house.

“ The hare sall *kittle* on my hearth stane,
And there will never be laird Learmont again.”

KITTLE, *a.* ticklish, hard, difficult. “ *Kittle wark*”—“ as *kittle* as a match.”

“ ‘ O mony a time, my lord,’ he said,
‘ I’ve stown a kiss frae a sleeping wench ;
But for you I’ll do as *kittle* a deed,
For I’ll steal an auld lurdane aff the bench.”

Christie's Will.

This word has other meanings ; as *kittle weather*—changeable or uncertain weather ; a *kittle question*—such as it is inconvenient or impolitic to answer ; a *kittle horse*—one unsafe to ride, or not easily managed—skittish.

KITTLE-BUSY, officious, interested about trifles.

KITTLE-THE-CHUMPS, to stir the fire.—*Durham*.

KITTLING, a kitten. A very ancient word. In Palsgrave, it is *kytlynge* ; in Prompt. Parv. *kytlinge* ; and in the Ortus Vocabulorum, *kyttelynge*. Juliana Barnes, or Berners,

writes *kendel of cats*, for a litter of cats. Hence, *kindle*, to bring forth young ; still in general use.

KITTY, a name formerly given to the house of correction in Newcastle. Su.-Got. *kætta*, includere. Germ. *ketten*, to fetter. A similar place of confinement at Bridlington was formerly called the *kit*.

KITTY-CAT AND BUCK-STICK, a puerile game, described by Moor, in his Suffolk Words, under *kit-cat*. Strutt mentions a game, which used to be played in the North, called *tip cat*, or more properly *cat*. *V. Sports and Pastimes*, p. 86.

KITTY-WREN, the common wren—an elegant little bird, the reputed consort of the red breast, and generally regarded with reverential affection.

“ The robin and the wren
Are God’s cock and hen.”

KIZONED, or KIZZENED, parched or dried. Children are said to be so, when, from a weakened or pampered appetite, they loathe their food. “ *Kizzened* meat”—meat too much roasted. See GIZEN ; to which it is allied.

KLICK, a peg or knob for hanging any thing upon.

KLICK-HOOKS, large hooks for catching salmon in the day-time. *V. Crav. Gloss.*

KNACK, to speak affectedly, to ape a style beyond the speaker’s education. Germ. *knacken*, to crack, to “clip the king’s English.”—KNACKIT, one quick at a repartee, a clever child.

KNACK-AND-RATTLE, a quick and noisy mode of dancing with the heels, among the lower orders of society.

“ He jumps, and his heels *knack and rattle*.”

The Colliers’ Pay Week.

KNACK-KNEE’D, in-knee’d—having the knees so that they *knack*, or strike, against each other in walking—*knock-knee’d*.

KNAGGY, testy, ill-humoured, waspish. Derived, perhaps, from Swed. *gnaga*, to tease, to torment.

KNAGS, KNAGGS, pointed rocks, the rugged tops of a hill. *V.*

Ihre, knagglig. See, also, KNAP.

KNAP, *v.* to break anything short off. To talk glibly with an attempt at refinement.

KNAP, the brow or projection of a hill. Sax. *cnæp*, vortex montis. Isl. *gnop*, prominentia. Su.-Got. *knæp*, summitas montis. In the Gospel of Saint Luke (chap. iv., v. 29) where the Jews led our Saviour—*unto the brow of the hill*, the Saxon expression is, *wæs muntres cnæp*.

KNAP, a blow.

“ Colbrande was wroth of that rap,
He thought to give Guy a *knæp*.”

Romance of Sir Guy.

KNARL, a hunch-backed or dwarfish man. Old Eng. *knurle*, knot. Hence, a *knarled* or *knurled* tree, for a stunted or knotty tree.

KNAW, *v.* to know. Sax. *cnawan*. “Aw *knaw* it weel.”

KNEDDE-CAKE, a cake kneaded with butter and baked on the *girdle*. *Knedde* is the ancient spelling of *kneaded*, as we find in Chaucer.

——— “ If love be serched well and sought
It is a sickness of the thought,
Annesid and *knedde* betwixte twinne.”

Rom. of Rose.

KNIFLE, to steal, to pilfer. Q. Celt. *cnefio*, to shear.

KNOBBLE, to hammer feebly. Also used in Herefordshire.

KNOCKING-MELL, a large wooden mallet with which our ancestors used to bruise and take the outer husk from the barley to fit it for the pot, before barley-mills were used.

KNOCKING-TROUGH, a stone-trough, or mortar, in which the operation alluded to in the last article was performed. Many hollow stones, originally applied to this purpose, are still to be seen about farm-houses. *See CREEING-TROUGH.*

KNOP, a knob or bauble.

KNOOP, the cloud-berry. *Rubus Chamæmorus*, from *cnæp*. Sax. a knob. *See CLOUD-BERRY.*

· KNOTTY-TOMMY, milk boiled and poured upon oatmeal.

KNOUTBERRY, a dwarf mulberry. *Rubus chamæmorus*. The common people give it this name from a tradition that king *Knut*, or Canute, once relieved his hunger by it.

KNOWE, the top of a hill—a bare rounded hillock or eminence.

Sax. *cnolle*. Teut. *knolle*, a hill or *knoll*.

KUSS, *v.* to kiss. Welsh, *cusan*.—KUSS, *s.* a kiss. Welsh, *cus*.

KY, KYE, or KIE, the plural of cow—kine. Sax. *cy*, *vaccæ*.

“ We had three *ky* that was baith fat and fair.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

“ We have also another kind of dock growing in orchards, gardens, and about townes, and suche places as *kye* and oxen and other beastes use commonly to haunt and stand in.”

Turner's Herbal, 2d Part, fol. 21.

KYLE, a cock of hay. Fr. *cueillir*, to gather.

KYLOES, a small sort of cattle, bred in the Highlands of Scotland—said to be from *kyle*, a Gaelic word for a ferry—over which they are transported, But may it not be from Germ. *kuh-klein*, a small cow?

KYNE, cattle.

END OF VOL. I.

NEWCASTLE:

PRINTED BY T. AND J. HODGSON, UNION STREET.

A
GLOSSARY
OF
North Country Words,
WITH
THEIR ETYMOLOGY,
AND
AFFINITY TO OTHER LANGUAGES;
AND OCCASIONAL
NOTICES OF LOCAL CUSTOMS
AND
POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

BY
JOHN TROTTER BROCKETT, F. S. A.,
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE.

THIRD EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED BY
W. E. BROCKETT.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. II.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE:
EMERSON CHARNLEY, BIGG MARKET; AND
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., LONDON.

MDCCCXLVI.

Les mots sont le lien des sociétés, le véhicule des lumières, la base des sciences, les dépositaires des découvertes d'une Nation, de son savoir, de sa politesse, de ses idées : la connoissance des mots est donc un moyen indispensable pour acquérir celle des choses ; de-là ces Ouvrages appelés Dictionnaires, Vocabulaires ou Glossaires, qui offrent l'étendue des connoissances de chaque Peuple.—*Gebelin*.

A

Glossary

OF

NORTH COUNTRY WORDS.

L.

LAAG, a word used only in driving geese. “*Fy-laag.*”

Grose has *Le-egging*, waddling.

LABBERING, floundering, struggling, or *labouring* in water.

“Aw was *setten* the keel, wi’ Dick Stavers an’ Mat,
 An’ the Mansion-house Stairs we were just alangside,
 When we aw three see’d sumthing, but didn’t ken what,
 That was splashing and *labbering* about i’ the tide.
 ‘It’s a flucker!’ ki Dick; ‘No,’ ki Mat, ‘its owre big,’
 It luick’d mair like a skyat when I first see’d it rise;’
 ‘Kiv aw’—for aw’d gotten a *gliff* o’ the wig—
 ‘Odds mercy! Wye, marrows, becrike it’s Lord ’Size.”

Newcastle Song,—My Lord ’Size.

These lines allude to an accident that befel the late Mr. Baron Graham, who unfortunately slipped into the Tyne a few years ago, while walking on the river wall in front of the Mansion House.

LABIES, a store, plenty, abundance. From *lay-by*.

LABOURSOME, made with much labour. “Not now in use.”

Todd’s John. It is still in use among the Northern peasantry.

LACED-TEA, tea having spirits in it.

LACING, a good beating. V. Todd’s John. *lace*, 5th sense.

LACKITS, small sums of money—odd things, generally.

LAD, a boy; originally a man; from Sax. *leode*, the people.

Langland, the reputed author of the Visions of Piers Plowman, uses *ladde*, in its primitive sense ; from which, no doubt, proceeded *lasse*, lass. In Scotland, the men are all lads, however old, so long as they remain in a state of "single blessedness." Sometimes applied to *all manner of men*. The grandfather of a friend of mine, at the age of 88, used to ask for his servant, aged about 55 or 60—
"Where is my *lad*?"

"Claudite jam rivos, pueri."—*Virgil*.

LADDIE, a lover, a sweetheart—a diminutive, from *lad*.

"May aw the press-gang perish,
Each lass her *laddie* cherish,
Lang may the coal trade flourish,
Upon the dingy Tyne."

Newcastle Song,—The Keel Row.

LADE, a load, a back load, a cart load. An old mode of spelling the word.

LAD'S-LOVE, southern-wood. *Artemesia Abrotanum*.

LAFTER, LAWTER, as many eggs as a hen will lay before she incubates. Teut. *leggh-tyd*, tempus quo gallinæ ova pariunt.

LAGGIN, the projecting part of the staves at the bottom part of a cask, or other hooped vessel. It also means the pendent part of the hay in a stack, corresponding with the eaves of a house. Probably from Su.-Got. *lagg*, the end.

LAIDLY, LAITHLY, foul, loathsome, disgustingly ugly. Sax. *laithlic*. Fr. *laid*.

"Our mesis and oure meit thay reft away ;
And with thare *laithlie* twich all things fyle thay."

Douglas' Ænied.

LAID-OUT, a fine imposed upon a coal hewer, if a corf is found to contain above a certain quantity of refuse coal, stone, or other extraneous substance.

LAINCH, a long stride. "What a *lainch* he has got—how he *lainches* out his legs." Germ. *lanzen*, to reach.

LAIR, mire, dirt. Isl. *leir*. Su.-Got. *ler*. To be *laired*, to

stick in the mire. Swed. *ler, lera*, clay, seems cognate.—
Lair-hole, a boggy spot.

“ They came to a place called Solway Moss, where through neither horse nor man might pass, and their *laired* all their horse, and mischieved them.”—*Pitscottie*.

LAIRD, “ the lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect,” says Dr. Johnson. This is its old meaning ; but it is now a common name in Northumberland and Cumberland for a proprietor of land, without any relation to manorial rights.

“ What’s the *Laird* doing, Jock ?”

“ Doing ? What should he be doing ! but sitting on his ane loup-ing-on-stane, glowring frae him.”

Sage Sayings of Jock the Laird’s Man.

“ A knight of Cales,
A squire of Wales,
A *laird* of the North Countree ;—
A yeoman of Kent
With his yearly rent
Would buy them out all three.”

LAITH, loth, unwilling.

LAKE-WAKE, or LYKE-WAKE, the watching of a corpse previous to interment ; one of the most ancient customs that has been preserved through ages of progressive civilization in any country. Sax. *lic*, a body, and *wæcce*, a watching, or *wake*. Swed. *vakt*—*vakstuga*. It originally consisted of a meeting of the friends and relations of the deceased, for the purpose of watching by the body from the moment it ceased to breathe, to its exportation to the grave ; but the ceremony was afterwards converted into a scene of feasting, dancing, and revelry, extremely indecent on such a melancholy occasion. Instances are related to have occurred, where the corpse was forcibly kept unburied by the *waking* friends, until they had consumed, in this incongruous festivity, all that the deceased had left behind him. The *lake-wake* is not yet entirely laid aside in country villages, though somewhat fallen into disuse. The funeral procession is opened by singers singing appropriate psalms,

followed by two young girls dressed in white, called *servers*; it being their business to attend to the wants and wishes of the mourners. It was a custom with the Anglo-Norman race to celebrate a solemn dirge during the ceremony of sepulture. The Laplanders still utter a ferocious howl at their funerals. It is called *joicka*; and is, according to Dr. Clarke, the only species of song known among them.

———“Now the *liche-wake* was yhold.”

Chaucer,—*The Knight's Tale*.

LAKE, *v.* to play. Sax. *lacan*, to play.

LAKER, a person engaged in sport.

LAKING, BABY-LAKIN, a child's toy, a plaything.

LAM, LAMB, to beat soundly, to chastise severely.

“ ‘*Lamb* them, lads; *lamb* them!’—a cant phrase of the time, derived from the fate of Dr. Lambe, an astrologer and quack, who was knocked on the head by the rabble in Charles the First's time.”—*Peveril of the Peak*, Vol. IV., p. 152.

This is an error of our great Novelist. The word is used in two or three of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, *written before* the conjuring Doctor's catastrophe, which did not happen until the year 1628. He was hunted by the mob, coming from a play at the Fortune, June 13, 1628; maltreated at Moorgate, and died of the same the next morning at the Poultry Compter. There is an exceedingly scarce tract, “The Notorious Life of John Lambe, together with his ignominious Death,” 4to., 1628. Besides, the derivation seems obviously from Isl. *lem*, verberare, or Teut. *lompen*, infligere. See Thomson, who gives a Gothic root.

LAM, or LAMB, and its diminutive LAMMIE, favourite terms of endearment. “*Maw bonny lam*”—“*maw canny lammie*.”

LAMETER, LAMITER, a cripple. “He'll be a *lameter* for life.”

LAM-PAY, to correct; principally applied to children—to beat with a ferula. Fr. *lame*, a flat piece of wood or metal. See PAY.

LAND-LOUPER, a vagabond, a person who flees the country for crime or debt. Teut. *land-looper*, erro vagus, multi-vagus, vagabundus. Killian. See LOUP.

LANG, long. Common to the Saxon, Danish, and Dutch Languages. To THINK LANG, to long, to weary.

LANG-LENGTH, the whole length. "He fell aw his lang length."

LANG-LOANING-CAKE, a cake made for school-boys on their return home at the vacation.

LANG-SADDLE, or LANG-SETTLE, a long wooden seat, or bench, with a back and arms; usually of oak, sometimes curiously carved. These settles, though still occasionally to be seen in the chimney-corner of country houses—and some there are that have descended through a number of generations—are going fast out of use:—both the thing and the name. See SETTLE.

LANGSOME, tedious, tiresome. Sax. *langsum*. Swed. *långsam*, slow, tardy, dilatory.—LANGSOMENESS, tediousness, wearisomeness.

"Bot to deplore I think greit pane
Of nobill men that thare was slane,
And als *langsum* to be reportit
Of thame quhilk to the court resortit."

Lyndsay's Complaynt.

LANGSYNE, long since. Sax. *longe siththan*. Sw. *lång sedan*.

LANT, the old name for the game of loo at cards; still retained among the vulgar.—LANTERED, looded, behind time, —LANTERS, the players. Probably from Fr. *lanternier*, on which Le Durechat says—"On dit aussi *lanternier* quelqu'un, pour l' amuser mal à propos."

LANT, urine. V. Todd's John. *land*; 7th. sense.

LAP, *preterite* of leap. "The horse *lap* the wall."

"The queyne and all hyr cumpany,
Lap on thair horss, and furth thai far."—*The Bruce*.

LAP-BANDER, that which binds closely one thing to another—*lap*, wrap—*band*, bind. A tremendous oath is frequently called a *lap-bander*.

LAP-UP, to give up, to relinquish, to discontinue—to *wrap up* tools, &c. when the work is finished.

LARDOSE, a corruption of the French term *l'arriere dos*, employed to designate the high altar-screen of Durham Cathedral.—*Ancient Rites and Monuments of Durham*.

LARE, learning, scholarship. Pure Saxon.—LARE-FATHER, instructor. Both Chaucer and Spenser use *lere*.

“O noble Ovide, so sayest thou, God wote,
What sleighte it is if love be long and hote,
That he n' ill find it out in som manere?
By Pyramus and Thisbe may men *lere*.”

Chaucer,—The Merchante's Tale.

LASCHE, cold and moist—not actually rain. Fs. *lâche*. Lat. *laxus*. V. Moor, *lash* or *lashy*.

LAST, a measure of corn—80 bushels. Sax. *hlæst*. Su.-Got. *laest*. V. Tomlins' Law Dictionary.

LASTY, serviceable, durable, continuing—*lasting*.

LAT, a lath. Sax. *latta*. Dut. *lat*. Fr. *latte*.—LAT-AND-PLASTER, an ironical phrase for a tall and slender person—one as thin as a lath.—LAT-RIVER, a maker of laths.

LATCH, *v.* to catch, to lay hold of, Sax. *læccan*, prehendere. A very old word, still in use in the North.

“When that he Galathe besought
Of love, which he might not *lache*.”

Gower, Confessio Amantis.

LATE, or LEAT, to search, to seek, to summon, to invite. Goth. and Isl. *leyta*, quærere. Hence *Court Leet*, a court to which all freeholders within the district are invited. V. Black Comm. Vol. IV., p. 273.—LATING, or LEATING, a summons or invitation. Dr. Willan mentions *Leating*, or *Leating-row*, a district from which matrons are invited by special summons to be present at a child-birth, or at the death of any of the inhabitants. Should a matron within the limits have been, through inadvertence or mistake, omitted on such an occasion, it is an affront not to be forgiven.

LATHER, to beat or chastise. See LEATHER.

LATTEN, LATTIN, LATON. The exact nature of this metal, frequently mentioned in old records, is not ascertained. By the various notices it appears to have been different from copper, iron, tin, steel, and some other metals. Pistol's sarcastic

“Challenge of this *latten* bilbo.”—*Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Has been “a stumbling block,” not so much “to the generality of readers,” as Sir Thomas Hanmer would express it, but to the commentators themselves. See the learned remarks of the “collective wisdom,” in the last Varior. Edit. of Shakespeare, Vol. VIII., p. 22-3; to which should be added, Sir Thomas's idea—“a factitious metal.” The meaning of the word *latten* has puzzled our best antiquaries. In Todd's Johnson it is defined to be, “a mixed kind of metal, made of copper and calamine: said by some to be the old orichalc;” in another word, brass; though the authority quoted from Gower proves that “laton” and “bras” are two distinct things. In the Dictionaries of Kersey, Bailey, Dyche, and Ash, *latten* is explained to be *iron tinned over*, which is in fact what is called tin. Pegge, also, states *latten* to be *tin*. But on turning to Nares' Glossary, I find the worthy Archdeacon labouring hard at its transmutation into *brass*. The days of alchymy, however, are past. In addition, it may be observed, that Ruddiman—the learned Glossarist to Douglas' Virgil—interprets *lated*, iron covered with *tin*. This was also the opinion of Ritson, a writer of elaborate research, and deep penetration—minutely accurate in his elucidations of our ancient dialect, with which he was well acquainted. Pettus, too, in his *Essays on Words Metallick*, says, that “thin plates of iron *tinned over* are vulgarly called *latton*.” He, also, conceives that the *white brass*, mentioned by Pliny (I. 34, c. 11) was no other than *brass tinned over*, and called *laten*, or *auricalcum*. The late Mr. Douce, who is followed by Willow (in Pugin's Specimens of Goth. Arch.), says, it was brass; whilst Dr. Meyrick

thinks it was copper gilt. In the Ancient Rites and Monuments of Durham, a large branching candlestick in the Cathedral is described as of "most fine and curious candlestick-metal, or *latten* metal, glistening like gold itself."

LATTER, *v.* to run in a vagrant or hasty manner. Hence, LATTERIN, or LATHERIN, a drab, a trollop. "*A lazy latherin.*" In Swed. *lütja*, is idleness, laziness.

LAVE, *v.* to empty, to draw or take out water or other liquid—to *lade*. Fr. *lever*. An old word used by Chaucer.

"Damming and *laving* is sure fishing."—*N. C. Prov.*

LAVE, *s.* the residue ; after partition, the persons or things remaining. Sax. *lafe*. It also means a crowd.

"And the *lave* sone unarmyt war
And skaylt to laye thaim her and thar."—*The Bruce*.

"The Armstronges that aye hae been
A hardie house, but not a hail,
The Elliot s honnors to maintaine
Brought down the *lave* of Liddesdale."

Raid of the Reidswire.

"Of prelates proud, a populous *lave*,
And abbots boldly there were known ;
With bishop of St. Andrew's brave,
Who was King James's bastard son."

Battle of Floddon.

In ancient times the dignitaries of the church, holding the temporalities of their benefices of the King, as barons by the tenure of military service, were bound by the feudal law, to attend him in his wars with their dependents, and frequently distinguished themselves in a military capacity. At the battle of Neville's Cross, where the Scottish king became a captive, the English army was in part commanded by two Archbishops and three suffragans, to whom, in that age of chivalry, it was any thing but derogatory to put on unspiritual armour.

LAVER, to wash. It was anciently the custom, as is well known for guests to wash before sitting down to meat.

LAVROCK, LAVEROCK, the sky-lark. Sax. *laferc*, *lawerc*. Dr. Jamieson observes that "the name of this bird appears in its most simple form in Isl. *lava*, vulgo *loova*, or *lova*; avis, alauda." Wachter derives the Sax. *laferc*, from Celt. *lief*, vox, and *orka*, valere, powerful in voice.

"Holy hath byrds
A ful fayre flok
The nyghtyngale, the poppyngay,
The gayntyl *lavyrok*."
The Contest of the Ivy and the Holly, temp. Hen. VI.
Rit. An. Bal. Vol. I. p. 133.

"Here hear my Kenna sing a song,
There see a blackbird feed her young,
Or a *leverock* build her nest.
Here give my weary spirits rest."
Walton,—Angler's Wish.

LAW, *s.* a hill or eminence, whether natural or artificial. Sax. *hlæw*, *hlaw*, agger, acervus. Mœ.-Got. *hlaiw*, monumentum. The term is frequently applied to a high ground of some little extent, though flat and level at the top. It enters largely into the composition of the names of vills and hamlets in the North.

LAW, *a.* low. Dan. *lau*.—LAWLY, lowly, humble.

LAWER, lower.

"Thai said, successioun of kyngrik
Was nocht to *lawer* feys lik."—*The Bruce*.

LAW ME! LAWFUL ME! frequent colloquial exclamations, implying either wonder or fear—*Lord* bless me.

LAYS, LAGGS, dregs, sediment—*lees*. Span. *lias*.

LAY-ON, *v.* to fight.

"Then *laid thai on* with all thair mycht."—*The Bruce*.

"He hente a stof with herte grete
And al his goddis he gan to bete
And drough hem al adoun;
And *leyde on* til that he con swete
With sterne strokes and with grete
On Jovyn and and Plotoun."

Romance of the Kyng of Tars,
Warton, Vol. I., p. 197.

LEA, a rich meadow or pasture—any kind of grass land. Sax. *leag*, *campus*, *pascuum*. The word is used by Spenser, and several times by Shakspeare.

—————“ Her fallow *leas*

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,

Doth root upon.”—*Hen. V., Act V., Sc. 2.*

LEAD, to carry. In the North they lead coals and almost every thing, which, elsewhere, they carry, or cart.

LEAD-EATER, elastic gum, or Indian rubber ; caoutchouc ; the gum of *ficus elastica*.

LEADER, a small band of coal connecting the portions of a coal-seam detached by a dyke, and following which, leads the miner to the seam again.

LEAF, the flap of a table, the two sides of a folding door. Although this word is common in the North, the only instance of its use by our old writers that I have met with it in Robinson’s translation of More’s Utopia.

LEAGH, or LEIGH, a scythe. It may be from *lea*, meadow, and *ag*, to cut ; or Swed. *lie*, a scythe.

LEAM, a flame. Sax. *leoma*. Chaucer uses *leme* in a sense nearly similar.

“ Which causeth folk to dreden in hir dremes
Of arwes and of fire with red *lemes*.”

The Nonne’s Preeste’s Tale.

“ All the feolds feor and neer
Of helmes *leomede* lihte.”

Romance of the Kyng of Tars,
Warton, Vol. I., p. 194.

LEAM, the appellation of *leam* was frequently applied by the Saxons to the remains of Roman roads ; and wherever this word enters into the composition of a modern name, some vestiges of a Roman way may be expected in the neighbourhood. In particular, the great Watling Street is called *Leaming Lane* for miles, from Catterick to York. *Leamington*, in Warwickshire, is on the Fosse Road ; the Devil’s Causeway touches *Lemmington*, near Whittingham, Northumberland ; *Lemin on* and Newburn, both on the

Tyne, and two farms in the parish of Corsenside, in Redesdale, called *High and Low Leam*, adjoin a branch of the Watling Street. The *Leam*, at Follingsby, in the parish of Jarrow, in the county of Durham, is the genuine Wreckendike. *V. Surtees' Durham. See* also some curious speculations as to the origin of the word, by the late Rev. J. Hodgson, in *Arch. Æliana*, Vol. II., p. 23, et seq.

LEAM, a word used in speaking of a hazel nut, when it becomes brown or ripe, and ready to fall out of its husk.

“It *leam's* well.” *See* BROWN-LEAMER.

LEAN, in the sense of, to conceal. *V. Todd's Johnson.*

LEAP, to scald, to boil for a short time with a view to preserve for ultimate cooking. Most commonly spoken of newly taken salmon, not intended for immediate use.

“In Tyberius tyme, the trew imperatour,

Quhen Tynta hills fra skraping of touin-henis was keipit.

Thair dwelt ane grit Gyre Carling in awld Betokis bour,

That levet upon christiane menes flesche and rewheids *unleipit*.”

*Bannatyne M.S. as quoted in Border Minstrelsy,
Vol. II. p. 199.*

LEAPING-THE-WELL, going through a deep and noisome pool on Alnwick Moor, called the Freeman's Well—a *sine quâ non* to the freedom of the borough. On Saint Mark's day, the aspirants proceed in great state, and in equal spirits, from the town to the moor, when they draw up in a body, at some distance from the water, and on a signal being given, they scramble through the mud with great labour and difficulty. They may be said to come out in a condition not much better than “the heroes of the *Dunciad* after diving in Fleet Ditch.” There is a current tradition, that this strange and ridiculous custom—rendered more ludicrous by being performed in white clothing—was imposed by that capricious tyrant, King John, who, it is said, was bogged in this very pool, on his dreadful journey to the North. I witnessed the ceremony several years ago, and I can certainly state that there is no foundation for the supposition of the late Mr. Surtees, that they contrive to

keep the pond dry. They generally ride through it, when it is often indeed very filthy, and traversed with straw ropes to make the horses stumble, and thus give the riders a loathsome ducking.

LEARN, to teach—conformable to Sax. *læran*. This sense is not yet obsolete.

LEASH, to ply the whip. *See* Nares' Glossary.

LEATHE, a place for storing hay and corn in winter—a barn.

Lathe is used by Chaucer for a barn, or, perhaps, a stable.

V. Skinner, *lath*.

“ Alas! (quod John) Alein, for Cristes pein
Lay down thy swerd, and I shal min alswa.

I is ful wight, God wate as is a ra.

Why ne had thou put the capel in the *lathe* ?”

The Reeves' Tale.

LEATHER, *v.* to beat soundly. Perhaps from the instrument originally employed—a strap. *Leathering* is a very ancient vulgar term for a beating.

LEATHER, the vulgar pronunciation of ladder.

“ Charitie is the highest step in all the *leather* to heaven, and will reach nearest heaven.”—*Whittingham's Will*, 1681.

LEATHER-HEAD, LEATHER-HEED, a block-head, a thick-skull.

Lanthorn Leatherhead, one of the characters in Ben Johnson's Bartholomew Fair, has been thought to have been meant for Inigo Jones; but Mr. Gifford doubts it.

LEATHER-HUNGRY, tough cheese. *See* old Tusser's Lesson for Dairy Maid Cisley.

LEATHERING-CHEP, a big, stout fellow.

LEAVE, LIEVE, LIEF, willingly, rather, as soon. Sax. *leof*.

Lief is common in Shakspeare, and his contemporaries.—

LEAVER, or LIEFER, more willingly, sooner. Sax. *leofre*.

Both Gower and Chaucer often use the comparative *lever*.

“ Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue; but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as *lief* the town-crier spoke my lines.”—*Hamlet*.

“ Now, wif, quod he, here n' is but thou, and I,
That art the creature that I best love:
For by that lord that sit in heaven above,

I hadde *lever* dien on a knif,
Than thee offenden, dere trewe wif."

Chaucer,—The Merchant's Tale.

"But not for gold nor glee will I abyde
By you when you arrive in that same place,
For *lever* had I die than see his deadly face."

Spenser,—Fairry Queen.

LEAZES, a common pasture belonging to the freemen of Newcastle. In many other parts of the kingdom it is spelt and pronounced *leasows*. Sax. *læswe*, a pasture, a common. Norm. Fr. *leswes*, *lesues*, pasture-ground.

LECK, to leak. Isl. *lek*, stillare. Swed. *låka*, to leak.—

LECK-ON-AND-OFF, to pour on, and drain off, gradually.

LED, a term in coal mining. Men in drawing timbers have generally an extra prop placed behind them for additional security against the falling of the roof, and this is called a *led* prop. Putters have *led* trams, and, in fact, any spare article or increased number of articles beyond the actual requirements of the work, are called *led*.

LEDDER, s. a ladder.

"Till he gert Syme off the Leidhous,
A crafty man and a curiouss,
Of hempyn rapis *leddis* ma."—*The Bruce*.

LEE, v. to lie, to tell a falsehood. Sax. *leogan*. "Thou *lees*."—LEE, s. a lie. This word, vulgar as it is, occurs in Chaucer.—LEE-WITH-A-LATCHET, a monstrous falsehood. V. Nares.—LEEAR, a liar. "The king of *leears*."

———— "Therefore now I
Of herte yerie you here mercy
That I have ben so rechiles
To tamin him, withouten *lees*."—*Rom. of Rose*.

LEE, a watery fluid discharged from badly healing wounds.

To run *lee*, to discharge lee as above.

LEGGANS, stockings with their feet cut off, and drawn over the shoes. See HOGGERS.

LEET, v. to meet with, to fall out, to alight.—LEET, s. light.

—LEET, a. light. "When *thau* heart's sad, can mine be *leet*?"

LEETS, the lungs or *lights*. Used, also, for windows—*lights*.

LEETSOME, light, comfortable, cheerful—*lightsome*

LEIL, true, honest, faithful, constant. Old Fr. *leal*, *leaul*.

“ But if ye loven *leelly*
And lene the povere
Swich good as God yow sent
Goodliche parteth.”—*Piers Plowman*.

“ I’m wearin awa, John,
I’m wearin awa, man,
I’m wearin awa, John,
To the land of the *leal*.”—*Old Song*.

LEISH, LISH, nimble, strong, active, stout, alert, lithe.

“ Whe’s like my Johnny,
Sae *leish*, sae blithe, sae bonny,
He’s formast mang the monny
Keel lads o’ coaly Tyne.”

The New Keel Row, by T. Thompson.

LEISTER, a prong or trident, used in spearing salmon by torch-light. See BLAZE. Su.-Got. *liustra*, percutere. Burns, humourously enough, makes this instrument a part of the paraphernalia of Death, in his celebrated satire on Dr. Hornbrook.

“ An awfu’ scythe, out owre ae shouter,
Clear dangling hang ;
A three-tae’d *leister* on the ither
Lay, large and lang.”

LEN, *v.* to lend. Sax. *lænan*.—LEN, *s.* a loan. Sax. *læn*.

LEND, a substantive. “ Give us the *lend* of.”

LENGTH, *s.* applied to stature, instead of height.—LENGTHY, tall, as well as, long.

LENGTH, “ the *length* of ;” *i. e.* as far as.

LENNERT, our Northern word for a linnet.

LETCH, a long narrow swamp in which water moves slowly among rushes and grass—a wet ditch.

LET-LEET, to inform, to disclose. To *let in light*.

LET-ON, to intimate, as, “ I never *let-on* I heard him.” Isl. *laeta*, ostendere.

LET-WIT, to make known. Dut. *laaten weeten*. Sw. *låt veta*.

LEUF, LUFF, LUIF, the palm of the hand. A very ancient

word. *V.* Jamieson. *Outside the leuf*, back of the hand—equivalent to rejection and repulse.

“If ye’ll scart maw *leuf*, I’ll claw yur elbow,”—*N. C. Prov.*,

Meaning, If you will do me a favour, I will do you another.

LEUK, *v.* to look.—LEUK, *s.* a look.—LEUKS, the countenance—*looks*. “His *leuks* wad spaen a calf.”

LEVER, one of the chief supporters of the roof timber of a house, being itself not a prop, but a portion of the framework. Cottages of this primitive structure are still common in old remote villages in the north of England. *V.* Glossary to the Priory of Finchale.

LEW, mild, calm.—LEW-WARM, tepid—*luke-ar m.* Teut. *lauwen*, tepefacere.

LEWD, wild, ungovernable ; as a *lewd* pointer.

LIARED, dappled as with red and white. *See* LYERY. Meat is said to be *well liared* when the fat and lean are fairly mixed and freckled together. A red *liared* horse, a black *liared* horse. King Edw. I., 12th March, 1300, paid 10*l.* for one black *liared* horse, &c. Wardrobe Acct. 78. The King also, at the same time, bought for 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, unum equum griscum liardum.

LIB, to emasculate. Dut. *lubhen*. Used by Bishop Hall, Massinger, and others.—LIBBER, qui castrat. *Lib*, appears the same as *glib*, in *The Winter’s Tale*, Act II., Sc. 1.

LIBBARD, *s.* a leopard.

“The Erle of Carrick, Schyr Edward,
That stoutar wes than a *libbard*.”—*The Bruce*.

LICH-GATE, a covered shed, or gateway, at the entrance to a church yard, intended to shelter the corpse and mourners from rain. Germ. *litchen-gang*. A description of one at Birstal, in Yorkshire, with an engraving, may be seen in the *History of Morley*, by Morison, p. 289.

LICKLY, likely, probable.—LICKLIEST, the superlative degree.

LICKS, a sound beating, a severe chastisement. The verb *lick*, I believe, is a general provincialism.

LIFT, assistance. *To give a lift*, to lend a helping hand.

LIFT, the sky, firmament, air. The same idea as *heaven*—
heaved or *lifted* up.

“Haif I nocht maid ane honest shift
That has betraistit Common Thrift—
For thare is nocht under the *lift*—
Ane curster corse.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

“The galey yede as swift
As ony fowle by the *lyfte*.”

Romance of Richard Coeur de Lyon.

LIFTERS, stealers of cattle, common thieves; such as were formerly many of the people of Tynedale and Reedsdale, in Northumberland.

LIG, to lie down, to rest the limbs. Common to the Saxon and most of the Northern languages.—LIG-MA-LAST, a loiterer, the last.—LIG-O-BED, one who lies long in bed—the “slug-a-bed” of Shakspeare.

“What haukes sitten on the perche above
What houndes *liggen* on the flour adoun.”

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

“Methuncheth that deth has don us wronge,
That he so sone shall *ligge* stille.”

*Elegy on the Death of Edw. I.,
Warton, Vol. I., p. 103.*

LIGGEE, or LIGNIE, a carved *lignum vitæ* coit for playing at *doddart*, or the game of *trippit* and *coit*.

LIGHTENING, break of day. Sax. *lihtan*, to illuminate.

LIKE, to please, to be agreeable to. Dr. Johnson is mistaken in thinking it disused.

LIKE, obliged, under a necessity. “I’m *like* to go.” “She’s *like* to do it.” Q. from *ligo*, to tie? as our common people say, such a thing is “*tied* to be so;” *i. e.* it must be so.

LIKEN'D. “I had *likened*.”—I was in danger. Pegge.

LIKING, delight, pleasure. Sax. *licung*.

“A ! freedome is a noble thing !
Fredome mayss man to haiff *liking* !
Fredome all solace to man giffis ;
He levys at ess, that frely levys.”—*The Bruce.*

LILE, little. *Cumb.* Swed. *lille*, adj. def. *liten*. Widegren.

LILL, to assuage pain. Lat. *lallare*, to lull.

LILLY-WUNS ! LILLY-WUNTERS ! exclamations of amazement.

Lily wounds—from the crucifixion ?

LILT, to sing with a loud voice.—*North.* Su.-Got. *lulla*, canere.

“ I’ve heard a *lilting*, at the ewes’ milking.”

Flowers of the Forest.

LILT, s. a song.

LIMBO, in gaol—the ablative of *Limbus*, the place of the departed Saints and Holy men who died before the crucifixion. *V.* Du Cange. “ He’s gotten into *limbo*, *up the nineteen steps*”—he is under confinement in Newcastle (old) gaol. Bastwick, the friend and associate of Prynne and Burton, designates his imprisonment in the Gatehouse (to which he was committed for writing *Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium*) in *Limbo Patrum*. *V.* Letany of John Bastwick, Doctor of Phisicke, 4to. 1637, *passim*.

LIMMER, a person of loose manners, a worthless idle person.—LIMMER-LOON, a mischievous young man—a rogue, a scoundrel.

“ Tak ye the hude, and I the gown,
This *limmer* luke’s als lyke ane lown,
As any that ever I saw.”

Lyndsay’s Three Estaitis.

LIMMERS, the shafts of a cart or carriage. Isl. *limar*, rami arborum.

LIN, *v.* to cease, to stop, to yield. Isl. *lina*, enervare, frangere.

“ Yet our northern prikkers, the borderers, notwithstanding, with great enormitie (as thought me), and not unlike (to be playn) unto a masterless hounde hougling in a hie wey, when he hath lost him he wayted upon, sum hoopyng, sum whistelyng, and most with crying a *Berwyke ! a Berwyke ! a Fenwyke ! a Fenwyke ! a Bulmer ! a Bulmer !* or so ootherwise as theyr capteins names wear, never *linnde* those troublous and dangerous noyses all the night long.”—*Patten’s Expedition of the Duke of Somerset*

“ Set a beggar on horseback, he’ll never *lin* till he be a-gallop.”

Ben Jonson,—Staple of News

LIN, *s.* linen. Swed. *lin*, flax, *linne*, linen.

LIN, or LINDEN, *s.* the lime tree. Swed. *lind*, the lime tree.

LIN, LINN, a cascade, a precipice.—*Dur.* and *North.* Sax. *hyltna*, a torrent. Isl. *lind*, a cascade. In Northumberland the word is sometimes used to denote a pool formed below a waterfall ; agreeing in this sense with Welsh *llyn*, a lake.

—————“ The near’st to her of kin
Is Toothy, tripping down from Verwin’s rushy *lin*.”
Drayton’s Poly-olbion.

“ But as I lukit myne alane,
I saw a river rin ;
And owre a steipie rock of stane,
Syne lichtit in a *lin*.”—*The Cherry and the Slae.*

LING, provincially, heath. *Erica vulgaris*. Isl. *ling*. It is extensively used for thatching cottages and making besoms.

LINGY, active, strong, able to bear fatigue—also in the sense of tall, athletic, vigorous.

LINIEL, shoe-maker’s thread. Fr. *lignoul*. The same as *lignel*, which is described in Nares’ Glossary as “ a sort of *thong* used by shoe-makers and cobblers ; from *lingula*.”

LINKS, sandy barren ground—sand-hills on the sea shore. *V.* Jamieson.

LIN-PIN, a linch-pin—the iron pin which goes through the axle-tree to keep on the wheels. Su.-Got. *lunta*, paxillus axis. Jamieson.

LINT-WHITE, or LINTY-WHITE, the linnet. Sax. *linctwige*. Supposed to receive its name from its feeding on the lint-seed.

LIPPEN, to expect, to depend upon. “ I *lippened* on you to join me.” Sax. *leafen*, credere.

“ *Lippen* to me, but look to yoursel.”—*N. C. Prov.*

“ The tothyr is, that thai cummyn ar,
For *lyppynnyng* off thar gret powar,
To sek us in our awne land.”—*The Bruce.*

“ But his majestie must be plain with them, both what his majestie

would have them do, and in like manner what they shall
lippen to of his majesty."

Letter from Brunston to Sir R. Sadler, 1515.

LIPPER, spray from small waves ; either at sea, or in a river.

LIRK, *v.* to crease, to rumple. Isl. *lexka*, contrahere.—LIRK,
s. a crease, a wrinkle.

LISH, nimble, active, lively.

LISK, the groin. "a pain in the *lisk*." Dan. and Swed.
liuske.

LIST, inclination, generally used in a negative sense. "I
have no *list* to do it."

LISTEN, the selvage of woollen cloth. Sax. *list*. Dan. *liste*.

LISTY, an ease, free from pain. Sax. *lisse*, relief, ease.

LITE, to rely on, to trust on, to depend upon. Swed. *lita*.

LITE, little. An old word from Sax. *lyt* ; used by Chaucer,
both as a substantive and an adjective ; and still retained
in the North.

LITE, to alight ; to *lite* down, as a bird ; also to fall upon ;
meet with. "He *lit* on it," he met with, fell upon what
he was in search of.

"Over Ottercaps hyll they cam in
And dowyn by Rodelyffe cragge ;
Upon Grene Leyton they *lyghted* dowyn,
Styrande many a stagge."

Battle of Otterburn.

LITHE, to listen. "*Lithe* ye"—hark you. Su.-Got. *lyda*,
audire, *lyda till*, aures advertere.

"And under a lynde upon a launde
Lened I a stounde,
To *lythe* the layes
The lovely foweles made."—*Piers Plowman*.

LITHE, LITHEN, to mix, to thicken ; as to lithe the pot.—

LITHING, LITHENING, a mixture, or thickening for the pot ;
such as oatmeal, flour, &c.—LITHY, thickened by admix-
ture. *V.* Wilbraham, and Jamieson.

LITTLEST, least, the regular Northern superlative of little.

"Where love is great the *littlest* doubts are fear."

Shak.,—*Hamlet*.

LIZZIE, an abbreviation of Elizabeth. “*Lizzie Moody.*”

LOACH, a leech.—LOP-LOACH, the leech used by surgeons. In the first part of Henry IV., the carrier says, “Your chamberlie breeds fleas like a *loach.*” This passage has sorely puzzled the commentators, though it simply means that the fleas drew blood like leeches.

LOAK! LOAK-A-DAZIE! LOAK-A-DAZIE-ME! exclamations of surprise or pleasure, modulated to suit the occasion.

LOAL, or LOLL, to make a strange noise, to mew like a cat.
V. Jam. Supp. *loalling.*

LOANING, LONNIN, a lane or bye-road. Swed. *långång.*

LOANING, a place near country villages for milking cows. V. Jamieson, *loan.*

“But now I hear moaning on ilka green *loaning.*”

Flowers of the Forest.

LOB-COCK, a contemptuous epithet for a sluggish person.

“I now must leave you all alas,
And live with some old *lobcock* ass!

Breton, Works of a Young Wit.

LOCH, a lake. See LOUGH.

LODE-STAR, the leading or guiding star, the North Star.

LOE, LOWE, synonymous with Law; which *see.*

LOGWATER, still water.

LOKE, a small quantity; as a loke hay, a loke meal, a loke sand. Fr. *loque*, a piece, morceau. V. Jam. *lock, loake.*

LOKE, the flood-gate, the sluice in a mill-dam.

LOLLOCK, or LOLLOP, a lump; as, a *lollock* of fat.

LOLLOP, to walk in an undulating manner—to move heavily.

LONE, single. “A *lone* woman”—a female unmarried, or a widow without children. This word appears in Todd’s Johnson as if it were obsolete, which is not the case in the North.

“A hundred marks is a loan for a poor *lone* woman to bear.”

Shak.,—2d. Part of King Hen. IV., Act II., Sc. 1.

LOOF, rather, as soon. Sax. *leof.* See LEAVE.

LOOK, to weed or thin; generally applied to the weeding of

corn. *V. Ray.* “*Look* the head,” to do what is often necessary with children.

LOON, LOUN, LOWNE, an idle vagabond, a worthless fellow, a rascal. The word is old ; but etymologists are not agreed in the derivation. A learned friend of mine derives it from Germ. *lügen*, to lie ; adding, that *lügen-maul*, literally lying chops, is a huge liar. Shakspeare has evidently taken the stanzas in the drinking scene in Othello, from the ancient version of, *Take thy old Cloak about thee*, recovered by Bishop Percy, and published by him in the 1st. Vol. of his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*.

“ King Stephen was a worthy peere,
His breeches cost him but a crowne,
He held them sixpence all too deere ;
Therefore he call'd the taylor *Lowne*.”

LOOR, LOUR, to stoop in walking—to *lower*.

LOOSE-I'-THE-HEFT, a disorderly person, a vagabond—uncertain in his haunts. *See HEFT*.

LOP, LOPPE, a flea. Pure Saxon. Swed. *loppa*. In the Middle Ages, when this enemy to mankind infested a bed, it was attributed to the envy of the Devil.

LOPPEN, or LUPPEN, *pret.* leaped. Sax. *hleop*. Swed. *lupen*. It also means, burst ; as a hoop, from the swelling of a cask ; or as potatoes, from too quick boiling.

“ And mo thousandes myd hym
Than man kouthe nombre
Lopen out with Lucifer
In lothliche forme,”—*Piers Plowman*.

LOPPER, or LAPPER, to coagulate. *Loppered milk*—milk that sours and curdles without the application of an acid. Swed. *løpa*, to run together. Sc. *lapper*, to curdle. Isl. *hlaup*, coagulum.

“ And there will be *lapper'd* milk kebbucks,
And sowens and fardies and baps.”

Ritson's Sc. Songs.

LOPSTROPOLOUS, mischievous, clamorous—*obstreperous*.

“ *Lobstrop'lous* fellows, we kick'd them O.”

Song,—Swalwell Hopping.

LOUGH, a lake. A pure Gaelic word. “*Black Lough.*” V. Thomson.

“ Thai abaid till that he was
Entryt in ane narow place
Betuix a *louchsid* and a bra.”—*The Bruce*.

LOUN, LOWN'D, calm, sheltered from the wind. Isl. *logn*, æris tranquillitas. Swed. *lugn*, calm, serene.

LOUNDER, to beat with severe strokes. V. Jamieson.

LOUNGE, a large lump ; as of bread or cheese. Span. *loncha*, a lunch.

LOUP, *v.* to leap. Su.-Got. *loepu*, currere. Sw. *løpa*, to run.

—LOUP, *s.* a leap or spring.—LOUPING, the act of leaping.

“*Loupinge*, or *skypinge*, saltus.” Prompt. Parv.

“*Loup* now gif thou list, for thou hes lost the ledder.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

“ Thou sal be faine to fetch agane the ledder or I *loup*

I sall sit heir into this cheir till I have turnde the stoup.”

Ibid.

LOUP, *v.* to cover. Teut. *loopen*, catulire.

LOUPING-ON-STANE, LEAPING-ON-STONE, a stone block, placed in streets and highways, for travellers to mount and dismount from their horses.

LOUP-THE-LANG-LONNIN, a name for the game of leap-frog.

LOUPY-DYKE, a term of contempt ; conjoining the ideas of imprudence and waywardness. Sometimes applied to one of those expeditions that maidens sigh for, but which prudent matrons deprecate as shameless and untoward. It has no doubt been adopted from its primary application to cattle *leaping a dike*.

LOUSE, to unbind, to release, to leave off work—to loose.

LOUT, *v.* to bow in the rustic fashion. Sax. *hlutan*, to bend.

Swed. *luta*, to stoop.

“ Knelynge Conscience

To the kyng *louted*.”—*Piers Plowman*.

“ This proude king let make a statue of gold

Sixty cubites long, and seven in brede,

To which image bothe yonge and old

Commanded he to *loute*, and have in drede.”

Chaucer,—The Monke's Tale.

“ He *lowtyt* and his live has tayne
And towart his countré has he gayne.”—*The Bruce*.

LOUT, *s.* a stupid awkward person, a clown or rustic. Teut. *loete*, homo insulsus. Shakspeare writes it *lowt*.

LOUVER, the opening at the top of a cottage, to let out the smoke ; an opening in a dove-cote. See LUM.

LOVESOME, lovely. Sax. *lossum*, delectabilis. In Piers Plowman, Chaucer, &c., indeed, in old English, *some* and *ly* are used indifferently as terminations of adjectives.

LOWANCE, an *allowance* of drink to work-people ; especially that which is given in the harvest field. The largess of a stranger is received with a loud huzza, intermingled with the screams and shrieks of the women. *V. Moor, lowans.*

LOWE, *v.* to make a bright flame.—LOWE, *s.* a flame, a blaze, a light. See BLAZE. Su.-Got. *loga*. Isl. *logi*, flamma.—LILLY-LOWE, a comfortable blaze. *Lilly*, which is probably from Sax. *lig*, flamma, seems redundant. FIRE-ON-LOW. See Romance of Sir Degue.

“ The breath of his mantle, that did outblow
As it had been a *fire-on-low*.”

“ I would set that castell in a *lowe*
And sloken it wi’ English blood
There’s never a man in Cumberland
Should ken where Carlisle Castle stood.”

Ballad,—Kinmont Willie.

LOWE (trying the), an operation by which gas is detected in a coal mine, and in the hands of an experienced pitman can be carried almost to the firing point without explosion. It is the effect of the gas to elongate the flame of a candle, and this, with the colour it assumes, indicates the danger. It is only the superior officers in a pit who have acquired this knowledge by long observation, who are permitted to “try the *lowe*,” it being an exceedingly delicate test.

LOWES, small hills or eminences on a flat.

LOWRY, LOWERY, overcast, threatening to be wet, or stormy —*lowering*. Spoken only, I think, of the weather.

LUCK-PENNY, a small sum of money returned to the purcha-

ser, on selling horses or cattle, by way of ensuring *good luck*.

LUCKY, large, wide, easy. Country tailors generally receive directions to make their customers' clothes "brave and *lucky*."

LUG, the ear. An old word, both in England and in Scotland. Su.-Got. *lugga*. Sax. *ge-luggian*, to pull—the ear being a part easily pulled or *lugged*.

LUGGIE, a wooden dish. Burns, in the poem of *Halloween*, alludes to a singular species of divination with "*luggies three*," which is minutely described in a note.

LUGGISH, *a.* dull, heavy, stupid. Probably *loggish*.

LUGGISH, *s.* an indolent, or idle fellow. "Loup, ye *luggish*, ye ha' nae spunk in ye."

LUM, a deep pool of water, the still part of a river.—*Lanc.*

LUM, the chimney of a cottage. Welsh, *llumon*. *Lover*, in Lancashire, and also in some parts of Yorkshire, is a term for a chimney; or rather for an aperture in the roof of old houses, where the fire was in the centre of the room, through which the smoke was emitted, there being nothing analogous to our chimney. In those days, halls smoky, but filled with good cheer, were thought no inconvenience. Indeed, the smoke was supposed to harden the timber, and to be good physic for the family. I find *lover* in *Piers Plowman*, and also in the *Faerie Queene*; probably from Fr. *l'ouverte*. Sibbald conjectures that *lum* may be from Sax. *leom*, light—scarcely any other light being admitted, except through this hole. Brand, on the other hand, asks if it may not be derived from the *loam* or clay wherewith the wattle work is daubed over inside and out? *Louver* is used in Holland's Pliny for a cupola or dome, whence, probably, the Louvre at Paris, on which there are many domes.

LUM-SOOPER, a chimney-sweep, or *lum-sweeper*.—*North.* and *Newc.*

LUNT, a light. Teut. *lonte*, fomes ignavus. Sw. *lunta*.

LURDANE, a drone or sluggard. Teut. *loerd*, homo ignavus. Old Ital. *lordone*, a foul, filthy, sloven. Fr. *lourdaud*, a dunce, a blockhead. Some old writers, however, pretend to derive this word from *Lord Dane*—a name given (more from dread than dignity) to those Danes, who, when they were masters of the island, were distributed in private houses; where they are said to have conducted themselves, or, if the expression be permitted—*lorded* over the inhabitants, with outrageous insolence and pride.

“ In every house Lord Dane did then rule all;
Whence laysie lozels *turdanes* now we call.”

Mirror for Magistrates.

“ For thar with thaim wes a tratour,
A fals *lourdane* a losyngeour.”—*The Bruce*.

“ For youre champion chivaler
Chief kayght of you alle,
Yilt hym recreaunt renning
Right at Jhesus wille.
For be this derkness ye do,
His deeth worth avenged;
And ye *turdaynes* han y-lost
For lif shal have the maistrye.”—*Piers Plowman*.

LURDY, lazy, sluggish. Fr. *lourd*, dull, stupid. Ital. *lorido*, foul, dirty, filthy.

LYERY, the lean or muscular flesh of an animal; especially that on the buttocks. Sax. *lira*, viscum. Neat-Cattle, remarkable for the rigid muscularity of their hinder parts, are said to be *lyery*; bulls of this make are considered bad subjects, and such cows bring forth their young with extreme difficulty, and not unfrequently die in parturition.

LYKA! listen—an exclamation of astonishment. An abbreviation to *look ye!* “*Lyka man!* what do I hear you say?”

M.

MAB, *v.* to dress carelessly. Hence, MAB-CAP, generally called *mob-cap*, a cap which ties under the chin—worn by elderly women. Shakspeare’s “mobled queen” signifies *veiled*. Sandys, speaking of the Turkish women, says,

“their heads and faces are *mabled* in fine linen, that no more may be seen of them than their eyes.” Warburton.
 MAB, *s.* a slattern. It is, I am told, a diminutive of *Abigail*, a cant name for a lady’s waiting-maid—whence the verb.
 MABBLIN, a kind of mason’s tool, having a pick at one end and a hammer at the other.

MACK, *v.* to make. Preterite, *m’yed*. Germ. *machen*, to make.

MACK, *s.* kind, sort, fashion—a match or equal. Swed. *make*.

“There is Sir Edward Stanley stout,
 For martial deeds clear without a *mack*.”

Battle of Floddon.

MACK-BOULD, to venture, or take the liberty—to *make bold*.
 MACKLEES, matchless, unequalled. Swed. *makalös*, incomparable.

MACKS, sorts, fashions—*makes*. “A little o’ a’ *macks*.”

MACKSHIFT, a substitute or expedient in a case of necessity or difficulty—a *make-shift*.

MADDLE, to wander, to talk inconsistently, to forget or confound objects, as if in a state bordering on delirium.

MADPASH, a person disordered in the mind—a madbrain.
 From *mad*, and *pash*, a ludicrous term for the head.

MAFFLE, to stammer, to be puzzled—to act by means inadequate to the attainment of the object or end proposed—like one in dotage. Teut. *maffelen*, balbutire.—MAFFLING, a state of perplexity.

MAGGOTY, frisky, playful, whimsical.

MAGGY, a provincial name for a magpie. *See* PIANET.

MAIDEN-WAY, the Roman highway, running from the station at Whitley Castle in Northumberland, into the county of Westmoreland.

MAIL, a travelling trunk. F. *malle*, a trunk, or box.

“But, sires o word forgate I in my tale;
 I have relikes and pardon in my *male*
 As faire as any man in Englelond,
 Which were me yeven by the Popes hand.”

Chaucer,—The Pardoner’s Tale.

MAILEN, or MAEYLIN, a sort of mop made of old rags, with a long pole, for cleaning out an oven—*metaphorically*, a dirty, careless wench. *V.* Todd's Johnson, *malkin*, and *maukin*.

MAILLEN, MEALLIN, the quantity of milk which a cow gives at once; as well as the appointed time of milking her. Sax. *mæl*, portio, spatium temporis—a *meal*.

MAIN, *s.* might, strength, exertion. Sax. *mægn*. Isl. *magn*.

“ ———Na man thought on cowardyss;
But faucht sa fast, with all thair *mayn*,
That thai fele of thair foyis has slayn.”—*The Bruce*.

MAIN, used *adverbially* for very; as *main* dark.

MAINS, a farm, or fields, attached to a mansion house, in the occupation of the owner—lands *in dominico*, demesne, *s.* See Du Cange, *mansus dominicatus*; and Skene de Verb. Significat, vo. *manerium*.

MAINSWEAR, or MANSWEAR, to take a false oath. Sax. *man-swerian*, pejerare. Dan. *meensvoren*, perjured.—MAIN-SWEARING, or MANSWEARING; perjury.

MAIRT, a cow or ox slaughtered at Martinmas, and salted for winter store. The custom of salting meat to last throughout the inclement months was universal among our ancestors. Though less frequent, since the extensive cultivation of turnips, it still partially prevails in Northumberland, where it is not unusual for a few families to join in the purchase of a *Mairt*, and to divide it among them.

MAIST, most. Sax. *maest*.—MAISTLY, mostly.—MAISTLINGS, for the most part.

MAISTER, master, mister. Sax. *mæster*. Old Eng. *mayster*.

“ O *mayster* dere and fadir reverent,
My *mayster* Chaucer, floure of eloquence.”
Occleve de Regimine Principis.

“ Gower, that first garnished our English rude;
And *maister* Chaucer, that nobly enterprised
How that English myght freshely be ennewed.”
Skelton's Crowne of Laurell.

MAISTERMAN, a common vulgar term for a husband.

MAISTRY, skill, power, superiority—*mastery*. Fr. *maistre*.

MAKE, a companion or equal. An old word. Sax. *maca*, socius, consors, conjux. Swed. *make*, spouse, mate.

MAKE-COUNT, *v.* to calculate on, to mean or intend to do any thing. Fr. *faire compte*, to be assured.

MAKE-COUNT, *s.* a makeweight—something over. Germ. *zugewicht*.

MAKELESS, matchless, without an equal. Su.-Got. *makaloes*. Swed. *makalös*, excellent, above compare. This latter word in the Grecian garb of MAKEΛΩΣ—adopted by the learned Queen Christina, on one of her numerous medals (Brenner Num. Sueo.-Goth. Chr. Tab. IV.)—sadly perplexed the antiquaries at Rome.

MALL, MALLY, a girl's name—Mary. V. Thomson, *Molly*.

MALLY, a name for the hare.—*Dur.* Sc. *maukin*, *mawkin*.

MAMMER, to be in doubt, to hesitate, to mutter, to murmur.

———“ I wonder in my soul,
What you could ask me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on.”—*Shak.*—*Othello*.

Sir Thomas Hanmer most unfortunately refers to Fr. *m'amour*, which, he says, “men were apt often to repeat when they were not prepared to give a direct answer!”

This is *Hanmering* our illustrious bard, with a vengeance.

MAMMOCKS, scraps, fragments. This word, in a provincial sense, is in extensive use.

MAMMY, a childish name for a mother. Teut. *mamme*, mater.

MAN, must.

“ For then thae sleuthers *man* be treatit,
Or els thair querrelis undebatit.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaites.

MANADGE, a *box* or club instituted by inferior shop-keepers—generally linen-drappers—for supplying goods to poor or improvident people, who agree to pay for them by instalments—a mode of dealing extremely lucrative to the one party, but sadly the contrary to the other. Of late, much of this deservedly disreputable trade has been in the hands of *manadge-women*, who become responsible to the drapers

for what they too often impose on their deluded customers. The word is obviously derived from Fr. *ménage*, way of saving, parsimony.

MANG, s. barley or oats ground with the husks ; given to dogs and swine. Perhaps from Sax. *mengēan*, to mingle. *Mungcorn*, mixed corn, occurs in ancient records. *Mong-corn* is also an old English word.

MANNER, dung, or compost—*manure*.

MANNIE, a diminutive of man. “A tight little *mannie*.”

MAPPEN, perhaps—it *may happen*.—*Cumb. and West.*

MARCH, a land-mark, a boundary-line or division. Sax. *mearc*. Fr. *marche*. Our modern word *demarcation* is cognate.—MARCHES, the borders of a kingdom ; as the *marches*, or limits between England and Scotland, when these were considered as enemies' countries. There were march laws, and march courts of judicature, of which the Wardens were supreme judges.

“They of those *marches*, gracious sovereign,
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.”

Shak.,—Hen. V.

“Schir Robert Nevile that tid
Wonnyt at Berwik, ner besid
The *march* quhar the Lord Douglas
In the forest repayrand was.”—*The Bruce*.

MARCHMAN, an inhabitant of the marches.

“Sir Henry Perssy lay at the New-Castell
I tell you withowten drede ;
He had byn a *march-man* all his dayes,
And kept Barwyke upon Twede.”

Battle of Otterburne, Ritson, An. Bal., Vol. I., p. 96.

MARE, more. Pure Saxon. Germ. *mehr*. Sax. *mair*.

MARGIT, the usual pronunciation of Margaret,—the *g* being sounded hard.

MARROW, or (as sometimes written) MARRA, *v.* to match, to equal.

“’Bout Lunnun then divent ye myek sic a rout,
There’s nowse there maw winkers to dazzle ;

For aw the fine things ye are gobbin about,
We can *marra* iv Canny Newcassel."

Song,—Canny Newcassel.

MARROW, s. a mess-mate, companion, or associate—an equal.
See Ruddiman's Glossary to Douglas.

"Amang the wyves with winks and wyles
As all my *marrowis*, men begyles,
With our fair fals flatterie,"

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

MARROWS, fellows ; two alike, or corresponding to each other ; as a pair of gloves, a pair of stockings, a pair of shoes.

MARROWLESS, without a match, incomparable. *See MAKELESS.*

MARRY! MARRY-ON-US! MARRY-COME-OUT! MARRY-COME-UP! common interjections—purposed disguises in favour of pious ears. *Marry*, according to Brand, was originally, in Popish times, a mode of swearing by the Virgin Mary.

MARRY-AND-SHALL, that I will. Often used by old people. It occurs in 3d. Part of Shak. King Henry VI. Probably the remnant of a papistical invocation—*by the Virgin will I.*

MARRY-ON, to tie the conjugal knot. "What d'ye think, Miss A—— is *married on* Mr. B——." A Northumbrianism, but still more common in Scotland.

MASK, to infuse. "*Mask* the tea." Identical with *mash*, as applied to brewing. Swed. *måska*, to mash. The original idea is *mix*.

MASON-DUE, the vulgar name for an ancient hospital, on the Sandhill, Newcastle, taken down some years ago. Evidently a corruption of F. *Maison de Dieu*, a house of God, or religious hospital. *Meason-due* occurs in the statutes of 39 Elizabeth, c. 5. Chaucer writes it *maison dewe*.

"Unto some *maison dewe* beside,
He caste nought what shall him betide,
He thinketh nought that ever he shall
Into any sicknesse yfall."—*Rom. of Rose.*

MASSELGEM, a mixture of wheat and rye for household bread

—*maslin*. Teut. *mastelwyn*, farrago. Dut. *masteleyn*. Old Tusser, in homely phrase, describes the advantage of using a loaf of this kind ; and, with a true agricultural appetite, talks of a round, a foot broad. In Shropshire it is called *monk corn*, from its having been thrashed out from the miscellaneous gathering of the tithes of the monasteries. In Staffordshire *blencorn*, *i. e.* *blendcorn*, mixed corn.

MAUD, MAWD, a plaid in common use in the North by shepherds and others engaged in out-door employment. Su.-Got. *mudd*, a garment made of rein-deer skins. *V.* Ihre. Good antiquaries are of opinion, that the Highland plaid is the actual successor and representative of the Roman toga. Its ancient uses are still preserved. The Romans, as well as the Scots, slept on it, and it was extended over the nuptial bed.

MAUF, MAUGH, MEAUGH, a brother-in-law. *V.* Lye, *mæg* ; Sibbald (Glossary of ancient Scottish Words), *maigh* ; and Jam. *maich*.

MAUK, MAWK, a maggot, a gentle. Su.-Got. *matk*, ant ; *madk*, vermis. Swed. *mask*, a worm. Also, a dirty wench, a malkin.

MAUKY, MAWKY, maggotty, whimsical, proud, capricious.

MAUM, MAUMY, mellow, soft. Su.-Got. *mogna*, to become mellow. To *maum* a crust of bread, is to soften it in water.

MAUNDER, to wander about in a thoughtful manner ; to be tedious in talking ; to say a great deal, but irregularly and confusedly ; to lose the thread of a discourse. Sc. *maunder*, to talk nonsense. In Norfolk, and some of the South Eastern counties, it means to grumble, or murmur.

MAUNDERER, a tedious and weary speaker, a confused, or incoherent talker. Gael. *mandagh*, a stutterer, seems allied.

MAUNT, MUNCLE, familiar and easy transmutations of, my aunt, my uncle. Borders of Northumberland. *Nuncle* and *Naunt*, for *an* uncle and *an* aunt, occur in Beaumont and Fletcher.

MAUP, to wander about in a thoughtful manner, to mope.

MAUT, malt. "Willie brew'd a peck o' *maut*." Burns.

MAUTEN-CORN, corn damped and beginning to germinate—*malting-corn*.—*North*. *V. Ihre, malt*.

MAW, *v.* to mow, or cut with a scythe. Preterite, *mew*. Sax. *mawan*. Germ. *mahen*.—MAWER, a mower.

MAW, *pronoun*, my, mine, belonging to me. "*Maw* hinny."

MAWKIN, a dirty lazy woman; also a bunch of rags to clean an oven with, a malkin.

MAWMENT, a puppet. Old English, *maumet*, an idol; corrupted from Mahomet, in derision.

MAY, the sweet-scented flower of the white thorn. See May-Day Customs, Brand's Pop. Antiq. Vol. I., p. 179 & seq.

"Rise up, maidens, fie for shame,
For I've been four lang miles from hame;
I've been gathering my garlands gay;
Rise up, fair maids, and take in your *May*."

Old Newcastle Song.

Major Moor gives an inaccurate version of this homely canticle, in his *Suffolk Words*, p. 225. Three centuries ago, the first day of May was a holiday for all ranks, classes, and ages, as one especially devoted to sport and merriment. Even the gorgeous pomp of the old courts did not disdain to borrow a fragrance and freshness from the joys of the people. May games, as well as many other harmless rural amusements, have been too hastily extinguished. Little now remains that poverty and innocence can partake of. The human mind—whether educated or not—requires employment; and the interdiction of the recreations of the poor, under the pretence of the improvement of the people, will not eradicate licentiousness; nor can the multitude be made good by compulsion alone. All such busy intermeddling with the natural arrangement of society is mischievous, and has a tendency to drive the lower orders to the public-house, or into the private haunts of debauch and sensuality.

"We are not made of wood or stone, and the things which con-

nect themselves with our hearts and habits, cannot, like bark or lichen, be sent away without our missing them."

Guy Mannering, new Ed., Vol. I., p. 61.

MAZED, astonished, amazed. Also stupified—rendered insensible by a blow. "Aw stood quite *mazed*."

"As *mazed* folk they stonden everich on
For drede of wreche, save Custance alone."

Chaucer,—Man of Lawes' Tale.

ME, for I. A common grammatical error. Not, however, without examples in our old language.

MEAD, the intoxicating liquor of our forefathers; made from honey and water boiled together and fermented.

MEAL-KAIL, hasty-pudding for breakfast and supper, among the labouring people in the Northern parts of Northumberland.

MEALY-MOUTHED, "using soft words, concealing the real intention; speaking hypocritically." Todd's Johnson. It also means, not telling a tale at full length from motives of delicacy. I should prefer Skinner's construction—*mild-mouthed* or *mellow-mouthed*—but derive the word from Fr. *miel  *, honied; as we say honied words

"Clayton was false, *mealie-mouth'd*, and poore spirited."

Life of Ant.    Wood, p. 165.

MEAN, to complain, to lament—to bemoan. Sax. *maenan*, dolore.

"And thus she *means*."—Shak.,—*Midsum. Night's Dream*.

MEAN, s. heavy complaint, lamentation—*moan*.

MEANING, shrinking; as indicative of pain or lameness.

Teut. *mincken*, *mencken*, to go lame, to limp.

MEBBY, MAYBEES, MAVIES, perhaps, probably—*it may be*.

MEDDLE-NOR-MAKE. "He'll neither *meddle nor make*"—he'll not interfere. Sc. *meddle nor mak*.

MEER, the vulgar word for a mare. Also an abusive term among the lower order of women in Newcastle.

MEET, fit, proper. Swed. *m  ttlig*, moderate, temperate.

This is classical, but in the North it is in common use.

MEGGY-MONNY-LEGS, a lively insect, something resembling an earwig, but longer, often seen on garden walks—*millepes*. —*Dur.* It is also called MEG-MONNY-FEET.

MELDER, a making of meal—a parcel of corn ground at one time. In some places the farmers hire the miller, and in turns have a winter stock of meal made. The melderling day used to be a kind of feast among the yeomanry. Fr. *moudre*, to grind; or, according to Dr. Jamieson, Isl. *malldr*, molitura, from *mala*, to grind.

MELL, *v.* to intermeddle, to engage in, to interfere with. Fr. *meler*. “I shall not *mell* with your affairs.” The commentators are not agreed on the expression.

“Men are to *mell* with.”

Shak.—*All's well that Ends Well.*

It means men are to *meddle* with; without the least allusion to the indecent idea surmised by Theobald.

“Above all vtheris Dares in that stede
Thame to behold abasit, vox gretumly,
Tharwith to *mel* refusing aluterlie.”

Douglas' Æneid.

MELL, *v.* to pound, to bruise—from the instrument used.

MELL, *s.* a wooden mallet, or hammer; generally with a long handle. Lat. *malleus*, the ancient mallet, or maule. This weapon, under the name of *miölnar*, was assigned by the Goths, to their God Thor.

“I, John Bell,
Leave this *mell*,
For to fell
Them that gie a' to their bairns,
And leave nought to their sell.”

“Some made a *mell* of massy lead,
Which iron all about did bind.”

Battle of Floddon.

MELL-DOLL, an image of corn, dressed like a doll, carried in triumph—amidst the most frantic screaming of the women—on the last day of reaping. In some places they call it a KERN (*corn*) BABY. There is also, occasionally, a HARVEST QUEEN—thought to be a representation of the Roman

Ceres—apparelled in great finery, and crowned with flowers ; with a scythe in one hand, and a portion of corn in the other. This old custom is noticed by Hentzner, in his Journey into England, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

MELL-DOOR, the space between the heck and outward door, the entry or passage—*middle* [of] *doors*. Fr. *milieu*.

Mell is an old word for *between*, not yet altogether disused.

MELL-DROP, the secretion of clear liquid from the nose.

MELL-SUPPER, a supper and merry-making on the evening of the concluding reaping day—the feast of harvest home. Besides a grand display of excellent old English cheer, with a mixture of modern *goût*, to enlarge the sphere of epicurean enjoyment, there is dancing, masking, and disguising, and every other sort of mirth to expand a rustic heart to gaiety. According to Hutchinson, the Historian of Northumberland, the name of this supper is derived from the rites of *Ceres*, when an offering of the first fruits was made ; the word *melle* being a provincial word, equivalent to *mingle* : implying that the cakes used at this festival are mingled or made of new corn, and that it is the feast of the first mingling of flour of the new reaped wheat. I am, however, strongly inclined to think, that we may safely refer to Teut. *mael*, convivium refectio, pastus. Various other etymologies have been conjectured, which are noticed in Brand's Pop. Ant., Vol. I., Harvest-Home ; where the reader will find much interesting matter on this subject.

MENDS, recompense, atonement, satisfaction—*amends*.

“ If she be fair, 'tis the better for her ; an she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hand.”—*Shak.*,—*Troilus and Cressida*.

MENNAM, the minnow. Nearly resembling Gael. *meanan*.

MENSE, *v.* to grace, to ornament, to decorate. “ The pictures *mense* the room,” a compliment paid by a Northern artist to my unpretending collection.

“ Yet I may as I myghte
Menske thee with giftes.”—*Piers Plowman*.

“ Cum heir Falset, and *mense* the gallows ;
Ye man hing up amang your fallows.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

MENSE, *s.* decency, propriety of conduct, good manners, kindness, hospitality. It also means an ornament, or credit ; as he is “ a *mense* to his family.” Sax. *mennesc*, humanus. Su.-Got. *människlig*. Swed. *mencklig*. See TAILOR'S-MENSE.

MENSEFUL, decent, graceful, mannerly, hospitable, creditable.

“ Blow northerne wynd, sent
Thou me my suetynges ; blow
Northerne wynd, blou, blou, blou.
Ichot a burde in boure bryht
That fully semly is on syht
Mencksful maiden of myht.”

*From a Love Song quoted by Warton, from the
Harleian MSS., and which he places about
the year 1200.*

MENSELESS, indecorous, graceless, inhospitable, unmannerly.

MENSE, or MENSEFUL-PENNY, liberality conducted by prudence.

“ Would have their *menseful-penny* spent
With gossips at a merriment.”

The Collier's Wedding.

MERCURY, or GOOD KING HENRY, wild spinage.

MERE, a lake, a marsh, a large pool. A pure Saxon word.

The *White-mere*, on the turnpike road from Gateshead to Sunderland, has got the pleonastic adjunct of *pool*, and is now called the *White-mare-pool*.

MERE-STONE, a boundary stone or mark. Sax. *maire*. Isl. *meiri*.

MERRY-BEGOTTEN, illegitimate—in law, *filius nullius*—rather waggishly alluded to by old Brunne.

“ Knoute of his body gate sonnes thre,
Tuo by tuo wives, the third *in jolifte*.”

Langtoft's Chronicle.

The historical reader is aware that, in most countries of Europe, *bastardism*, especially if the father were royal or

noble, was in the early ages no disgrace ; and that very latitudinarian principles were disseminated concerning a species of gallantry, which, as we learn from Evelyn, an indulgent churchman—the Cardinal de Richelieu—was in the habit of calling “the honest man’s recreation.” Among the Germans, however, bastards have always been held odious ; and in many of the public instruments, about the time of the Reformation, they are classed with Papists, and placed under similar disabilities.

MERRY-DANCERS, the glancings of the *Aurora Borealis*, when vividly depicted. The Northern lights, when first seen, were called burning spears, and which to persons of a vivid imagination still seem to represent the clashing of arms in a military engagement. The first instance of their appearance mentioned by Dr. Halley, is that which occurred in 1560. In the high Northern latitudes, when the Northern Lights vary their position in the air, they make a rustling and cracking noise. *See* Hearne’s Journey from Hudson’s Bay to the Northern Ocean.

MERRY-NEET, or MERRY-NIGHT, a rustic ball—a night (generally about Christmas) appropriated to mirth and festivity. These homely pastimes, besides the eating and drinking, consist of dancing, in all the lower modes of the art ; of masked interludes ; and occasionally of the ancient sword dance ; with an indispensable admixture of kissing and romping, and other “gallantry robust.” *V.* Willan.

MESSIT, or MESSAN, a little dog, a sort of cur. *V.* Jamieson, *messan*.

METAL, broken stones, rubbish. An old provincial term, still in use.

METAL-RIG, metal-rige, the curved ridge of thill stone occupying the face of a “board” or excavation, in a coal pit, caused by the pressure of the superincumbent strata.

MET, *v.* to measure. Teut. *meten*, *metiri*. Swed. *måta*.—

MET, *s.* a measure, either of length or capacity. Sax. *mitta*.

METERLY, tolerably well—moderately—within bounds ; *i. e.*

in mete, or measure. In the older Northern glossaries, as Mr. Todd remarks, the word is defined *indifferent*.

METTER, a person legally authorised to measure.—*Newc.*

MEUTHY, a difficult respiration, occasioned by the lightness of the air.” Hutchinson’s *Hist. of Cumberland*.

MICKLE, much, great.—*Dur. and North.* A word of remote antiquity. Gothic, *mickils*. Sax. *micel*, *micle*. Isl. *mikill*. Teut. *mikel*. The word was in common use by our early writers, both English and Scotch. See MUCKLE.

“ Homely hearts do harbour quiet ;
Little fear, and *mickle* solace ;
States suspect their bed and diet ;
Fear and craft do haunt the palace.”

Drayton’s Nymphidia.

MIDDEN, MUCK-MIDDEN, a dunghill. Sax. *midding*, sterquilinium.—MIDDEN-STEAD, a place for laying dung.

MIDDEN, a contemptuous term for a female—conjoining the ideas of insipidity, inactivity, and dirt.

MIDDEN-CROW, the carrion crow. *Corvus corone*. Linn.

MIDDENS, or BLACK-MIDDENS, dangerous rocks on the north side of the entrance into Shields harbour.

MIDDLE, in good health ; as well as out of order. See Glossary of Provincial Words used in Herefordshire.

MIDGE, a small gnat. Sax. *micge*. It is also a contumelious term towards a mischievous boy, apparently expressive of smallness of size.—MIDGE’S-EE, any thing diminutive ; a very common comparison.

MILKER, a cow that gives milk ; not the person who milks the cow. “ She’s a *top milker*.”

MILKUS, MILKNESS, a dairy, or *milk-house*. Sax. *melce-hus*.

MILL-REEK, a term for a disease to which lead miners and smelters are subject.

MIM, prim, affected in manner ; generally applied to females.

MINCH, to mince. Isl. *minka*, diminuer.—MINCH-PIE, a mince pie.

MIND, to remember, to be steady and attentive. Dan. *minde*, to mind, to recollect.

MINGE, to mention, to remind. Sax. *myngian*.

“ Could never man work thee a worser shame
Than once to *minge* thy father’s odious name.”

Hall’s Satires.

MINNY, a fondling term for mother. Teut. *minne*, nutrix.

MINT, to aim at, to show a mind to do something, to endeavour, to make an attempt. Sax. *ge-myndian*, intendere. Swed. *mena*, to mean.

“ A ful fel *mynt* to him he made,
He began at the shulder-blade,
And with his pawm al rafe he downe.”

Yewaine and Gawin.

MIRE-DRUM, the Bittern or Bog-bumper; frequent in our alpine mosses. *Ardea Stellaris*. Linnæus. There is a beautiful figure of this stately bird in Bewick.

“ It is called the *Mire-Drum*, from its singular loud note, especially in the spring, which is then its congratulatory ovation to its mate on the arrival of it, when there is a kind of resuscitation of beauty throughout all nature, and universal gladness.”—*Wallis’ Hist. of North., Vol. I., p. 324.*

MIRK, MIRKY, dark, obscure, gloomy. Sax. *mirce*. Isl. *myrkr*, tenebrosus. Swed. *mörk*, dark. Old Eng. *mirke*.

“ Gane is the day, and *mirk’s* the night,
But we’ll ne’er stay for faute o’ light.”—*Burns.*

MIS-BODEN, injured.

“ Quod Theseus, have ye so grete envie
Of min honour, that thus complaine and crie?
Or who hath you *mis-boden*, or offended?
Do telle me, if that may be amended.”

Chaucer,—The Knighte’s Tale.

MISCALL, to abuse, to call names to. Sc. *misca’*.

MISCHANCY, mischievous, generally applied to a horse or other animal, that is constantly getting into scrapes.

MISFORTUNE, a palliative term for an act of indiscretion; especially when a country lass is so *unfortunate* as to lose all pretensions to the name of maiden, without acquiring a legal right to that of matron. *V. Jam. Supp.*

MISHANTER, disaster, misfortune, mischance—*misadventure*.

Old Fr. *mesaventure*. V. Roquefort.

MIS-KEN, to be ignorant, not to know, to misunderstand ; also, to disown.

“ Schyr Covetyce, will ye also *misken* me ?”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

MISLIPPEN, to suspect, to neglect, to disappoint.

MISMARROW, to mismatch.

MISSENS, *s.* any thing missing—such as a Paul Pry would easily discover. “ Here's a *missens* here” —said of a room from which furniture has been removed.

MISTETCH, an ill habit, property, or custom ; perhaps from *misteach*. Chaucer uses *tetch*, for a spot or blemish. Fr. *tache*.

MISTETCHED, spoiled—said of a horse that has learnt vicious tricks.

MITTAN, a glove without divisions for the fingers ; generally made of thick leather, or coarse yarn. Fr. *mitaine*. V. Du Cange, *mitena*.

“ He that his hand wol put in this *mitaine*
He shal have multiplying of his graine.”

Chaucer,—Pardonere's Tale.

“ With dowbill schone, and *mittanis* on my handis.”

Lyndsay's Dreme.

MITTS, worsted gloves with a thumb and no fingers. V. Moor.

MIXTY-MAXTY, MIXY-MAXY, any thing confusedly mixed, an irregular medley—a *mish-mash*, or hotch-potch. Su.-Got. *misk-mask*.

MIZZLE, *v.* to rain in very small drops. Teut. *mieselen*.—
MIZZLE, *s.* small rain.

MOIDER, to puzzle, to perplex, to confuse. It is, I suppose, an old word ; but if one was to imitate some of our etymologists, it might be brought from the Spanish name of the seven-and-twenty shilling pieces, which would, I dare say, very much *moider* poor John Bull in his reckonings.

MOIDERED, puzzled, bewildered, confused, distracted, tired in an extreme degree.

MOIL, laborious industry. To *moil*, to daub with dirt, to toil or labour, occurs in Johnson.

MOLTER, MOOTER, MOUTER, a portion of meal abstracted by the miller as a compensation for grinding; the toll, as it were, of the mill. Law Lat. *molitura*, *multura*. Fr. *mouture*. It is also used as a verb.

“It is good to be merry and wise,

Quoth the miller, when he *mouter’d* twice.”—*Sc. Proverb*.

MOME, soft, smooth, conjoining the idea of sweetness. Hence, the liquor *mum*—ale brewed with wheat. *Mumme* is a German name for *beer*. “Brunswick *mum*.”

MONNY, many. Sax. *monig*. Swed. *månge*. Sc. *mony*, *monnie*.—MONNY-A-TIME-AND-OFT, a colloquial expression for frequently.

Moo, *v.* to low as a cow.—Moo, *s.* the act of lowing. Germ. *mu*, vox vaccæ naturalis. Wachter.

MOON-LIGHT, MOON-SHINE, MOUNTAIN-DEW, smuggled whisky. Thanks to the excise—a refinement unknown in the financial system of our ancient government—for the introduction of these neologisms.

MOOR, a heath—a common or waste land. Sax. *mor*, ericetum. Isl. *mor*, terra arida, inculta, et inutilis. Sc. *mure*, *muir*. Dr. Jamieson erroneously supposes that our word *always* implies the idea of water or marshiness, as denoting a fen. *V. Co. Litt.* 5 a.

MOORLAND, common or waste ground—a hilly, barren district.

MOOT-HALL, the ancient hall of the castle of Newcastle—the place of holding the assizes for the county of Northumberland. Brand has a needless difficulty about the etymology, which is indubitably Sax. *moth-heal*, conventus aula, the hall of deliberation or judgment. *V. Dugdale, Origines Juridiciales*, Edit. 1680, p. 212. The *folk-mote* was originally a convention of all the inhabitants; which, if

within a town, was called a *Burgh-mote*, but if of all the free tenants within a county—the *Shire-mote*. In the latter assembly the sheriff was annually chosen, until the election of that officer devolved to the king's nomination; after which the town *folk-mote* was swallowed up in the common council, as that of the county was in the Sheriff's Turn and Assizes.

“ ‘ And yet,’ quod Reson, ‘ by the Rode,
I shal no ruthe have
While Mede hath the maistrie
In this moot-halle.’ ”—*Piers Plowman*.

MOP, “ to make wry mouths or grin in contempt.” Todd's Johnson. In the North it means to prim or look affectedly. Hence, MOPPET, a child so acting. The latter is also a term of endearment, from *moppe*, an old word in that sense.

MORAL, model. “ The *moral* of a man.” An archaism.

MORE, a hill—a mountainous or waste country; whence, Westmoreland. Sax. *mor*, mons. See MOOR.

MORMAL, a bile or sore of a virulent nature. Fr. *mort-mal*.

MORN, morrow.—THE MORN, to-morrow. Sax. *morghen*, *morgen*. The original meaning of *morrow*, as stated in Todd's Johnson, seems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was understood in time to signify the whole day next following.

MORTAL, very, exceeding, excessive, abounding. Perhaps from Isl. *morgt*, a great quantity; a *mort* of people. Hallamshire.—MORTAL-WHILE, a long while.

“ So is all nature in love, mortal in folly.”

Shak.,—*As you Like it*.

MORTAR, soil beaten up with water, used in building ordinary walls, in contra-distinction to the *mortar* mentioned in Todd's Johnson.

MOSS, a boggy place—a morass. Su.-Got. *mossa*.

MOSS, peat, in a soft state.

MOSS-TROOPERS, banditti, who inhabited the marshy borders

of the northern provinces of England, and the southern counties of Scotland, and subsisted chiefly by theft and rapine. So called from living in *mosses*, or morasses, and riding in *troops* together. The Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle, by an ancient order of their society, were prohibited from taking apprentices “proceeding from such lewde and wicked progenitors.” Indeed, the restriction extended to any person born in “Tyndale, Liddesdale, or such like place;” the parties there brought up, as the regulation expresses it, “being known either by education or nature not to be of honest conversation.” In a list of Border thieves in 1552, the priest and curate of Bewcastle are both included! Well might Bishop Fox, to whom was committed the whole management of the Scottish Border, fulminate his resentment against those vagrant and dissolute churchmen, who wandered with these lawless hordes from place to place, amidst the wilds of Northumberland—partaking in their plunder, and mingling reliques of barbarism with the rites and sacraments of the Christian Church. See the singularly characteristic portrait which the prelate has drawn of a border priest, in Surtees’ History of Durham, Vol. I., p. 166.

“An aged knight, to danger steel’d,
 With many a *moss-trooper* came on;
 And azure in a golden field,
 The stars and crescent graced his shield
 Without the bend of Murdieston.”

Lay of the Last Minstrel, Canto IV.

MOST. It is not unusual to prefix this superlative degree to the regular superlative form of another word—as, *most highest, most wickedest, most wisest, most pleasantest, &c.* There are examples for it in Shakspeare and his cotemporaries. It was not then esteemed bad grammar. There is a higher example in the Scriptures; particularly in the Psalms.

MOTE-HILL, a curious embankment of earth, apparently formed by art, lying at a short distance from Elsdon, in Nor-

thumberland. At the top it is not unlike the shape of a horse shoe, and appears to have been surrounded by a rampart of earth, the remains of which at present are most plainly to be distinguished on one side. *See Hodgson's History of Northumberland.*

MOTHER-GATE, the principal road of a coal-pit, along which the daily supply of coal is sent to the shaft, and from which the various other roads diverge.

MOUDY-RAT, MOUDY-WARP, MOULDI-WARP, MOULEY-RAT, provincial names for a mole. Sax. *mold*, mould. and *weorpan*, to cast up. Dan. *mulvarp*, a mole. Spenser and other old writers use *mould-warp*. Shakspeare, in allusion to the prophecy which is said to have induced Owen Glendower to rebel against King Henry, causes Hotspur, when taxed by Mortimer with crossing his father, thus to exclaim—

“ I cannot choose: sometimes he angers me

With telling me of the *mold-warp* and the ant,” &c.

First Part of King Henry IV.

MOUDY-HILL, MOULEY-RAT-HILL, the mould thrown up by the mole. The nest of this “little gentleman in velvet” is of a curious construction. And is fully and accurately described by Buffon.

MOULEY-HEELS, heels affected by chilblains. Mouldy-heels.

“ Here's a shoeing-horn chain gilt over, how it scentith!

Worse than the dirty *mouldy-heels* it served for.”

Beaumont and Fletcher,—Rule a Wife and have a Wife.

MOUNCH, to chew, or masticate food.

MOUNGE, to grumble lowly, to whine. “What are ye *mounging* about?”

MOUNT, a large stone hewn into the shape of steps—placed at the door of a public-house, to assist persons in *mounting* their horses. Fr. *montoir*. In Scotland it is called a *louping-on-stane*. The Romans had stones for this purpose on the sides of their roads.

MOUT, to moult. Teut. *muyten*. *Mowten* is found in Prompt. Parv. with the definition of *plumeo*.

Mow, to converse unlawfully. I believe an *old* word. See the ancient ballad of “Bonny Dundee, or Jockey’s Deliverance.”

Mow, a distorted mouth. Fr. *mouë*, a mouth, a wry face.

Mow, a stack. “The barley *mow*.” Sax. *mowe*, acervus.

MOWN, moon. There are many alternations of pronunciation of this sort, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle; as *toon mowr*, for town-moor; *shout a fool*, for shoot a fowl, &c.

MUCK, *v.* to clear of dung. Swed. *mocka*, to dung—*mocka stallet*, to throw the dung out of a stable. Widegren.—

MUCKING, *s.* the clearing away of dung—the cleansing. Swed. *mockning*. “The *mucking* of Geordie’s byre,” the name of a Jacobite song.

MUCK, *s.* dirt, dung for manure. Sax. *meox*, *fimus*.—MUCK-MIDDEN, a heap of manure, a dunghill.—MUCKY, dirty, filthy. *Muck*, however offensive to those whose affected gentility recoils at every vulgar phrase, is supported by the authority of several of our best and most accomplished writers.

MUCK-FORK, a fork for manure, used in throwing it into a cart.

MUCK-HACK, a fork with crooked grains to pull manure from a cart and distribute it in small heaps upon the ground.

MUCK-WORM, “a miser, a curmudgeon.” Todd’s Johnson. In the North it also means, an upstart.

MUCKENDER, MUCKENGER, a pocket handkerchief; seemingly mentioned by Arnobius, under the word *muccinium*. Fr. *mouchoir*. Ben Jonson uses *muckinder*.

MUCKLE, MUCKEL, much, large, great. Sc. *mekyl*, or *meikle*. Sax. *micl*. Mæs.-Got. *mikils*.

“He had in arms abroad won *muckel* fame.”

Spenser,—Fairy Queen.

“As fer alle these precious presents

Oure Lord Kyng Jhesus

Was neither kyng ne conquerour

Til he gan to wexe

In the manere of a man

And that by *muchel* sleighte.”—*Piers Plowman.*

Gower and Chaucer spell it *mochel*.

“ Wife-less he was, Florent he hight
He was a man of *mochel* might.”—Gower,—Florent.

“ And over all this, yet said he *mochel* more.”
Chaucer,—*The Knighte’s Tale*.

MUD, a small spike or nail used by cobblers.

MUDDLE, to mix confusedly.—MUDDLED, inebriated—not absolutely drunk, nor entirely sober.

MUFFETTEE, a worsted covering, or *small muff* for the wrist. The Scotch have a kind of glove worn by old men, called a *muffitie*, from which the term may have been borrowed.

MUG, a pot, an earthen bowl.—MUG-WIFE, a female dealer in earthenware. “ *Mugs and doublers, wives !*”—*Newc. Cry*.

MUGGER, a hawker of pots, an itinerant vender of earthenware. This trade is carried on to a great extent among the gipsy or Faa tribes in the Northern counties.

MUGGY, the white throat. *Motacilla Sylva*. Linnæus.

MUGGY WEATHER, damp, foggy weather.

MULL, dirt, rubbish, crumbs. Su.-Got. and Swed. *mull*, mould, earth. Chaucer uses *mullok*. The fragments and dust of a stack of peats, are called *peat-mull*; and oaten bread broken into crumbs, is called *mulled* bread.

MULLIGRUBS, bad temper, ill humour, fancied ailment—any indescribable complaint.

“ Whither go all these men-menders, these physicians?
Whose dog lies sick o’ th’ *mulligrubs* ?”
Beaumont and Fletcher,—*Monsieur Thomas*.

MULLS, the lips of a sheep; or, in contempt, of a man.
“ Aw’ll slap yor *mulls*.”

MUMMER, a person disguised under a mask, a sort of morris dancer; so called from Dan. *mumme*, or Dut. *momme*, mum. The grand scene of the antic diversion of mumming was the Christmas holidays in olden times, when the masqueraders vied with each other in the magnificence, or rather the oddity of their dresses. See more on this subject in Brand’s Pop. Antiq. Vol. I., p. 354.

“ Who lists may in their *mumming* see
Traces of ancient mystery ;

White shirts supplied the masquerade,
And smutted cheeks the visors made;
But, O ! what masquers, richly dight,
Can boast of bosoms half so light,"

Scott's Marmion.

MUMP, to slap—to beat about the mouth. A very low word.

The disease called the *mumps*, cognate.

MUN, man—an expletive much used by the vulgar.

MUN, MUNS, the mouth. Swed. *mun*. Germ. *mund*.

MUN, must. "I *mun* gan." Isl. *mun*. *Moun* occurs in Wiclif's New Testament.

"A fine jest, i' faith ! slid, a gentleman *mun* show himself like a gentleman."—*Ben Jon.*,—*Every Man in his Humour*.

MUNCH, something to eat—a lunch. *V. Todd's John. mounch*.

MUNNOT, must not. "Thou *munnot* come."

MURDERING-PIE, the great ash-coloured shrike, or butcher-bird. *Lanius excubitor*. Linnæus. This bird has a *murdering* propensity ; seizing upon other birds, as well as the smaller class of animals, and (as I am informed) strangling many of its little victims before it tastes one of them. We learn from Mr. Selby, an ornithologist of great experience, that after having killed its prey, it transfixes it upon a thorn, and then tears it in pieces with its bill. That attentive observer of the habits and economy of the feathered race, says he had the opportunity of witnessing this operation of the shrike upon a hedge accentor, which it had just killed. *See Illustrations of British Ornithology*, p. 141. Another ornithological writer, in a very fascinating little work, states that all small birds have an antipathy to the shrike, betray anger, and utter the moan of danger, when it approaches their nests. *Journal of a Naturalist*.

MURL, to fall in pieces, to waste, to crumble. Welsh, *mwrl*, crumbling. Dut. *mullen*, to crumble.—MURLINGS, crumbs.

MURTH, abundance ; as a *murth* of corn ; a *murth* of cold. It seems identical with *mort*, a great quantity ; which Dr. Johnson derives from Isl. *morgt*.

MUSH, the dust, or dusty refuse of any dry substance, any thing decayed or soft. Germ. *mus*, a hashed mixture.

MUTTON, an old term for a courtesan ; still in use. In the Two Gentlemen of Verona (Act I., Sc. 1), there is some low quibbling between the meaning of *laced mutton* and *lost mutton*. The expression “eat *mutton* on Friday,” in Measure for Measure (Act III., Sc. 2), has obviously a double allusion—both to breaking the fast and to incontinence. V. Nares’ Gloss.

MUZZY, half stupified, bewildered by a fatal attachment to the bottle—*fatigued with liquor*, as a “wet friend” once expressed it.

MY-EYE, a vulgar interjectional expression of exultation or amazement ; commonly associated with BETTY MARTIN—*my eye and Betty Martin* ; which Bowles, in one of his pamphlets on the Pope controversy, says is from the beginning of an old popular hymn, “*Mihi Beate Martine.*”

MYSELL, myself. An universal corruption among the vulgar.

N.

NA, no.—NAT, not. Both pure Saxon. Chaucer has given these and other words of the Saxon form in some of his tales where he appears to have had a wish to introduce rusticity. In the Reeve’s Tale he makes one of his scholars say,

“This lange night ther tides me no reste,
But yet *na* force, all shal be for the beste.”

Mr. Tyrwhitt has some very just observations on this point in the note on verse 4021 of the Canterbury Tales.

NAB, NABB, a protuberance, an elevated point, the rocky summit and outermost verge of a hill. Identical with KNAP ; which *see*. A steep and high precipice at the confluence of the Baulder and the Tees, in the county of Durham, is called the *Nabb*. There is also Nab-hill, in the same county.

NACKEY, active, clever, generally said of an old-fashioned child.

NAF, the nave of a wheel. Swed. *naf*. Fr. *nef*.

NAG, to gnaw at any thing hard. Dan. *nage*.

NAG, applied to ale, or other liquor, when it has a sour or other unpleasant flavour. "It hez a *nag*."

NAGGY, irritable, contentious, disposed to quarrel. V. Todd's Johnson.

NAIG, a little hack-horse, not a mare—a *nag*. Dut. *negge*.

NAKY-BED, NAKED-BED, *in puris naturalibus*—stark-naked.

Nares observes, that down to a certain period, those who were in bed were literally naked, no night linen being worn ; and the curious in old Fabliaux and Romances are aware that in the miniatures which adorn many of the MS. copies, the persons who are represented as in bed, are always naked. But at the present day, naked-bed, or, as it is commonly pronounced, *neakt*-bed, means merely to go to bed undressed ; not to lie down with your clothes on.

NAN, what ? what do you say ?—*Dur.* See ANAN.

NANNY, a designation commonly given to a female of free life and conversation.—NANNY-HOUSE, a house of ill-fame.

NANTERSCASE, the same as ANTERS ; which *see*.

NAPKIN, a pocket handkerchief. Borders of *North*. This word is often used by Shakspeare, and by other old writers. Barret, in his *Alvearie*, has *napkin*, or handkerchief, wherewith to wipe away the sweat, *sudarium* ; distinguished from a table napkin, *mantile*. Dr. Johnson makes the derivation from *nap* ; oddly favoured, as he says, by Virgil, "*Tonsisque ferunt mantilia villis* ;" adding Ital. *naperia* ; but I have not met with such a word in any dictionary. *Nappe*, in French, is a table cloth, and *naiprie* is, in Scotland, linen for the table. Napkin, therefore, is the same word, with the usual Northern diminutive *kin* ; originally, perhaps, from Germ. *kind*, a child. The transitions of meaning cannot be better shown than in this word pocket-handkerchief, originally cover chief, head cover. Chaucer uses it *coverchief*. The same kind of napkin, being

borne in the hand, became handkerchief ; that applied to the neck, neck-handkerchief ; and when worn in the pocket, pocket-handkerchief—losing all reference to the head and to the act of covering.

NAPPERN, an apron. This pronunciation is conformable to the old orthography. Fr. *naperon*, a large cloth, *nappe*, a table cloth.

NAPRY. Household linen, of any kind.

“Here is to be considered to have provision made of sufficient plate, *napry*, and all other implements of Housholde.”

Note of certain points to be resolved by Sir Ralph Sadler.

See Sad. P., Vol. II., p. 439.

NARRATE, to relate, to tell. Lat. *narrare*. Not confined to Scotland, as stated by Dr. Johnson.

NASH, or NAISH, tender, weak, fragile, soft. Sax. *nesc*.

NASTY, ill-natured, impatient, saucy ; as well as filthy.

NATH, the nave of a wheel.

NATION, very, exceedingly. Equivalent to the Scotch *prodigious*, and to our own *bon ton* word *monstrous*. It is an abbreviation of —*nation*.

NATTER, to scold, to speak in a querulous or peevish manner.

NATTLE, or KNATTLE, to hit one hard substance against another gently and quick, to make a noise like that of a mouse gnawing a board, to nibble.—NATTLING-STONES, polishing stones.

NATTLEY GROUND, gravelly ground.

NATTRISH, NATTRY, ill-natured, petulant. “A *nattrtry* face.”

Germ. *natter*, an adder ; as we say waspish.

NATTY, neat, tidy, particular, accurate. Gothic, *natid*.

NAUP, to beat, to strike. Isl. *knefa*. See NEVEL.

NAY-SAY, a refusal, a denial. Holinshed uses *nay*, *v.* to refuse.

NAY-THEN ! an exclamation implying great doubt, or wonder.

NE, no, not. Goth and Sax. *ne*.—NEBODY, nobody.

NEAGER, NEAGRE, a term of reproach, equivalent to a base wretch ; though often confined to a mean, niggardly person. Probably from Fr. *negre*, a negro.

NEAR-HAND, near at hand, close to, nearly, almost.

“Quhen that the Douglas saw *nerhand*.”—*The Bruce*.

“Swa but full fewe wyth hym ar gane;

He was *nere hand* left hym alane.”—*Wyntoun*.

NEAR-TEE, near to.

NEB, a point, a beak—also the nose, the mouth. Sax. *nebbe*, rostrum, nasus. Isl. *nebbi*, *nef*. Dan. *næb*.

“How she holds up the *neb*, the bill to him!

Shak.,—*Winter's Tale*.

“Give her a buss—see how she *cocks* her *neb*.”—*Newc*.

NECK-ABOUT, a woman's neck-handkerchief—a *neckatee*.

NECK-VERSE, a cant term formerly used by the marauders on the Borders—adopted from the *verse* beginning the 51st Psalm “Miserere mei,” recited by a criminal about to be executed.

NED-CAKE. See KNEDDE-CAKE.

NEDDER, *s.* an adder. So pronounced in Northumberland, and for which we have the authority of our elder writers. In Gothic it is *nader*. Sax. *nædre* (which in English is *neath*, *nether*, *low*), applied to the whole class of serpents.

—————“Bute hyt tho more wonder be
Selde we schal in the lond eny foule wormes se
For *nedres* ny other wormes ne mow ther be nogt.”

R. Gloucester.

“Ech a word that he warpe

Was of a *neddres* tongue.”—*Piers Plowman*.

“Like to the *nedder* in bosom slie untrue.”

Chaucer,—*The Merchant's Tale*.

NEED-FIRE, an ignition produced by the violent friction of two pieces of dry wood. The vulgar opinion is that an Angel strikes a tree, and that the fire is thereby obtained. Need-fire, I am told, is still superstitiously used in averting the disease from cattle infected with the murrain. They were formerly driven through the smoke made by straw, ignited by the “need-fire.” It was then thought wicked to neglect smoking them. Sax. *nyd*, force, and *fyr*, fire; that is, *forced fire*.

NEEDLER, a keen, active, thrifty person—a niggard.

NEER-DEE-WEEL, NE'ER-DO-WEEL, a graceless person—one who seems *never to do well*.

“That poor silly Jeezabel, our Queen Mary, married the lang-legged *ne'er-do-weel*, Darnley, in the month of May, and ever sin syne the Scots folks have regarded it as no canny.”

Reginald Dalton.

The superstition against marrying in May is, however, of far greater antiquity than the time here assigned to it. *V. Jam. Supp. buckle.*

NEESE, NEEZE, to sneeze. Sax. *neisan*. Germ. *niesen*.

NEEST, NIEST, NEST, next. Sax. *nehst*.

NEET, the Northern word for night. “*Good neet, hinny.*”

NEIR, a kidney. See EAR, under which it is improperly placed.

NENST, NENTS, towards, against. “The cash was paid *nenst* his year's rent.”

NERLED, ill-treated, pinched: often applied to a person under unnatural conduct of a step-mother. Germ. *knurren*, to snarl; or *knorren*, a knot in wood—*cross-grained*.

NESTLING, the smallest bird in the nest, the weakest of the brood. Sax. *nestling*. In the southern counties, wreckling, or reckling. Something like the DOWPY.

NETHER, lower. Sax. *neother*.—NETHER-LIP, the under lip.

“That thou art my son, I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a villainous trick of thine eye, and a foolish hanging of the *nether-lip*, that doth warrant me,”

Shak.—First Part of Henry IV.

NETHER-STOCKS, stockings, or *under* stocks.

“Ere I lead this life long, I'll sew *nether-stocks*, and mend them.”

Shak.—1st. Hen. IV., Act II., Sc. 4.

“When a man is over lusty at legs, then he wears wooden *nether-stocks*.”—*Ib.—K. Lear, Act II., Sc. 4.*

NETTLED, provoked, irritated—as if stung by a *nettle*. To water a nettle, in a peculiar way, has been said proverbially to cause peevish and fretful humour in the

party doing it. *See* the proverb in homely English, in Howell.

NEUCK, NUIK, a corner, or *nook*. Gael. *niuc*. Sc. *neuk*.

NEUCLE-COW, NEUCLED-COW, NEWKELD-COW, a cow which has had a calf within the year.

NEVEL, to beat violently with the fists, or *neives*. *See* NEIF.

“ She’l nawpe and *nevel* them without a cause,
She’l macke them late their teeth naunt in their hawse.”

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 68.

NEVY, nephew.

NEWCASTLE CLOAK, a large barrel, formerly used in Newcastle as a punishment inflicted on drunkards and other disturbers of the public peace. One end of it was taken out, and a hole being made in the middle of the other, to admit of the head of the person appearing through it, by which contrivance the vessel was borne upon his shoulders.

NEWCASTLE HOSPITALITY, roasting your friend to death.

NEWCASTLE SALMON, a name given in the London market to fish caught in the Tweed, and the rivers in the North of Scotland.

NI! NI! a common exclamation in Newcastle. It seems to be a diminutive of *nice*, *nice*; as spoken by children. “ *Ni! Ni!* what bonny buttons!”

NICE, good, pleasant, agreeable, handsome. “ A *nice* man”
“ a very *nice* woman.—NICELY, very well, in good health.

NICK, *v.* to delude by stratagen, to deceive.—NICK, *s.* a wink.
Germ. *nicken*, to wink—to tip the wink.

NICK, the perpendicular groove made in the sides of a “ jud,” which, with the “ kerve,” completes it ready for blasting.
See KERVE.

NICK-STICK, a tally, or notched stick, by which accounts are kept after the ancient method. This simple mode of reckoning seem to have been the only one known to the Northern nations. Olaus Wormius gives us a representation of the tallies used by the ancient Danes, of which each party kept one. School-boys keep a *nick-stick*, with notches correspondent to the number of days preceding the vaca-

tion, from which with delight they cut daily one nick, up to the “very nick of time” for *dulce domum*. When a married female, in a certain interesting situation, exceeds her calculation, she is said, among the vulgar, to have *lost her nick-stick*.

NICKER, to neigh, to laugh in a loud ridiculous manner.

Sax. *gnægan*. Sc. *neicher*. “What are you *nickering* at?”

NICKER AND SNEER, a loud vulgar laugh—apparently borrowed from the neighing and snorting of a horse.

NIDDERED, starved with cold, hungered. V. Jamieson.

NIDY-CORN, weak, unproductive corn.

NIEF, the fist. Isl. *knefi*. Su.-Got. *knæfve*. Dan. *næve*. Swed. *nåfve*. A good old Shaksperian word. Archdeacon Nares’ display of authorities was unnecessary; the word being still in general use in all the Northern counties.—DOUBLE-NIEF, the clenched fist.

“Give me your *nief*, Monsieur Mustard-seed.”

Shak.—Mid. Sum. Night’s Dream, Act IV.; Sc. 1.

NIEF-FU’, a handful. Swed. *en nåfve full*.

NIFF-NAFFS, trifles, things of little value. Germ. *nichts*, nothing, and *nachst*, next—next to nothing. Hence, *nick-nacks*, trifles.

NIFFY-NAFFY, a term for an insignificant or conceited person—one whose attention is chiefly devoted to trifles.

NIFFLE, to steal, to plunder. Perhaps, by a metathesis from *rifle*. More probably, a late ingenious friend thought, from *neif*, to lay hands on. Shakspeare makes a verb of *fist*, to seize.

NIFLE, a trifle, a thing of no value. Old French.

NIGGLER, one who is clever and dexterous.

NIGH, to approach, to touch. Sax. *nehwan*, appropinquare.

—NIGH-HAND, hard by.—NIGHTEST-ABOUT, the nearest way.

NIGHT-COURTSHIP, a rustic mode of wooing; fully described in Anderson’s Remarks on the Manners and Customs of the Cumberland Peasantry. It is common, also, among the lower classes in Northumberland.

NIM, to walk with short quick steps. Also to take up hastily,

to steal privately. In the latter sense the word may be derived from Sax. *niman*, to take. Germ. *nehmen*.

NINE-TRADES, nine trading companies in Newcastle—three of wood—three of thread—and three of leather. “The meeting of the *nine trades*.” V. Letters of Tim. Tunbelly, p. 77.

NIP, a sudden denudation, or nipping out of a coal seam, caused by the roof and the thill coming together.

NIP-CHEESE, a contemptuous designation for a parsimonious, covetous person.—NIP-SCREED is identical.

NIP-UP, to wipe up, to move quickly, to pilfer. Swed. *knipa*, to pinch, to squeeze.

NIPPING, pinching ; such as is produced by frost or cold.

“It is a *nipping* and an eager air.”—*Shak.*,—*Hamlet*.

NOTHING, much valuing, sparing of ; as, *nothing* of his pains.

Ray. Probably from Germ. *neiden*, to grudge.

NITLÉ, NITTLE, handy, neat, handsome. Sax. *nytlíc*, utilis.

NOB, the head. Used ludicrously. It is the same word as *knob*, any round protuberance. An officer, whose duty it is to coerce unruly children in church during the time of divine service, is, in some places, called the *knocknobber* ; that is the man who strikes the head.

NOBBUT, only—a compound of *but* and the negation *not*. *Nobbut* let me go.” See Tooke’s definition of *but*, Vol. I., p. 202 & seq.

NODGE, or NUDGE, to push, to jog. Teut. *knudsen*, to knock.

NO-FAR, near—*not far*. A common North country phrase.

NOODLE, a fool. Sax. *nih dol*, nearly stupid. Germ. *nudel*, a dumpling, as if his head were nothing better. We say, “pudding headed.” The term is often used in Newcastle—sometimes ungallantly. V. Mackenzie’s Hist. of New., p. 84.

NOOLED, checked, curbed, broken spirited. Properly *nulled*, for annulled or nullified. Lat. *nullus*.

NOPER, a big one. A large hare is said to be a *noper*.—*Dur*.

NOR, for than. Gael. *na*. This transposition—so common

among the vulgar—is occasionally used by people in Newcastle, in a sphere beyond the “mere ignoble,” and is authorised by ancient examples.

“God wald steir up ma Bodwellis *nor* ane, that wes enimies to him *nor* Bodwell.”—*Diary of Robert Birrel*.

“Sparing the lives of witches is no less a sin in the magistrate, *nor* it was in Saul sparing Agag.”—*King James’ Dæmonology*.

NORATION, a narrative, a speech—a corruption of *oration*.

“But aw whupt maw foot on his *noration*.”

Song,—Canny Newcassel.

NORRID, northward. “Several Greenlandmen passed *norrid*.”

NORWART, northward.

NOSE-ON-THE-GRINDSTONE, a *simile* for the fate of an improvident person. See an illustration in Bewick’s *Æsop*, p. 128. Mr. Hunter informs me, that in Hallamshire *nose to the grindstone* is differently used; being said of those who are deeply humbled by adversity.

NOSE-WISE, pryingly acute. Germ. *nase-weis*, self-witted, presumptuous, inquisitive. Dan. *næsviis*, impertinent, insolent. Swed. *nåsviis*, saucy, pert.

NOTE, to push or strike—to gore with the horns, as a bull or or ram. Isl. *hniota*, ferire. Sax. *hnitan*. V. Somner.

NOTTAMY, a meagre person—a skeleton. Shakspeare’s hostess, among many other strange words, uses *atomy*, in the former sense.

NOUCE, purport, intent, design, occasion. Erroneously stated in Todd’s Johnson to be not now in use.

NOUT, or NOLT, *neat*, or horned cattle of the ox species. Isl. *naut*, bos. Dan. *nód*. Old Eng. *nowt*. The *nolt* market is the ancient name of a street in Newcastle—the cattle market.—NOUT-FEET, cow heel.—NOUTHERD, a neatherd.

“It is weill kend I had baith *nolt* and hors
Now all my gier ye se upon my cors.”

Lyndsay’s Three Estaitis.

NOUT-GELD, or NEAT-GELD, cornage rent, originally paid in

cattle—a horn tax. “Cornage seems to have been peculiar to the Border service against the Scots. The tenants holding under it were bound to be ready to serve their prince and the lord of the manor, on horseback or on foot, at their own costs and charges; and, being best acquainted with the passes and defiles of the country, had the honour of marching in the vanguard, when the king’s army passed into Scotland.” Nicolson and Burn’s Hist. of West. and Cumb., Vol. I., p. 16. This species of cornage is different from that mentioned in Littleton’s Tenures, chap. *Grand Serjeantry*. Sir Edward Coke, it would seem, too, misunderstood its nature. In the Chancellor’s Rolls of 3d John, payments occur by persons who held in cornage, both in Cumberland and Westmorland. They did not pay by the knight’s fees, but compounded for the quantity of land which they held.

NOUTH, the north.—NOUTHERLY, northerly.

NOUTHER, NOWTHER, neither. Sax. *nouther*, *nowther*, neque.

“Ze, of this sang, schir, we are fane
We sall *nother* spair wind nor rain
Till our dayis wark be done.”

Lyndsay’s Three Estaitis.

NOWSE, nothing. Sax. *naht*, nihil. Germ. *nichts*.

“As to that pedant, Mr. Hall,
By Jove—I’ll give him *nowse* at all.”

The Vicar’s Will.

NOY, to vex, to trouble—to *annoy*. Not now in use, Dr. Johnson says. As a Northern word it is quite common.

NUENTY, NUNTY, mean, shabby, scrimp, scanty.

NUT-CRACK-NIGHT, All Hallows’ Eve. This was formerly a night of much rejoicing, and of the most mysterious rites and ceremonies. It is still customary to *crack nuts* in large quantities. They are also thrown in pairs into the fire, as a love divination, by young people in Northumberland, anxious to obtain an insight into their future lot in the connubial state. If the nuts lie still and burn together, it

is said to prognosticate a happy marriage, or at least a hopeful love ; if, on the contrary, they bounce and fly asunder, the sign is considered unpropitious to matrimony. Burning the nuts is also a famous charm in Scotland. *See* Burns' inimitable poem of *Halloween*, and the curious notes explanatory of the charms and spells of this evening, which were in a great degree common to both countries, and still form a portion of the popular creed in the North of England.

NUTMUG, a nutmeg. Our old word was *notemuge*.

NUTS, coals that have passed through a half or three-quarter inch screen.

N'YEM, name. "Aw divvent ken his *n'yem*."—*Broad Newc.*

O.

O. This letter is often used for *a*, in our Northern pronunciation, particularly in the neighbourhood of Hexham ; as *mon*, for man ; *hond*, for hand ; *low*, for law, &c.

OAF, a fool, a blockhead, an idiot. *V.* Todd's John. and Wilb.

OAST, curd for cheese.

OAST, *v. n.* used with *at*, to frequent an inn ; as, "he *oasts* at the Half-moon."

OASTHOUSE, or HOSTHOUSE, a public house or place to which farmers or strangers resort on a market day. Sax. *gesthus*. *V.* Somner.

OBSTROPOLOUS, vociferous, turbulent—*obstreperous*. This word occurs in Benwell Village, a local burlesque poem, of some rarity.

"Cease such *obstrop'lous* roar."

ODDMENTS, scraps, things of little value, odd trifles.

ODDS-BOBS, a vulgar exclamation of surprise, originating in the avoiding of an oath, or the softening down of a solemn asseveration.

ODDS-HEFT, a common palliative adjuration.

ODD-WHITE-TE, an equivocal malediction very frequent in the

North. It may be remarked, as a *trait* of manners, that the common people are much in the habit of using tempered oaths or asseverations as substitutes for others of a more gross sort.

OFFENS, OFTENS, the plural of *often*—a very common provincial peculiarity. There is, throughout the North, a similar peculiarity in the use of the word *objection*, which, for all ordinary purposes, good usage confines to the singular, while the common people on every occasion say, they have “*no objections*”.—OFTISH, OFTENISH, very often.

OFF-HANDED, all workmen about a coal-pit are said to be *off-handed* who are not engaged in the business of hewing and putting the coal.

OFF-TAKE, the deduction made from the fortnight's earnings of a pitman, for fines, &c.

OLD, great, pre-eminent—such as was practised in the “*olden time*.”—OLD-DOINGS, great sport, extra feasting—an uncommon display of hospitality, as in days of yore.

OLD-BENDY, one of the many ludicrous names given to the Devil—possibly from his supposed circuitous mode of proceeding. Another of his popular names is AU'D-HOOKY—of application equally obvious. OLD-HARRY and OLD-SCRATCH, are also designations appropriated to the arch-fiend by the vulgar in the North. But the most common of all the synonymes that have been coined for this great adversary of mankind is AULD-NICK. The Danes and Germans, according to the Northern mythology of elder times, worshipped *Nocka* or *Nicken*, a deity of the waters, represented as of a hideous shape, and of diabolical principles; from which, no doubt, the term *auld-nick* has been derived.

OLD-PEG, or more frequently, AU'D-PEG, or AULD-PEG, an inferior sort of cheese, made of skimmed milk. It is also called, not inaptly, *leather hungry*. In Suffolk it is *bang*; which poor Bloomfield described as

“Too large to swallow and too hard to bite.”—*Farmer's Boy*.

OLD-HORSE-SHOE. If found by one of the family, and nailed against the door, it is still believed to be a preservative against witchcraft and bogles.

OLD-SHOE. The ancient custom of throwing an *old shoe* after a person as an appearance of good luck ; it is not yet disused in the North. In the case of marriages, it is often practised ; even among some of *the great*. See on this subject, Brand's Pop. Antiq., Vol. II., p. 490 ; and Nares' Gloss.

OLD-TROT, an old woman, a gossip. Used by Shakspeare.

OMY, mellow ; generally spoken of land. *V. Jam. oam.*

ON-COME, a fall of rain or snow.

ONGOINGS, conduct, doings, merriment—*goings on.*

ONY, any, the old form of the word.—ONY-BIT-LIKE, tolerable, decent, likely.—ONY-WAY-FOR-A-LITTLE-APPLE, easily persuaded—probably from the credulity of mother EVE.

ONSET, a dwelling-house and out-buildings. Sax. *on-sittung*, habitatio : unde *onset* apud Northymbros, teste Nicholsono, mansum, toftum, tugurium, significans. Lye.

ONSETTEN, dwarfish, curbed in growth—applied as a term of derision. Teut. *ont-setten*, male disponere.

ONSETTER, the person who attaches the corf to the pit-rope at the bottom of the shaft.

ONSTEAD, the buildings on a farm—a station or *stay* near the house for cattle or stacks. Sax. *on*, and *sted*, locus.

Oo, often pronounced UI ; as book—*buik* ; look—*luik* ; &c. *Dur.* and *North.* In *York.* it is made into a sort of dissyllable by adding *i* ; thus, fool, *foo-il* ; school—*schoo-il* ; &c.

OOL, OWL, wool. Had the learned author of the Commentaries on the Laws of England been acquainted with this pronunciation, he need not have gone so far to seek the meaning of what he calls *owling*. *V. Blackstone*, Vol. IV., p. 154. This word is also pronounced *oo*, rhyming with *do*.

OOLERS, runners and smugglers of wool.

OR, e're, before, preceding this time.

“Clere was the day, as I have told or this.”

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

ORNDORNS, “afternoons drinkings, corrupted from *onederins*.”

Ray; who gives it as a *Cumb.* word. OWNDER is used in some parts of the North, for the afternoon; and may be the same word as Chaucer's *undern*. In a list of words communicated to my friend, a native of Cumberland, I find *orndinner*, for afternoon's luncheon. This seems allied to DOWN-DINNER, which *see*.

OSKEN, an oxgang of land—varying in quantity in different townships, according to the extent of ground, and the number of oxgangs contained in the respective aggregates. In our old laws it meant as much as an ox-team could plough in a year.

OTHERGAITS, OTHERGATES, otherwise, different. Goth. *odrugas*.

“If Sir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did.”—*Shak.*,—*Twelfth Night*.

OTHIR-SUM, some others.

“For sum wald haiff the Balleoll king
For he wes cummyn off the offsprynge
Of hyr that eldyst syster was.
And *othir sum* nyt all that cass.”—*The Bruce*.

OUMER, the shade. Fr. *ombre*. Lat. *umbra*.

OUSEN, or OWSEN, oxen. Mœ.-Got. *auhsne*. Sc. *ousen*.

“He has gowd in his coffers, he has *ousen* and kine,
And æ bonie lassie, his darling and mine.”—*Burns*.

OUT-BY, a short way from home, not far distant.

OUTCRY, a sale by public auction. The old Roman way of selling by auction, was by setting up a spear, from whence the phrase, *sub hasta vendere*.

OUT-FALL, a quarrel, a misunderstanding—a *falling-out*. Swed. *utfall*, a hostile excursion.

OUTING, an airing, going from home. Swed. *uttaeg*, an expedition abroad. The word is also used for an entertainment

or supper given by an apprentice to his shopmates, on the expiration of his servitude ; called likewise a *foy*.

OUTLAY, expenditure. Dr. Jamieson refers to Swed. *utlagga*, to expend ; whence *utlaga*, tax ; *utlagor*, expenditure. This word surely ought to be in our National Dictionary.

OUTLER, an animal not housed—an *outlier*. As applied to persons, *outlier* is classical.

OUTRAKE, a term used by shepherds to signify a free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open grounds or common lands. Sax. *ut-ræcan*, extendere. Dr. Willan thinks that, in writing the word *out-track*, we should perhaps exhibit the right mode of spelling, as well as the derivation of it, but he is clearly wrong ; to rake or rake out is a verb in common use.

“ I have now in Lough-liven been
The most part of these years three,
Yett have I never had no *out-rake*,
Ne no good games that I cold see.”

Ballad of Northumberland betrayed by Douglas.

OUTRAKE, the inclosure surrounding a *pigaree*.

OUTSHOT, a projection of the upper stories of an old house.

There used to be several of these *outshots* in Newcastle, though few now remain. Swed. *utskiutande*.—OUTSHOT-WINDOW, a bow, or projecting window. See SHOT-WINDOW.

OUTWALE, refuse—that which is *waled out*, or rejected. See WALE. Isl. *utvel*, eligere, seems cognate.

OWE, to belong to—to own. “ Whose *owe* that ? ”—to whom does it belong ? Who does own it ?

“ Quanne that was sworn on this wise
The king dede the mayden arise
And the erl hire betaucte
And al the lond he ever *awete*.”—*Havelok*.

“ But I no longer can give way
To hope which doth so little pay ;
And yet I dare no freedom *owe*,
Whilst you are kind though but in shew.”

Sidney Godolphin.

OWER, over. “ *Ower* little.”—OWER, too. “ *Ower* large.”—

OWER-TANE, overtaken. Also, as applied to situation,

upper, higher.—OUT-OWER, across, beyond, or, on the other side of a hill.—OWER-BY, over the way.—OWERFORNENST, opposite to.—OWER-GREET, too familiar; generally in a bad sense.—*Dur.* and *North*.

“ And thai that folowit thaim has slane
Sum of thaim that thai haf *ourthane*.”—*The Bruce*.

OWER-IT, OVER-IT, *v.* to recover from an illness. “ Poor thing, I’m sadly afraid she’ll never *ower it*.”

OWER-MAN, an overseer.

OWERMICKLE, OVERMICKLE, over much. Sax. *ofer-micel*.

OWERWELT, applied to a sheep incapable of rising from its supine state.—*York*. It seems synonymous with AUWARDS; which *see*.

OWERWORD, a word frequently repeated in discourse; the burthen of a tale.

OWSE, any thing; the contrary to NOWSE. “ *Owse* or *nowse*.”

OWT, OUGHT, any thing. Sax. *owhit*, aliquid, quicquid.

OWTHER, either. An old word. “ *Owther* of us.”

OX-EYE, the greater titmouse. *Parus major*.—Linnaeus.

OXLIP, the greater cowslip; one of the earliest flowers of spring. *Primula elatior*. Sax. *oxan-slippa*. In the Midsummer’s Night’s Dream, the place of Titania’s repose is

“ A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlips* and the nodding violet grows.”

OXTAR, OXTER, the arm-hole or pit. Sax. *oxtan*. Pegge, however, thinks it should perhaps be written HOCKSTER, quasi the *hock* of the arm, or the lesser *hock*.

OYE, a grandchild. *V.* Jamieson, *oe*; Gael. Dict. *oige*; and Brand’s Pop. Ant., Vol. II., p. 230.

OYSTERS. EE-SHEE-KE-LE-KAUL-ER-OYSTERS, the famous cry of the elder oyster-wenches, in Newcastle; but now rarely carried to this musical extent. Bewick has figured two of these dames in a tail-piece to his Land Birds, edit. 1821, p. 20.

P.

PAAP, a pap, a teat; also a projection from the roof of a house.

PACK, *s.* the portable warehouse of a pedlar. “*Perish the Pack,*” was a well-known character in Newcastle, a few years ago.

PACK, *v.* to go in company with, to congregate for an evil purpose. Both Pope and Stevens have mistaken the meaning of the word.

PACK, tame, docile. “That colt is very *pack*.”—*Durh.*

PACKING-PENNY-DAY, the last of the fair; when all the *cheap bargains* are to be had.—*Newc.*

PACKMAN, a pedlar—a *man* who carries a *pack* on his back. Many persons in Newcastle, now enjoying *otium cum dignitate*, are lineally descended from *packmen*—of whose country we know nothing—through no very remote genealogy. Many of the Scots pedlars, too, have arrived at the highest civic honours.

PADDICK, or PADDOCK, a frog. Never applied to a toad; though the etymology favours that meaning. Sax. *pad*. Swed. *pada*. Dut. *padde*, a toad.

“*Paddockes, todes, and water-snakes.*”

Chapman—Cæsar and Pompey.

“As ask, or eddyre, tade, or *pade*.”

Wyntownis Cronykil.

PADDOCK, a small field or *park* adjoining to, or surrounding a house. Sax. *pearroc*, *pearruc*. In Westmorland, *parruck*, evidently the proper word, is a common name for an inclosure near a farm house. So in Northumberland, *parrick* is still used for a place made with rails and straw, to shelter lambs in bad weather.

PADDOCK-STOOL, or PADDOCK-STUIL, a fungus often mistaken for a mushroom. Teut. *padden-stoel*, *boletus*. It is also frequently called a *toad-stool*.

PAD-THE-HOOF, to walk—to *pad*, or travel *on foot*.

PAFFLING, silly, trifling, loitering. “A *paffling* fellow.”

PAIK, to beat, to chastise. Germ. *pauken*.—PAIKS, a beating, a drubbing, a chastisement. V. Jam. and PEG *infra*.

“He turnit and gaif them bayth their *paikis*.”

Christ Kirk on the Green.

PAINCHES, the common name for tripe. From *paunch*.—

PAINCH-WIFE, a tripe woman.—*Newc.*

PAITRICH, a partridge. Welsh, *pertris*. There is an act of Queen Mary in Skene's Collection, “anentis stealing halkes, howndes, pertriches, dukes,” &c.

PALMS, the flowers or buds of the sallow, one of the willow tribe. See SAUGH.

PAMMER, the same as POOMER ; which *see*.

PALTERLEY, a common vulgar pronunciation of paltry.

PAN, to match, to agree, to assimilate. Dr. Willan seems to think that this word must be borrowed from *cookery*:—the author of the Crav. Gloss. from Sax. *pan*, a piece of cloth inserted or agreeing with another. But *see* Todd's John. *pan* ; and Kennett's Gloss. *impanalere*. In Hallamshire, to *pan to*, is to apply closely.

PANCAKE-TUESDAY ; Shrove Tuesday ; on which day it is a general custom in the North to have pancakes served up. The turning of them in the pan is observed as a feat of dexterity and skill. Formerly, in Newcastle, the great bell of St. Nicholas' church was tolled at twelve o'clock at noon ; when the shops and offices were immediately closed, and a little carnival ensued for the remainder of the day, which is still a sort of holiday for children, apprentices, and servants. Taylor, the Water Poet, who wrote in the beginning of the 17th century, gives us a singular account of the *pancake-bell*:—

“Shrove Tuesday, at whose entrance in the morning all the whole kingdom is unquiet, but by that time the clocke strikes eleven, which (by the help of a knavish sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung, called *pancake-bell*, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted and forgetful either of manners or humanity,”—*Works*, p. 115.

PANG, to fill, to stuff. Tuet. *banghen*, premere.—PANG-FULL, or BANG-FULL (*p* and *b* being often interchanged), crammed with food.

PANT, a public fountain. In Newcastle there are several. The water issues from a spout into a basin, in the same manner as in the more elegant fountains in continental towns. According to Skinner, *pond* was anciently pronounced *pand*, which may with great probability be derived from Sax. *pyndan*, to inclose or shut up, and which might easily get changed to *pant*. See a representation of a North country pant, in Bewick's *Æsop*, p. 334. See also Penny Magazine for 1836, p. 404. In the market place at Durham is a pant built of stone, on an octangular plan, surmounted by a statue of Neptune. It is said that the water was first conveyed to this place in 1451.

PAP OF THE HASS, the uvula. See HAUSE.

PANNAGE, the feeding of swine upon acorns and mast in a wood, or money paid to the owner of the wood for permission so to do.

PARAGE, kindred rank, high lineage. Old Fr.

PARCY-AND, or AND-PARCY, the sign or contraction &. It is *and per se*; that is, expressed by itself in one character. In the old dames' schools the children used to make it a twenty-seventh letter—"x, y, z, and parcy."

PARFIT, perfect, entire. Fr. *parfait*

" He never yet no vilanie ne sayde
In all his lif, unto no manere wight.
He was a veray parfit gentil knight."

Chaucer,—The Prologue.

PARFITLY, perfectly.

" He spoke to hem that wold live parfitly."

Chaucer,—The Wife of Bath's Prologue.

PARGET, to plaster chimnies with a mixture of cow-dung, &c.; formerly the common term for plastering the roofs of rooms. *V.* Nares. Pargiter still remains a surname in the midland counties.

PARLISH, perilous, dangerous, wonderful—also acute, clever, shrewd. *Parlous* is an old word ; still in use.

“ A *parlous* boy !—go to, you are too shrewd.”

Shak.—King Richard III.

PART, some. “ He has *part* money.”

PARRISHED, *perished*, starved, much affected by cold.—PARRISHMENT, a state of starvation. “ A *parrishment* o’ *caud*.”

PASE, or PAZE, *v.* to raise, to lift up, to break or open with violence. *Fr. peser*, to weigh.—PASE, or PAZE, *s.* a lever. —See PRIZE.

PASH, *v.* to bruise, to crush, to dash in pieces. *Su.-Got. basa*. This old word occurs in a sublime passage in the first of our English satirists—

“ Deeth cam drevynge after,
And al to duste *passhed*
Kynges and knyghtes,
Kuyzers and popes :
Lered annd lewede,
He leete no man stonde
That he hitte evene
That evere stired after.”—*Peirs Plowman*.

PASH, *s.* any thing decayed. Properly, rotten straw. “ *As rotten as pash*.”

PASH, a heavy fall of rain or snow. *Dut. plas*, puddle !

PASTE-EGGS, eggs boiled hard, and dyed or stained various colours—given to children about the time of Easter ; anciently called *pasch*, from *Sax. pasche*. The custom of presenting eggs at this season of the year is of great antiquity, and pervaded various nations. *Su.-Got. påsk-egg. V. Ihre, vo. egg. Dan. paaske-æg*, coloured eggs. Much curious matter relative to this subject is collected in Brand’s *Pop. Antiq.*, Vol. I., *Easter-eggs*.

PASTE-EGG-DAY, the common appellation of Easter Sunday.

PATE, a Northern name for a brock or badger. *V. Ray*.

PAUKY, saucy, squeamish, scrupulously nice—also proud, insolent, cunning, artful. *Q. Sax. pæcan. mentiri*.

PAUL, or PALL, to puzzle, to put to a stand. Perhaps from *appal*.

PAUT, *v.* to walk heavily, or in an awkward clumsy manner, to paw, to kick.—PAUT, *s.* a stroke on the ground with the foot. Teut. *pad*, *planta pedis*.

PAUT, *s.* the foot—particularly a large, clumsy one.

PAY, to beat, to drub. “The rascal *pays* his wife.” Welsh, *pw yaw*, to beat, to batter. PAYS, a beating, a drubbing.

“And he tauld how a carle him maid
With a club sic felloun *pay*.”—*The Bruce*.

“Two, I am sure, I have *paid*.”

Shak.,—*First Part of King Henry IV.*

PEA-JACKET, a loose rough jacket, or short covering, with conical buttons of a small size, termed *pea*-buttons; much used in severe weather by mariners, and by watermen on the Tyne. It was formerly the *holiday outer-dress* of the keelmen.

PEAS-STRAW, a rustic love charm. A Cumbrian girl, when her lover proves unfaithful to her, is, by way of consolation, *rubbed* with *pea-straw* by the neighbouring lads; and when a Cumbrian youth loses his sweetheart, by her marriage with a rival, the same sort of comfort is administered to him by the lasses of the village.—*Note, in Anderson's Ballads.*

PEAS-STRAW, the final dance at a rustic party; something similar to the ancient *cushion dance* at weddings.

PEA-SWAD, a peascod. Sc. *pea-swab*, or *swaup*. See SWAD.

Gay describes a rustic method of love divination with peascods.

PEDDER, PETHER, PETHUR, a pedlar—(by the courtesy of Scotland) a travelling merchant on foot—he that *paddeth*. See Tooke on *path*. Fr. *pied aller*, to go on foot.

PEE, to squint, to spy with one eye. There is a ludicrous anecdote of “*Peed Dalton of Shap*,” in Nicolson and Burn's *Hist. of West. and Cumb.* Vol. I., p. 537.

PEE-DEE, a young lad in a *keel*, who has the charge of the rudder. In other respects, something similar to the cabin-boy of a ship. Gr. *παιδοι*, has been communicated to the

author as the derivation ; and Fr. *petit*, has been suggested as allied. But there is an old French word *pedisseque*, defined by Roquefort, “ valet, laquais qui va à pied,” which seems to be the most probable etymon. Cole has *pedee*, a (commander’s) foot boy. The boys who walk by the side of the High Sheriff’s carriage, during the assizes, are properly *pee-dees*.

PEEL, or PEEL-HOUSE, a fortalice, almost peculiar to the Borders. Sax. *pil*, moles. Lat. *pela*, *pelum*, a pile or fortress. The incessant warfare, which prevailed till a recent period, rendered it necessary for persons in every rank of life to take measures, by means of these *Peel-houses*, for their security. These petty fortresses usually consisted of a square tower, of two or three stories, with walls of great thickness ; the chamber on the ground floor vaulted with stone, and the entrance thoroughly barricaded with an iron grated door, was used to secure the cattle at night, while the family occupied the ill-lighted apartments above, the ascent to which was by an exterior stone stair, where they were often obliged to shut themselves up for days together. The late period at which some of these Peel-houses were built, indicates the slow progress of civilization and refinement among the Border clans, with which the country was infested. —These marauders, composed principally of the outlaws of both nations ; and inhabiting the fastnesses of bogs and mountains, they sallied out and plundered in all directions. These strongholds, of various sizes, from the single room below and one above, to the square and massy tower possessing all the character of a castle, except its inner court, were not confined to mere lay proprietors. In a list of Northumberland fortresses, taken during the minority of King Henry VI., several fortified parsonages are enumerated among the *fortalicie*, or lowest order of castalets. Indeed, it was not uncommon in the North to use the church towers for defensive purposes, and relics of old armour are yet preserved in some of them. After the

union of the Crowns, many of these Peels had modern mansions added to them, and the old towers were gradually suffered to fall into decay.

“ Invidious rust corrodes the bloody steel;
Dark and dismantled lies each ancient *peel*;
Afar, at twilight gray, the peasants shun,
The dome accurst, where deeds of blood were done.”

Leyden.

Peels, properly, signify Gothic strong-holds, the defences of which are of earth mixed with timber, strengthened with *piles* or *palisades*, such as were common on the Continent at a very early period. They are described by Cæsar as the fortresses of the Britons. Robert de Brunne tells us that Richard constructed one in his wars against the Saladin—

“ The romance it sais Richarde did make a *pele*
On kastle-wise allwais wrought of tre ful wele.”

Chronicle, p. 157.

“ And at Lythkow wes then a *pele*
Mekill and stark, and stuffyt wele
With Inglis men.”—*The Bruce.*

Chaucer uses the word to describe the Palace or “ House of Fame.”

“ But Lord ! so faire it was to shewe,
For it was all with golde bedewe;
But in I went, and that anone
There met I crying many one
‘ A larges, larges, hold up well,
God save the Lady of this *pell*,
Our owne gentill Ladie Fame.’”—*Book iii., l. 220.*

PEELERS, two or more proposals for a farm, contract, &c., being alike, are peelers.

PEELING, a paring. “ An apple *peeling*”—“ A potato *peeling*.”

PEENGING, uttering feeble, frequent, and somewhat peevish complaints. “ A *peenging bairn*”—a whining, fretful child. Teut. *pynighen*, affligere.

PEE-WIT, PEEZ-WEEP, the lapwing, or bastard plover ; so

called from the well-known unremitting querulous cry of the bird. *Tringa vanellus*. Lin. Teut. *piewit*. The common people in the North Riding of Yorkshire believe that at one period the *cushat*, or ringdove, laid its eggs upon the ground, and that the peewit *à contra* made its nest on high. They further believe that an amicable exchange took place between the two birds, and that at the present day they respectively sing out their feelings upon the subject. A local rhyme will have it that the pee-wit sings,

“ Pee-wit, pee-wit,
I coup’d my nest and I rue it.”

The *cushat*’s note implies,

“ Coo, coo, come now,
Little lad with thy gad,
Come not thou.”

PEE-WIT-LAND, cold, wet, bad land, which the pee-wit generally haunts.

PEFF, to cough short and faintly; as sheep. Grose. *See* PEIGH.

PEG, *v.* to beat with sharp knuckles. Isl. *piaka*, tundere.—

PEG, *s.* a blow or thump. *Peg* is also used for a tooth; particularly applied to little children. There is a *peg-top* (a toy used by boys) that spins on a foot resembling a tooth.

PEG, to work. “He *pegged* hard at it,” is a common saying.

PEG, a diminutive of Margaret: properly a little girl. Sax. *piga*. Dan. *pige*. Swed. *piga*.

PEIGH, to pant, to draw the breath short as in an asthma.

Isl. *pua*, aspirare. Swed. *picka*, to pant.

PELCH, weak, faint, indisposed, exhausted.

PEN, the old, though now vulgar, name for a feather. Old Fr. *penne*.

PENNING, putting down stones in order. An old word still in use.

PENNY-STANE, a stone quoit with which children play.

PERITH, the ancient, and still the vulgar, name of Penrith.

PERRY, a heavy shower of rain—a *pour* or stream.

PET, a domesticated lamb—a spoiled, pampered child—a fondling designation for a female favourite. Several of our old play writers use *peat*, in the latter sense.

PETER-WAGGY, the Northern name for a Harlequin toy.

PETH, a road up a steep hill. Sax. *pceth*, semita, callis. Several places in Northumberland and Durham have this appellation.

“ Bot betuixt thaim and it thar wass
A craggy bra, strekyt weill lang
And a gret *peth* up for to gang.”—*The Bruce*.

PEUST, snug, comfortable, in easy circumstances. Sc. *puist*.

PHRASE, wonder. “ What need ye make sic a *phrase* about it ? ”

PIANET, PYANOT, PY'NET, a magpie, Welsh, *pioden*. In the rustic creed the magpie is considered a bird of bad or good omen ; and various events are predicted from the numbers seen together. Two, say the common people in Durham, foretell good luck ; three marriage ; and four death ! In Northumberland the following popular rhyme is repeated concerning the character of the omen :

“ One is sorrow, two mirth,
Three a wedding, four a birth.”

PICK, *v.* to pitch, to throw. Su.-Got. *picka*, minutis ictibus tundere.

—————“ I'd make a quarry
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves, as high
As I could *pick* my lance.”—*Shak.*,—*Coriolanus*.

PICK, *s.* pitch. Sax. *pic*. Dut. *pik*. “ *Pykke*, *pix*.” Prompt. Parv. From an old entry in Darlington parish books, it appears that “ Bess Johnson used a pound of *pick* in effecting a cure of Ann Spence's scald head.”

“ And *pyk* and ter als haiff thai tane,
And lynt, and herdis, and brynstane.”—*The Bruce*.

PICK, the best, the choice. Belg. *puyk*, choice.

PICKATREE, the woodpecker. This sprightly bird is remarkable for its curious dwelling, *picked in the solid tree*, with the most consummate art.

“ Their hard tongue, armed with solid, corneous papillæ, is a very proper weapon for seizing the insects, and more especially the soft larvæ which these birds seek under the bark. . . . The woodpeckers are continually occupied in hollowing trees ; into the holes of these they retire during the night, and also when they lay their eggs, which the female deposits there without any nest.”—*Cuvier*.

PICK-FORK, a hay-fork with two prongs—a *pitch-fork*.

PICKLE, a small quantity, a little. Ital. *piccolo*.

“ O gin my love were a *pickle* of wheat,
And growing upon yon lily lee.”

Border Minstrelsy.

PICK-NIGHT, dismal—as dark as *pick*, or *pitch*.

“ Then aw met yor Ben, an’ we were like to fight ;
An’ when we cam to Sandgate it was *pick-night*.”

Song,—Maw Canny Hinny.

Shakspeare and later writers use *pitchy*, in the same sense.

PICKS, an ancient term, still in use among the vulgar, for the suit of diamonds at cards. Grose erroneously says *spades* ; which, I believe, is the case in Scotland. Brand pretends to seek a derivation in the resemblance which the diamond bears to a *mill-pick*, as *fusils* are sometimes called in Heraldry. But it is nothing more than the adoption of the French *pique*. V. Minsheu’s Guide into Tongues, Art. *Diamond or Picke at Cards*. Mr. Taylor is of opinion that it is from being of the form of the *pyx*, or *pix*,—the box in which the sacred wafer was kept. Mr. Hunter informs me, that when the people have burnt their shins by sitting before a hot fire, they will say “ my legs are all over *picks* and *hearts* ;” that is *red* blotches.

PIECE, a little while. “ Stay a *piece*.” Ital. *pezzo*.

PIFLE, to filch, to steal—to *pilfer* ; from which it is derived.

PIGEON’S-FEATHERS. It is a matter of very general belief,

that if there be pigeon's feathers in a bed on which a dying person lies, the struggle of the departing spirit in liberating itself from its tenement of clay, is painfully protracted ; and that such a person cannot die in such a bed, but must be lifted out before the troubled spirit can obtain its release.

PIGGERY, a pig-sty. *See* OUTRAKE ; 2d sense.

PIGGIN, a small wooden cylindrical vessel, made with staves and bound with hoops like a pail. In common use on the borders of Northumberland.

PIKE, *v.* to select, to chuse, to *pick*. From Dut. *picken*.

PIKE, *s.* the top or apex of a conical hill or eminence ; such as Pontop-pike, in the county of Durham ; Glanton-pike, Northumberland. Sax. *peac*. Fr. *pic*. Sp. *pico*.

PIKE, *s.* a large cock or pile of hay. *See* HAY-MAKING.

PIKELET, a small round light cake—a sort of muffin.

PILCH, a piece of flannel fastened to an infant's under-clothes, for the purpose of keeping the wet off the nurse. It was anciently a dress or mantle made of skins. Sax. *pylche*.

PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE, the great northern Insurrection or Rebellion, which resulted from discontent at the suppression of the monasteries, and which became so formidable in England.

PILLARS, the rectangular masses of coal between the "boards." When the whole extent of the mine has been regularly excavated by "boards" and "walls," the pillars are also removed, beginning at the extremity of the mine.

PILLOW-BERE, *s.* a pillow case.

" But of his craft, from Berwicke unto Ware
Ne was there swiche an other pardonere
For in his male he hadde a *pilwebere*,
Which, as he saide, was oure ladies veil."

Chaucer,—Pardonere's Prologue.

PIN-CODD, or PRIN-CODD, a pin-cushion. Sc. *preen-cod*.

PINCH-GUT, a penurious person—a covetous, miserable wretch, quasi pinched.

PIND, to impound, or put into the pinfold.

PINGING, complaining, whining, as from cold or hunger.

PINGLE, to work assiduously but inefficiently—to labour until you are almost blind. Germ. *peinigen*, to pain, to harass. “*Pingle* in yur awn poke neuk.” That is, help yourself sparingly out of your own means.

PINK, *v.* to look sly at—to look with the eye half open.

PINK, *a.* small.—PINKY, very small. Dut. *pinkje*.—PINKY-WINKY, the smallest imaginable. “You’re all *pinky-winky*, and ready for *nebbly*”—said to children who sit up until they are half asleep. *Neb* is a pure word for bill, and the figure is a bird putting its head under its wing.

PIN-PANNIERLY-FELLOW, a miserable, covetous, suspicious fellow, one who pins up or fastens his panniers and baskets. Grose.

PIPER, a minstrel. *North. Sax. pipere*. The noble house of Percy still retains pipers in its service. They wear, on the right arm, a silver crescent, granted as a badge of cognizance to the family, for having taken the Turkish standard, in a warlike expedition against the Saracens, in the Holy Land. The pipers attend the court leet and fairs held for the Lord:—and pay suit and service at Alnwick Castle. Their instrument is the ancient Northumbrian bag-pipe, different in form and execution from the Scotch; it being much smaller, and blown, not with the breath, but by a pair of bellows fixed under the left arm. The music possesses all the wild and spirited characteristics of the Highland pibroch, without its heavy drone.

PIPESTOPPEL, a fragment of the shank of a tobacco-pipe. Germ. *stopsel*, a bung or stopper. Sc. *pipe-stapple*.

PIRN, a quill or reed on which yarn is wound.

PITMAN, a collier—a *man* who works in a coal *pit*. The pitmen are a distinct class in society, almost entirely separated from the agricultural part of the community. They principally reside within a few miles of the rivers Tyne and Wear, chiefly in long rows of one-storied houses,

called pit-rows, in the vicinity of the mines. They commence their laborious calling at a very early period of life, and have been accustomed for generations to marry with their own race ; the sons regularly following the occupations of their sires.

PITMAN'S-PINK, a name given to the single pink, which is a great favourite among the pitmen, who, in general, pay much attention to the cultivation of flowers.

PITTER-PATTER, to beat incessantly, like a heavy fall of rain.

PITTY-PATTY, palpitation, a quick movement of the heart.

PLANET, *pro* climate—also, in the sense of partially ; as “the rain falls in *planets*.”

PLASH, *v.* to splash. Su.-Got. *plaska*.—Plash, *s.* a heavy fall or severe shower of rain. Germ. *platzregen*. Dut. *plasregen*.

PLAT, clear, plain.

“ My will is this for *plat* conclusion

Withouten any replication,

That everich of you shal gon wher him leste !”

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

PLAY, is used in the North as a reflective verb.—“ He has been *playing* hissel.”

PLEACH, to bind a hedge, to interweave branches of trees together. Fr. *plessier*. *V.* Cotgrave.

PLEAN, to complain. An old word ; from Fr. *plaigner*.

PLEAN, or PLEANY-PYE, a tell-tale, or prating gossip. *Pleignen* occurs in Gower.

PLENISH, to furnish a house, to stock a farm. Old Fr. *plenir*, to replenish.—PLENISHING, household furniture.—PLENISHING-WAIN, the wain or waggon laden with furniture belonging to a bride.

PLETT, to fold, to twist or *plait*. Su.-Got. *plāta*, nectere, connectere.

PLETTs, folds, plaits. “ I must put my mouth into small *pletts* when I go there ;” meaning, I must be circumspect in my behaviour.

PLIE, a fold, or wrapping. “Twee plie, three plie.” Two fold, or double ; three fold, &c.

“Thorowe ryche male and myne-ye-ple
Many sterne the stroke done streight
Many a freyke, that was ful fre
Thar undar fool dyd lyght.”

Old Ballad of Chevy Chace.

PLODGE, to wade through water, to plunge. Dut. *ploegen*.

PLOOKY, PLOOKY-FACED, pimpled. Gael. *plucan*, a pimple.

“*Plooky, plooky*, are your cheeks,
And *plooky* is your chin.”

Ballad,—Sir Hugh le Blond.

PLOTE, to pluck feathers ; *metaphorically* to chide vehemently.

“How she *plotes* him.” Teut. *ploten*.

PLOTE, to scald. *To plote a pig*, is to pour scalding water upon it, which causes the hair to come off, and makes it easier to scrape.—PLOTING-HOT, scalding hot.

PLOUGH-SHOE, the iron work upon which the sock is fixed ; the casing of iron at the nose, or fore part of that part of the plough which enters the ground.

PLOUTE, a long walking stick, generally used (with the thick end downward) by foot-hunters.—*Dur.* and *North*.

PLOUTER, to wade through water or mire—to be engaged in any dirty work. Teut. *plotsen*. Germ. *pladern*.—PLOWD-ING, is also used in the same sense ; though probably only a variation of *plodging*.

PLOY, a harmless frolic in which a party is engaged ; a merry meeting. Dr. Jamieson is inclined to view the word as formed from Sax. *plegan*, to play.

PLUFF, to blow in the face, to explode gunpowder—to *puff*.

PLUFF, PLEUGH, a plough. Su.-Got. *plog*. Germ. *pflug*. Sc. *pleuch*. This gives me an opportunity of presenting to the reader a genuine Northumbrian specimen of an agricultural reproof ; communicated to me by a friend, who heard it.

“Ye ill far’d body ye ! ye pretend to guide the *pluff* ! to leeve a
sâet a bâaks in âa the faugh quarter. I’ll ha ne mair o’ thee !

Se ye may gang at the Fair, honest man ! Thou mun de't better nor that, else thou may gang heam."

PLUMP, a clump of trees. PLUMBE, is an old word for a woody place.

POCK-ARRED, pitted with the small pox. *See* ARR.

POCK-FRETTEN, marked with the small pox. *See* FRETTEN.

POE, a turkey. Fr. *paon*. Lat. *pavo*. Sax. *pawa*.—POE ! POE ! a call to turkies.

POKE, to thrust. "To *poke* the head." "*Poking* his nose into every thing." Germ. *pochen*, to knock, as if the head were projected for the purpose.

POKE, a bag, a sack. The parent of pocket. Sax. *poceo*, a pouch. Isl. *poki*, saccus. Teut *poke*. "A pig in a *poke*." is an old, well-known, Northern proverb.

"Gerveis answered : ' Certies were it gold,
Or in a *poks* nobles all untold."

Chaucer,—The Miller's Tale.

"And on the nose he smote him with his fist;
Down ran the bloody streme upon his brest :
And in the flore with nose and mouth to-broke
They walwe, as don two pigges in a *poke*."

Chaucer,—The Reve's Tale.

POKED, offended, piqued. "He was *sare poked*."

POKEMANTLE, a name for a portmanteau. *See* PORTMANTLE.

POKER AND TONGS, when a horse strikes the hind against the fore shoe. Also called HAMMER AND PINCERS, and FORGING.

POODLERS, a name given to the fry of the coal-fish or cole-say when about a foot in length.

POOMER, any thing very large. "*Ee ! what a poomer it is*."

POORLY, indifferent in health.—VERY POORLY, very unwell.

POR, PORE, an iron bar, or poker, for stirring the fire. Teut. *porren*, urgere, compellere.

PORKY, plump in the person. "What ? the *porky* gentleman."

PORRAGE, hasty-pudding, or *porridge*-oatmeal mixed in boiling water, and stirred on the fire till it be considerably thickened. In Durham it is Poddish. "Put on the *poddish*-pot."

PORTMANTLE, a vulgar, though old, name for a portmanteau ; which was originally a *bag* for a cloak or *mantle*.

POSE, a rheum from the nose, a cold in the head. Sax. *gipose*.

POSIE, a nosegay. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. Vol. II., p. 48.

POSIE-JACKETS, the holiday waistcoats of the pitmen, frequently of very curious patterns, and displaying flowers of various dyes.

POSS, to dash violently in the water, to beat ; as to "*poss clothes*" in what is called a POSS-TUB.

“ For a cat of a contree
Cam whan hym liked
And overleep hem lichtliche
And laughte hem at his wille
And pleide with hem perillousli
And *possed* aboute.”—*Piers Plowman*.

POSSET-CUP, a cup of silver or pewter, in which warm drinks were served.

“ Before the introduction of tea, it was customary to give strangers at festival times, ale-possets ; they were served up in bowls called *doublers* into which the company dipped their spoons promiscuously, for the simplicity of the times had not then seen the necessity of accommodating each guest with a basin or soup-plate. The *posset cup* shone as an article of finery in the better sort of houses ; it was made of pewter, and was furnished with two, three, or more, lateral pipes, through which the liquid part of the compound might be sucked by those who did not choose the bread.”—*Gloss. to Westm. and Cumb. Dialects*.

POSSY, short and fat, thick-set, protuberant ; applied to the person. Apparently the same as POWSEY.

POST, sandstone.

POTATO-BOGLE, a scarecrow.

POT-CLEPS, pot-hooks. Ray says, from clip or clap, because they clip or catch hold of the pot.

POT-LUCK, an invitation to a family dinner, or friendly repast, excluding the idea of any previous or ceremonious preparation—the chance of the table. The Roman *condicere ad cœnam*. Fr. *la fortune du pot*. A Northern squire

invited his late Majesty King George IV., when Prince Regent, to take *pot-luck* with him.

POTSHARD, a piece of broken tile or pot. *See* SHARD.

POTTER, to stir, to poke ; as to *potter* the fire. Dut. *peuteren*.

POTTICAR, an apothecary. *Potycary* is the genuine old word, derived from Span. *boticario* (which signifies the shop of a vendor of medicines, as distinguished from a travelling empiric), and is not a contraction of apothecary, as Dr. Johnson and others have pretended. Mr. Taylor judiciously observes on this word, that from its Greek origin, it must necessarily have brought the A with it at first, and, therefore, however ancient *paticary* may be, it is only an ancient corruption, and probably proceeded from the unlearned considering *apothecary* as a *pothecary*.

POTTINGER, a coarse earthen-ware pot, with a handle. Germ. *pott enge*, a narrow pot. Porringer, therefore, would seem to be a corruption.

POU, Poo, or POUGH, to pull. “*Poo away my lads.*”

POUCE, nastiness.—POUCY, untidy, all in a litter.

POUK, to strike ; or rather to push or *poke*. In Scotland, it means to pull with nimbleness or force, like English *pluck*.

POULTER, a poulterer. This is the ancient and correct way of spelling the word.

POUNCET-BOX, a small box, with open work on the lid, in which to keep perfume.

POUT, to kick or strike with the feet. *V. Ray, pote.*

POUT, a chicken. Fr. *poulet*. *Poult* is classical.

POW, a term for the head ; obviously from *poll*.

“Albeit my *pow* was bald and bare.”—*Ramsay*.

Pow, a large open drain.

POW-HEAD, a tad-pole before it has legs.

POWSEY. fat, decent-looking, respectable in appearance. *See* POSSY.

POWSODDY, or PANSODDY, a pudding placed under the roast. Also called YORKSHIRE-PUDDING, AUD-WIFE’S-SOD, and CIN-

DER-CATCHER. In Scotland there is a dish—*sheep's head broth, pow-sodden*.

PREEZE, to strain, or make ineffectual attempts to evacuate the bladder, or bowels—from press. But see Jamieson on *prize-up*.

PREUVE, prove. Genuine French.

PRICKING, a thin layer of bad soft coal or metal, generally found at the bottom of a seam of coal.

PRICKLE, a basket or measure of wicker work among fruiterers. Formerly made of briars ; hence, perhaps, the name.

PRIG, to plead hard in a bargain, to higgle in price. Dut. *prachen*, to beg.

PRIGGED, entreated earnestly and perseveringly.

PRIGGISH, vain, conceited, affected, coxcomical. From *prig*.

PRIMP, to behave in a ridiculously formal or affected manner.

PRIN, a pin. Isl. *prion*, acus capitata. Dan. *preen*, a bodkin, or punch. Dr. Jamieson has satisfactorily proved that this is no corruption of the word.

“ To mix set ye nocht by twa *prinnts*
Fyne ducat gold with hard gudhingis
Lyke as I leirnit yow last.”

Lyndsay's Three Estâtts.

PRIN-COD, a pincushion. In the reign of Henry VIII., the men stuck pins in a disgusting part of their dress ; before alluded to under the article COD, CODD. Strutt's idea that this fashion of wearing a cod-piece came from the French *guadipise*, seems without foundation. That word, so far as the researches of the present writer extend, is used only by the satirical Rabelais, and in all probability proceeded from the mint of his own fertile imagination, in the triumph of his wit and drollery.

PRINCOX, a pert, forward fellow. V. Todd's John. *princecock*.

PRIZE, to lift with a lever. See Jamieson on *prize-up* ; but it is probably from *press*, as the lever acts at one end, by pressure at the other. So *paze* is used in the same sense, from *peser*, to weigh, because acting by a weight.

PROD, PRODDY, a prick, a skewer. Su.-Got. *brodd*, aculeus. Dan. *brod*, a sting, a prick. *B* and *p* are often used indiscriminately in the Gothic languages.

PROG, PROGGLE, *v.* to prick, to pierce. Isl. *brydda*, pungere.

PROG, *s.* a prick.—PROGLY, *a.* prickly. See PROD.

PROPER, very, complete. “It is a *proper* wet day.”

PROSS, *v.* to chat, to talk familiarly. Fr. *prosner*, or *prôner*, to gossip.

PROSS, *s.* talk, conversation—rather of the gossiping kind.

“Let us have a *bit* of *pross*.” The *prose* of modern times, as Mr. Todd justly remarks, is akin to this Northern word.

PROUD, luxuriant; as *proud* corn. Sax. *prot*. Ital. *prode*.

PROUD, a seam of coal is said to be proud when its section is higher than ordinary.

P’S AND Q’S, a nicety of behaviour; the observance of all due formalities. Perhaps from the French injunction to make proper obeisances, “Soyez attentifs à vos *pies* et à vos *queues* ;” in other words, “*mind your P’s and Q’s*.”

PUBBLE, full, plump; usually spoken of corn or fruit; in opposition to *fantome*—any thing fat, or distended.

PUCKER, flutter, agitation, confusion. “What a *pucker* he’s in!” A figurative application of the word.

PUGGY, damp, moist; arising from gentle perspiration. “A *puggy* hand.” “A *puggy* face.”

PULE, or PUEL, a hole of standing water—a *pool*. Sax. *pul*. Welsh. *pwl*. Ray and Grose have *pulk*.

PULE, to eat without appetite.—PULING, sick, without appetite.

PULLEN, poultry. An old word. V. Todd’s Johnson. The Pullen market in Newcastle. *Pullen* is also a term for the small crab used for baiting sea-fishing-hooks. The correct name is *pillan*, from *peel*, to skin; because if you crack the shell of the *pillan*, you may strip it off, leaving the substance of the claw entire. That is *pillan*, *i. e.*, peeled, because the fishermen peel off the shell before they bait the hooks with them.

PUMMEL, to beat severely, to chastise with the *fist*. Lat. *pugno*.

“For your pate I would *pummel*.”

Beaum. and Flet.,—Four Plays in One.

PUNCH, to strike with the feet—to thrust as with a point. Germ. *punct*, a point.

PUND, a pound. Sax. *pund*. The Gothic, Islandic, and Swedish are the same. Welsh, *punt*.

PUND, to impound, to put into the pin-fold.

PUN-FAUD, or PIN-FAUD, a pin-fold. Sax. *pyndan*, to inclose. —PUNDER, the pindar or pounder, who has the charge of the pinfold—a pound keeper.

PUOY, PUY, or POUIE, a long pole, with an iron spike or spikes, at the end; used in propelling *keels* in shallow water, or when it is inconvenient to use sails or oars. Span. *apoyo*, a prop, stay, or support. Fr. *appui*; and so a *powie*, by erroneously supposing *a* to be an article, instead of a part of the word. Poles, for pushing on boats, occur in all ages.

PURDY, a little *thick-set* fellow. I owe this word to the communication of a clerical friend in the County of Durham, who first heard it at Barnard Castle. On ascertaining the meaning, the following dialogue took place.

“Q. What does *purdy* mean?

A. A little *throstan* up thing like a *Jack at Warts*.

Q. What’s that.

A. Something like a *lime burner*.

Q. What is a lime burner?

A. Oh nobbit a *Kendal stockener*.

Q. What is that?

A. A little *thick-set* fellow.”

Moor has *purdy*, in the sense of proud, ostentatious.

PURELY, quite well in health—*pure well*.

PURLICUE, or CURLICUE, a flourish in writing—a dash at the end of a word. F. *pour la queue*. V. Jamieson.

PURLICUE, the space inclosed by the extended fore finger and thumb. A “*spang and a purlicue*” is a measure allowed in a certain game at marbles.

PURN, *s.* the same as TWITCH ; which *see*.

PURPOSE-LIKE, a person or thing well suited to the purpose intended.

PURSY, fat, bloated, swollen out ; implying also the difficulty of breathing arising from such a state. *V.* Jam. and Jam. Supp.

PUT, to push, to propel ; as, *putting* a keel. Welsh. *putiaw*.

PUT-ABOUT, perplexed, at a difficulty. Shakspeare repeatedly uses *put to it*, in the same sense.

PUTTER, a person who conveys coals from the hewers. Putters are commonly young men from sixteen to twenty years old.

PUZZIN, *s.* poison. This is the pronounciation at this day in Northumberland.

“ For in till his neyst potion
He suld giff him dedly *pusoun*.”—*The Bruce*.

“ But syne allace ! *pusaynt* was he.”—*Ibid*.

PYRRHY-DANCERS, a name given to the glancings of the *Aurora Borealis*. The same as MERRY-DANCERS ; which *see*. This term may have been adopted from the *Pyrrhica saltatio*, or military dance of the ancients ; from which, no doubt, the *sword-dance* of the Northern youths, at Christmas, has had its origin. But Mr. Forby says, an allusion to the revels of the fairies is more likely among our ancestors, than to the *Pyrrhic-dance* of the ancients. *V.* Voc. East Anglia, *perry-dancers*.

Q.

QUAIL, to fail, to fall sick, to faint. *V.* Todd's Johnson.

QUANDARY, a dilemma, an unpleasant predicament, a state of perplexity. Skinner's derivation from Fr. *qu'en dirai je ?* what shall I say about it ? is adopted in Todd's Johnson. But the pronoun (nominative) was often left out by old French writers, which would here make the derivation more accurate—*qu'en dirai ?*

QUEAN, a term of abuse to a female—sometimes implying the

most disgraceful name that can be applied to the sex. Mœ.-Got. *queins*, *quens*. Sax. *cwen*, a wench—though primarily not always used in a reproachful sense ; nor always so now, for we say, “a sturdy *quean*,”—“a good-like *quean*,”—without affixing any bad meaning to it.

“ Or Provost full of trechirie,
Or Prelate living jolilie,
Or Priest that halt his *quein* him by.”

Chaucer,—Rom. of Rose.

“ A witch, a *quean*, an old cozening *quean*.”

Shak.—Merry Wives of Windsor.

QUEER, the choir, or *quire* of a church. Old Eng. *quier*.

QUEER, a quire ; as of paper. Old Eng. *quaire*. Old Fr. *quayer*.

QUERN, a hand mill for grinding corn, made of two corresponding stones. It exhibits the most ancient methods of grinding corn ever known in the world, and is the same to which allusion is made in the New Testament. Matthew xxiv., 41. Travellers tell us that this kind of hand mill is used in the East Indies. Dr. Clarke saw it in use among the native Laplanders. *Quern* may be considered as one of our oldest words ; and, with slight variations, is found in all the Northern languages.—Mœ.-Got. *quairn*, *mola manualis*. Su.-Got. *quern*. Sax. *cweorn*. Dan. *quern*. Swed. *quarn*. Teut. *querne*.

“ But or his here was clipped or yshave,
Ther was no bond, with which men might him bind,
But now is he in prison, in a cave,
Whereas they made him at the *querne* grind.”

Chaucer,—The Monke's Tale.

QUEY, generally pronounced WHYE, a heifer, or young cow, until it has had a calf. Dan. *quie*. Swed. *quiga*.

“ 1538, paid for four cows, called *why*es, 36s.”

Finchale Glossary.

QUEY-CALF, a female calf. Dan. *quickalv*. Swed. *quigkalf*.

QUICK, alive. Sax. *civic*. This word is classical ; but in the

South is not in the general sense in which we hear it in the North.

“ Not fully *quik*, ne fully ded they were.”

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

“ The *quick* and the dead.”—*The Lord's Prayer.*

QUICKEN-TREE, the mountain ash. *See* ROUN-TREE.

QUICK-WOOD, thorns.

“ The first hedges were made of dead wood, but *quick wood* was soon found to be more durable, and when the thorn came into general use for the purpose, on account of its valuable properties, the term *quick wood* was appropriated to it exclusively.”

Finchale Glossary.

QUISEY, confounded, dejected. *V. Todd's John., queasy.*

QUITE, got quit of.—QUITE-BETTER, (not certainly, or undoubtedly better, but) quite well, completely recovered.

It is the comparative joined with the superlative—an inveterate Northumbrianism.

QUORN, or QUOARN, a Northern pronunciation of corn.

R.

R. The very broad or guttural pronunciation of this letter in the dialect of the people of Newcastle and of Northumberland generally, is one of its most striking characteristics. The broad dialect of the English, north of the Humber, is not unfrequently alluded to by old authors. Chaucer, in particular, gives specimens of dialect, in which it is not difficult to discover many peculiarities of phrase and pronunciation which are quite common in Northumberland at the present day.

RABBLE, to speak in a confused manner. Teut. *rabelen*, blaterare. Apparently identical with RAVEL ; which *see*.

RABBLEMENT, a tumultuous crowd, a mob. A very old word, still in use, though Dr. Johnson has stated it to be obsolete.

RACK, *s.* a narrow path, a track, a trace. Dut. *racke*. This is the meaning of the word used by our great dramatic

poet, in the following exquisite and well-known passage in the *Tempest*, whatever the commentators may be pleased to say to the contrary.

“ The cloud-capp’d towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve ;
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind.”—*Shakspeare*.

RACK, *s.* the clouds ; or rather the *track* in which they move by the action of the wind. *Sax. rec*, vapour. *Swed. reka*. Archdeacon Nares is mistaken in thinking that the word is not now in use.

“ But, as ws often see, against some storm,
A silence in the heavens, the *rack* stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death.—*Shak.*,—*Hamlet*.

RACK, *s.* wreck. *Sw. rak*, bona naufragorum in littus ejecta.

RACK, *v.* to care, to heed. *Sax. recan*, to reckon. *V. Ray*.

RACK, a name given to the Brandling trout in some parts of Northumberland.

RACKLESS, sometimes **RACKLE**, thoughtless, careless, heedless, improvident. *Old Eng. retchless, reckeless* ; from *Sax. recceleas*.

RACK-RIDER, a small trout, 6 or 8 inches long, caught in the alpine rivulets of Northumberland.

RAFF, a raft. Hence, **RAFF-MERCHANT**, for a timber-merchant ; and **RAFF-YARD**, for a timber-yard.

RAFF, abundance, a great quantity, a great number. “ A *raff* of fellows,” a great many men.

RAFFLING, idle, worthless, dissolute. “ A *raffling* chap.”

RAG, to rate or reproach, to scold. *Isl. raega*, to accuse.

RAGABASH, **RAGABRASH**, low, idle people—such as are generally in rags.—**RUBBISH** is used in the same sense. Both terms may be said to be synonymous with *ragamuffin*.

RAGEOUS, in a rage, in excessive pain, violent—*rageful*.

RAID, an incursion, or plundering inroad of the Borderers

into the territory of their neighbours Sax. *rad*, *radr*, *invasio*, *incursus*, *irruptio*. V. Somner.

“ And by my faith, the gate-ward said,
I think 'twill prove a warden *raid*.”

Scott,—*Lay of the Last Minstrel*.

RAIN. “ Happy is the corpse that the *rain* rains on,” a popular saying in Northumberland ; meaning, that rain at a funeral is a sign of future happiness to the person whose remains are about to be interred.

RAIN-BIRDS, RAIN-FOWL, popular names for woodpeckers. These birds are well known by their loud and peculiar cries, which, frequently repeated, are thought to prognosticate *rain*. The Romans called them *pluvie aves*, for the same reason.

RAISE, a cairn, tumulus, or heap of stones. In the parishes of Edenhall and Lazonby, in Cumberland, there are yet some considerable remains of stones, which still go by the name of *raises*, though many of them have been carried away and all of them are thrown out of their ancient form and order. Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumb., Vol. I., p. 252. There is also *Woundale Raise*, in the parish of Windermere, in Westmorland. V. Nicolson and Burn, Vol. I., p. 188.

RAKE, *v.* to walk, to range or rove about. Su.-Got. *reka*, to roam.—RAKE, *s.* the extent of a walk or course. Hence, a *sheep-rake*.

“ Robene answerit, Be the rude
Na thing of lufe I knaw,
Bot keipis my scheip undir yone wud,
Lo quhair thay *raik* on raw.”

Henryson's *Robene and Makyne*.

RAKE, to cover, to gather together. *To rake the fire*, is to supply it with coals, or to put it in such a condition that it may continue burning all night, so as to be ready in the morning—a common practice in many kitchens in the North, where coals are plentiful. Shakspeare uses the

word in this sense, when, in King Lear, he makes Edgar say,

———" Here in the sands
Thee I'll *rake up*."—*Act IV., Sc. 6.*

RAM, RAMMISH, foetid, rank, like a ram. Isl. *rammr*, amarus. Dan. *ram*, rank, rancid. "A *ram* smell"—"a *ram* taste."

" For all the world they stinken as a gote,
Hir savour is so *rammish* and so hote."

Chaucer,—The Chanone's Yeman's Tale.

RAME, REAM, to cry aloud, to ask over and over again in a teasing manner. Sax. *hreaman*, clamare. Su.-Got. *raama*. —RAMING, REAMING, crying; especially as denoting reiteration of the same sound.

" Sche full vn happy in the batell stode—
Her mynd troublit, gan to *rame* and cry."

Douglas' Æneid.

RAME, RAIM, RAWM, to reach anything awkwardly or greedily, to stretch after. Teut. *raemen*, extendere, distendere.

RAMELL-WOOD, natural copse-wood. In the "Complaynt of Scotland," mention is made of a "a banc ful of *rammel* grene treis."

RAMLIN-LAD, a tall, fast growing, *rambling* youth—a sort of *hobblety-hoy*.

RAMMELY, tall, and rank. *V. Jam. rammel*, 2d. sense.

RAMP, a lowering in the top of a wall.

RAMPADGE, to prance about furiously, to make a great noise or disturbance. Sax. *rempend*, rampant.

RAMPAGEOUS, furious, uncontrollable.

RAMPS, ramson, *allium ursinum*, a pernicious herb in grass fields, as it imparts a flavour like that of garlic to the milk of cows that eat of it.

RAMSHACKLE, or RAMSHECKLE, to search narrowly, to ransack. *Ranshackle*, for plunder, is old in our language.

RANDY, s. a vulgar, brawling woman—a coarse, fiery virago. *Rand* (German) is the strand or margin of the river. Has

the word reference to the vulgar character of the lower orders of women usually inhabiting such localities?

RANDY. *a.* boisterous, obstreperous, disorderly in behaviour.

RANGE, to cleanse by washing, to rinse. *See* RENCH.

RANNEL-BAUK, RANNEL-TREE, a beam or bar across a chimney on which boilers and other culinary vessels are hung. *V. Jam. rantle-tree.*

RANTY, riotous, in high spirits, disorderly.—*North.* Wild, mad.—*Cumb.*—RANTY-TANTY, in great wrath, in a violent passion. There is a troublesome weed in corn fields of this name.

RAPE, a rope. *Mœ.-Got. raip. Sax. rape, funis.*

RAPIER-DANCE, nearly the same as the sword-dance of the ancient Scandinavians, or as that described by Tacitus among the Germans. *See* a full account of in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XVII., p. 155.

RAPSCALLION, a low, worthless fellow; apparently the same with *rascallion* used in *Hudibras*.

RASH, dry; as *rash-corn*—corn so dry in the straw that it falls out with handling.

RASH, brisk, hearty. “She was vary *rash* when I left her, but she’s sair fail’d now.”

RASHER, a rush. *Rasher-cap, rasher-ducket, rasher-whip*, articles made of rushes by children. *See* RESH, RESHER.

RASP, raspberry—both the bush and its fruit. *Ital. raspo.*

RAT, a wart. *See* WRAT.

RATCH, *v.* to stretch, to pull asunder. *See* RAX.

RATCH, *v.* to mark with lines.—RATCH, *s.* a strait line, a stripe. *Germ. recht, straight.*

RATCH, *s.* the straight course of a navigable river. The word is used on the Tyne, in the same sense as *Reach* on the Thames. The Newcastle keelmen generally call it *Rack*. It is a strait line of any kind, as a white *ratch* down a horse’s face. *Germ. recht, straight.*

RATE, *v. a.* and *n.* to loosen any fibrous texture so as to make it approach to decomposition; or to be in a state

caused by such action. “Quicklime *rates* the sods in a compost heap”—or, “Sods *rate* fast in that heap,” Sax. *rotian*, to rot.

RATHER. *To have rather* is a common North country expression, when a preference is desired. See Dr. Johnson’s 6th sense of *rather*. The corruption may be thus traced. It is customary to contract both *I would*, and *I had*, into *I’d*. *I had rather* was probably first used as a false translation for *I’d rather*, written for *I would rather*; and when *I had rather* was once received, *to have rather* followed of course.

RATHERLINGS, for the most part. *Dur.* and *North.*

RATTEN, our Northern provincial name for the *mus rattus*, the well-known and plundering animal, which, as Gesner observes, is called *rat*, not only in Germany, but in Spain, France, Italy, and England.

“With that ran ther a route,
Of *ratons* at ones,
And small mees myd hem
Mo than a thousand.”—*Piers Plowman*.

“Al this route of *ratons*
To this reson thei assented.—*Ibid.*

“And forth he goth, no longer wold he tary
Into the town unto a Potecary
And praied him that he to him wolde sell
Some poison, that he might his *ratonns* quell.”

Chaucer,—The Pardoner’s Tale.

RATTEN-CROOK, a long crook, reaching from the *rannel-bauk* to the fire. See RANNEL-BAUK.

RATTLEPATE, a giddy, thoughtless, volatile person.

RAUK, to mark with lines, to scratch. See RATCH.

RAVEL, to speak in an unconnected manner, to wander. Dut. *revelen*, to rave, to talk idly.

RAW, a row of buildings, the side of a street. Sax. *ræwa*.

“*Row* and *Raw*,” Mr. Hodgson observes, “are akin to the French *rue*; but in the upland part of the Northern counties were formerly chiefly confined to those lines of dwelling-houses which lay along the fell sides, and had between them and the beck, or river of the dale, the inclosed

ground, of which the houses were the several messuages. In later times, coal and manufacturing districts abound in Rows of vast variety of description and designation." *V. Hist. of North. Part II., Vol. I., p. 134, n.*

RAX, to stretch, to enlarge, to reach. Sax. *ræcean*, porrigere. *To rax oneself*, is to extend the limbs, after sleep or long sitting. As applied to the weather, to *rax out*, means to clear up, when the clouds begin to open, and expand themselves, so that the sky is seen.

" He raise and *rax'd* him where he stood,
And bade them match him with his marrows ;
Then Tindaill heard them reasun rude,
And they loot off a flight of arrows."—*Raid of the Redeswire.*

RE. See **HECK.**

READ, REDE, *v.* to counsel, to advise. Sax. *rædan*. Teut. *raeden*.

" And askyt his consaile tharto,
What he wold *rede* him for to do."—*The Bruce.*

READ, REDE, *s.* counsel, advice. Sax. *ræd*. Teut. *raed*. There has been handed down to us the barbarous cry of " Good *rede*, short *rede*, slea ye the Bishop ;" raised during a general council or assembly at Gateshead, by the murderers of Bishop Walcher, the first Norman prelate who filled the see of Durham. *V. Surtees' Hist. of Dur., Vol. I., p. 17.*

READE, a calf's stomach, used for rennet. Teut. *roode*.

REANG, a furrow, in old husbandry generally twisted. *Reang*, therefore, like wrong and wring, is from the Saxon *wringan*, to distort ; so *wrong* and *tort*, in law, mean the same thing, something twisted out of its right course.

REAP, a bundle of corn, parcels of which are laid by the reapers to be gathered into sheaves by the binders in harvest time. Sax. *ripa*, ripe. Sc. *rip*.

REAR, raw, unripe ; as *rear* corn.

REAST, restiveness.—**REASTY**, restive, stubborn. Ital. *restio* Old Eng. *restie*. " A *reasty* horse." Sometimes applied

to a man. "He's *reasty* now." See Glossary of Provincial Words used in Herefordshire, v. RUSTY.

REASTY, rancid ; particularly applied to bacon spoilt by long keeping. Skelton uses the word. In the Prompt. Parv. it is *resty*. See REEST.

REAVE, to take away violently, to bereave, to rob or plunder. Sax. *reafian*. Sw. *röfva*. See REAVER.

REAVEL, or RAFFLE, to entangle, to knot confusedly together—to *ravel*. Dut. *ravelen*. "A *reavelled* hank"—a twisted skein.

REAYER, a plunderer, or freebooter—who *bereaves* others, by violence, of their property ; a person who, in the days of good Queen Bess—when, in the Border districts, every man's hand seems to have been set against his neighbour—was alternately the robber and the defender of his country—who alike pillaged friend and foe. Sax. *reafere*. Not far from Debdon, in the parish of Rothbury, is the famous *Reaver's Well*, where the noted thieves of old refreshed themselves, when "labouring in the vocation of their fathers." These *Illustrious Personages*, besides their own names, generally assumed a sort of *nom de guerre*, from their residence, or their exploits ; or had a *soubriquet*, to distinguish them from others of the same clan. See THIEF-AND-REAYER-BELL.

RECKON, to suppose, to conjecture. Local in this sense.

RED, to put in order, to clear, to disentangle. "To *red* up the house." Su.-Got. *reda*. Dan. *rydde*. Pronounced in Durham, *reet* ; i. e. right. To part, to separate.

"Falset, Alace for ever my eye is out
Walloway, well na man *red* the men."—*Lyndsay*.

———"And quhen the man
Saw his mantill ly brinnand than
To *red* it ran he hastily."—*The Bruce*.

"She's aye sae clean, *red up*, and braw,
She kills whene'er she dances."

Bessy Bell and Mary Gray.

REDDING-K'YAME, a comb for the hair.

REE, to cleanse corn by whirling it about in a *weight*, so as to collect the lighter substances at the top. Germ. *rein*, pure, clean, unmixed.

REED, red. Sax. *read*. Old English, *rede*. REEDER, red-der.

“ Why shulde I not as wel eke tell you all
The purtreiture, that was upon the wall
Within the temple of mighty Mars the *rede*.”

Chaucer,—*The Knight's Tale*.

REEF, a cutaneous eruption. Sax. *hreoƿ*, scabies.—REEFY, scabby.

REEK, *v.* to smoke. Sax. *recan*. Swed. *rôka*.—REEK, *s.* smoke. Sax. *rec*. Swed. *rôk*.—REEK-PENNY, money paid to be permitted to have fire, hearth-money—a modus paid to the clergy in many parts of Northumberland and Durham. See Tomlins' Law Dict., *smoke-silver*.

“ Yet in our ashen cold is fire *yreken*.”

Chaucer,—*The Reeve's Tale*.

REEK, a term for money—that which makes the pot to boil and the chimney to *smoke*; but probably that which is the principal subject of *reckoning*.

REEKIN, or REEKING-CROOK, a horizontal bar of wood or iron, placed at a suitable height in the *reek* or smoke of a chimney, from which vessels are suspended over the fire.

REEST, rust. Teut. *roest*.—REESTY, rusty. Teut. *roestigh*.

REET, *v.* to make right, to do justice to.—REET is also used, both as a substantive and an adjective, for *right*.

REET, *right*, sane in mind.—NOT-REET, *not right*, not in the exercise of sound reason. Germ. *nicht recht*.

REET, a wright, or carpenter. Sax. *wryhta*, opifex.

REINS, REINDS, balks or portions of grass land in arable fields—the furrows of a field. Germ. *reihen*, rows. In the northern counties, in sloping situations, we still occasionally meet with regular flights of terraces, called *reins*; a method of cultivation probably introduced by the

Romans. It has prevailed much about Haltwhistle, in Northumberland, and near the Roman Wall in that parish. RENCH, to rinse. Isl. *hreinsa*, to make clean. Dan. *rense*, to clean. Swed. *rensa*, to cleanse.

RENDER, to separate, to melt down, to dissolve any thing fat by the heat of the fire. *V. Wilbraham.*

RENEGATE, a reprobate. Span. *renegado*, an apostate, *qui fidem renegat*. It is a genuine old word.

“ How may this weke woman have the strength
Hire to defend again this *renegade*.”

Chaucer,—Man of Lawes’ Tale.

“ A false knight, and a *renegade*.”

Gower,—Confessio Amantis.

RENK, the distance of the face of the workings in a coal pit from the *crane*, determining the wages paid to the putters. The places are balloted for by the putters each day.

RENTY, well shapen ; spoken of horses or horned cattle.

RESH, RESHER, a rush. Sax. *resce*.

RESPECTIVELY, for *respectfully*. I had a correspondent—by no means deficient in learning—who invariably subscribed himself—“ your’s *respectively*.” He, perhaps, relied on the authority of Shakspeare, and Beaumont and Fletcher.

RHEUMATIZ, the vulgar word for the rheumatism.

RICE, small twigs of trees or bushes, brushwood for the purpose of hedging. Used by our early writers in a more extended sense. Isl. *hrys*. Su.-Got. and Swed. *ris*. Dan. *riis*. Germ. *reis*.

“ What is there in Paradis,
But grass and flure, and green *ris*”

“ *Cokayne*,” a Poem of the 13th Century, in
Hicks’ Thesaurus.

“ And thereupon he had a gay surplise
As white as is the bloom upon the *rise*.”

Chaucer,—The Miller’s Tale.

“ She was brighter of her blee than was the bright sonn :
Her reed redder than the rose that on the *rise* hangeth.”

From “ *Death and Life*,” a Poem, of which specimens are given in
Dr. Percy’s Essay on the Metre of Piers Plowman.

“ Heich Huchan with ane hissill *ryss*
To red gan throw thame rummill.”

Christ Kirk on the Green.

RIDDING, a piece of land converted from wood-land into arable—an assart.

RIDDLE, a coarse sieve with large insterstices ; much used about farm-houses. Sax. *hriddel*. Welsh, *rhidyll*. The vulgar, in many parts, have an absurd practice of using a *riddle* and a pair of shears in divination. If they have had any thing stolen from them, the riddle and shears are sure to be resorted to. A similar mode of discovering thieves, or others suspected of any crime, prevailed among the Greeks. *V. Potter's Gr. Antiq.*, Vol. I., p. 352. In Northumberland young people *turn the riddle* for the purpose of amusing themselves with the foolish idea of raising their lovers. It is done between two open doors at midnight and in the dark.

RIDE, to rob ; or rather to go out on horseback for such a purpose. A Border word. “A saying is recorded of a mother to her son (which is become proverbial) *Ride, Row-lie, hough's i' the pot* ; that is, the last piece of beef was in the pot, and therefore it was high time for him to go and fetch more.” *Nicolson and Burn's Hist. of West. and Cumb.*, Vol. II., p. 466.

RIDER, a moss-trooper, or robber on the Borders.

RIDING, a term among the Borderers for making incursions on the opposite country. *See Introduction to the Border Antiquities of England and Scotland*, p. cxxi.

“ Then Johnnie Armstrong to Willie gan say
Billie a *riding* then will we,
England and us have been lang at feud—
Perhaps we may hit on some bootie.”—*Border Ballad.*

RIDING, a division or third part of a county ; now peculiar to Yorkshire ; though formerly common to many other counties. Sax. *thrihinge*, *tertia pars provinciæ alicujus*. Express mention is made of this ancient partition in the laws

of Edward the Confessor, cap. 34. In those early days, appeals were made to the Riding in such causes as could not be determined in the Wapentake court.

RIDING-FOR-THE-KAIL, a marriage ceremony. *See* BRIDE-ALE.

RIDING-THE-FAIR, proclaiming a fair. *See* an interesting account of the North country mode of performing this ceremony at Ovingham (erroneously printed Avingham) in Hone's Every Day Book, 1653.

RIDING-THE-STANG, a burlesque punishment. *See* STANG.

RIFE, abounding, common, prevalent. Sax. *ryf*. Teut. *riif*. Swed. *rif*. Dr. Johnson is mistaken in confining the use of this word to epidemical distempers; and Archdeacon Nares (who points out Mr. Dibdin's very erroneous explanation) is equally in error in thinking it obsolete.

“There is a brief, how many sports are *rife*.”

Shak.,—*Midsum. Night's Dream*.

This reading occurs in most of the old editions—I believe in all but one. The modern editors, however, without any sufficient reason, read *ripe*. RIFE, also means apt, ready, quick to learn.

RIFF-RAFF, a common alliterative term of reproach—the rabble, or mere *canaille*. Dan. *ripsraps*, the dregs of the people.

RIFT, a chasm, a chink, a crevice.

“Than shalt thou go the dore before,
If thou maiste finden any shore,
Or hole, or *refte* what ere it were;
Than shalt thou stoupe, and lay to ere,
If thei within a slepe be.”

Chaucer,—*Rom. of Rose*.

RIFT, *v.* to belch. From Dan. *ræbe*; and not *raever*, as given by Dr. Jamieson, who appears to have been misled by Skinner.—RIFT, *s.* an eructation. Dan. *raeben*, belching.

RIFT, *v.* to plough out grass lands. Su.-Got. *rifwa*. Sw. *rifva*.

RIG, a female light in her carriage, a wanton, an imprudent woman.

RIG, a ridge, an eminence. Sax. *hricg*. Isl. *hriggr*. Su.-Got. *rygg*, dorsum. “*Rigge* of land, agger,” occurs in Prompt. Parv.

“As thai war on this wiss spekand
Our ane hey *rig* thai saw ridand
Towart thaim ewyn, a battaill braid.”—*The Bruce*.

RIG, among quadrupeds, to perform the act of supersaliency *only*, to back. Sax. *hricg*, dorsum. Hence, RIGGOT, or RIGGELT, a male animal imperfectly emasculated—very troublesome to the female.

RIG-AND-FUR, RIG-AND-REIN, ridge and furrow. Also ribbed ; as a pair of *rig-and-fur* stockings.

RIGGE, the bark. Sax. *hrigg*.

RIGGIN, the ridge or roof of a building. Sax. *hricg*, fastigium. *To ride the riggin* is a Northern phrase denoting excessive intimacy. The Scotch have a saying that “a man may be very fond of the kirk without aye riding on its *riggin*.”

RIGGIN-TREE, the beam along the roof of a building.

RIGHT, *v. a.* To stretch and fold, in *right* order, clothes to be mangled or ironed before they are quite dry.

RILE, to render turbid, to vex, to disturb. *V. Moor*.

RIM, BELLY-RIM, the peritoneum, or membrane inclosing the intestines. “*Mind dinna brust yor belly-rim*”—a caution among the vulgar in Northumberland. Sax. *ream*.

“For I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat,
In drops of crimson blood.”—*Shak.*,—*Hen. V.*

The original reading, says Nares, is *rymme*, which Capell, judging from the main object of the speaker, boldly pronounced to signify money ; others have wished to read *ryno*, but that term is probably not of such antiquity : and the conjecture supposes the original word to be printed *rym*, which it is not. Pistol, with a very vague notion of the anatomical meaning of *rymme*, seems to use it in a general way for any part of the intestines ; his object being to terrify his prisoner. It may be further stated, that

rimbursin is a common term on the Borders of Northumberland for a rupture of the abdominal muscles, to which horses and cows are subject.

RIND, to melt or dissolve tallow or fat. *V. Jamieson.*

RINE, RIND, frozen dew, hoar frost. A corruption of *rime*; from Sax. and Isl. *hrim*.

RING, a circular spout in the shaft of a coal pit for collecting the side feeders of water into a box.

RIP, a profligate. Half of Germ. *ripps-rapps*. In fashionable cant—for all ranks have their cant—*demirep* is one of dubious, or *half reputation*.

RIPE, to search, to steal privately, to plunder. Sax. *hyrpan*, dissuere. “To *ripe* for stones in the foundation of an old wall.”—“She *riped* my pockets.”—“He *riped* the nest.”

“Gif I haif mair, schir, cum and *rype* my coat.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

RIPPLE, to clean; applied to flax. Su.-Got. *repa lin*, linum vellere. Teut. *repen*, stringere semen lini.

RISE, the angle of the coal stratification with the horizon. “She’s a heavy *rise*.”

RISER, a trouble or dislocation; the coal being so affected as to be *above* the level at which the seam is working: in opposition to a “dipper.”

RITLING, the smallest and last hatched youngling.—*Lanc.* See DOWPY, WRECKLING. In Norfolk, *rickling*.

RIVE, *v.* to tear membrane from membrane, to eat voraciously without knife or fork. “Aw hae been *rivin* at the leg iv this *aud guse* for half an hour, and am ne farther end-ways.”

RIVE, to separate into parts by applying force to each side. Dan. *rive*, to tear or rend in pieces. Swed. *rifva*. There is a difference between *riving* and *splitting*—the hands rive, a wedge splits.

“Paid for fellying of wood and *ryving* of spilys.”

Bishop of Durham's Accounts, circ. 1515.

RIVE, *s.* a rent, or tear. The very term occurs in *Isl. ryf*.

“ Him had levir a sondre shake,
And let al his limmes a sondre *rive*.”

Chaucer,—Rom. of Rose.

ROAN-TREE, ROYNE-TREE, the mountain ash. *See* ROUN-TREE.

ROBIN, the popular name of the ruddock or red-breast. The innocence, tameness, and its approach in a season when its sustenance is precarious, may be the reason that this bird is usually so much pitied and respected. The author of the old ballad of *The Children in the Wood*—a story with which our earliest literary recollections are associated—selected the red-breast as an object of sympathy, no doubt for the causes here cited; but I am informed that about Heworth, near Newcastle, it is looked upon as a bird of bad omen. I am also told that among the lower classes in Northumberland and Scotland, it is considered as the harbinger of death. This is the more remarkable, because its general familiarity and confiding manners, as observed by Mr. Selby, have procured for it an appellation of endearment in most of the countries that it inhabits.

ROCK, a distaff; not only from which thread was spun by twirling a ball below; but that attached to the spinning wheel upon which the yarn or lint was wound.

ROGGLE, to shake, to jumble. A variation of *wriggle*.

RODE, the complexion of the face.

“ His *rode* was red, his eyen grey as goos.”

Chaucer,—The Miller's Tale.

ROILE, to ramble or gad about.

ROINT, be gone, stand off. *Aroint*.

ROISTER, to behave turbulently, to make a great noise, to indulge in rough mirth and jollity.

ROISTERER, a turbulent, swaggering, and uncontrollable person. Junius refers to *Isl. hrister*, a violent man; but I am inclined, with Dr. Jamieson, to look to *Barb. Lat. Rustarii*, the same with *Rutarii* (old Fr. *Routiers*)—free-

booters who committed great devastation in France, in the eleventh century. *Ruptarii* and *Rutarii* were names given to the stipendiary troops (perhaps some of the same sort of brigands) employed by King John in his exterminating expedition into the Northern parts of the kingdom—where the castles, towns, and villages were given to the flames by that wicked and pusillanimous monarch, and the miserable inhabitants abandoned to the murderous cruelty of his rapacious followers, without respect of age or sex, rank or profession. The epithet *Royterer*, or *Roysterer*, was bestowed on the cavaliers by the puritanical party, in the accounts of the civil wars of a subsequent period.

ROLLEY, similar in construction to a *tram* (which *see*), but larger; a long carriage for conveying the corfs or tubs of coals from the crane or flat, to the bottom of the shaft, drawn by horses.

ROLLEY-WAY, the under-ground waggon-way along which the *rolleys* travel.

RONE, properly a thick plantation of bushes; but in the North usually applied to a thick cover of whins, which is called “a *rone* of whins.” The origin seems to be Isl. and Goth. *runn*, a bush or shrub.

ROOF-TREE, the beam which forms the angle of the roof, to which the couples are jointed.

ROOK, ROUK, a mist, or fog. Teut. *roock*, vapor.—ROOKY, ROUKY, misty, damp, foggy. Old Eng. *roky*.

ROOP, or ROUP, a hoarseness. Isl. *hroop*, vociferatio.—ROOPY, or ROUPY, hoarse; as with cold.

ROOTY, coarse, or over rank; said of grass or corn when in that state. Old Eng. *roytish*, wild irregular. *See* ROUTH.

ROSSEL, to heat, to roast, to bask over a fire until what is below the skin is ready to exude—the same idea as *rosin*. —ROSSELLED, decayed; as a *rosselled* apple.

ROSSEL, rosin. “*Rossel and pick*”—rosin and pitch.

ROU, cold, bleak, and damp; especially as applied to a place, or to the weather—*raw*. Sax. *hreaw*. Germ. *roh*, *rauh*.

ROUN, to whisper or speak in secrecy. Sax. *runian*. Germ. *runen*.

ROUN-TREE, or ROWAN-TREE, the quicken tree, mountain ash, or *witch-wood*—a tree of high consideration in the North, and considered by the superstitious peasantry of wonderful efficacy in depriving witches of their infernal power. This notion has been handed down to us from early antiquity—perhaps from the Druids. Skinner is uncertain whether the tree may not have received its name from the colour called *roan*; but, as observed by Dr. Jamieson, the term is Gothic—Su.-Got. *ronn*, *runn*, *sorbus acuparia*. Dan. *ronne*. Ihre conjectures, with great probability, that the etymon may be from *runa*, incantation; because of the use made of it in magical arts. Mr. Thomson adds Welsh, *rhin*, mystery, sorcery, religion, and apparently used in the Runic ceremonies. In Wales these trees are reputed so sacred, that, according to Evelyn, there is not a church-yard without one of them planted in it.

“ In my plume is seen the holly green,
With the leaves of *rowan tree*,
And my casque of sand, by a mermaid's hand,
Was formed beneath the sea.”

The Court of Keeldar.

“ They built a ship without delay,
With masts of the *rowan tree*;
With flutt'ring sails of silk so fine,
And set her on the sea.”—*The Laidley Worm.*

ROUP, sale by auction.

ROUT, ROUGHT, or ROWT, to make a bellowing noise, to roar, as the sea.

“ And what sowne is it like (quod he) ?
Peter, lyke the beting of the se
(Quod I) against the rochis halowe
When tempestes done ther-shippes swallow,
And that a man stande out of doubte
A myle off thus, and here it *route*.”

Chaucer,—House of Fame.

It also means to grunt, to snore. Sax. *hrutan*.

“ And eft he *routeth*, for his hed mislay.”

Chaucer,—The Miller's Tale.

ROUTH, plenty, abundance ; especially applied to rank grass or corn. *V.* Jamieson.

ROUTING, or ROUGHTING, the lowing or bellowing of an ox.

In Ingram parish, a wild part of Northumberland, there is a place called the *Roughting Linn*—deriving its name, no doubt, from the great noise made by the fall of water after heavy rains. Also snoring.

“ His wif bare him a burdon a ful strong,
Men might his *routing* heren a furlong.”

Chaucer,—The Reeve’s Tale.

ROWLEY-POWLEY, a sort of childish game at fairs and races.

ROYAL-OAK-DAY (the 29th of May), the restoration of King Charles II. ; in commemoration of which it is customary for the common people, in many parts of the North, to wear oak leaves in their hats, and also to place them on their horses’ heads. Formerly, in Newcastle,

“ When civil dudgeon first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why,”—*Hudibras*.

the boys had a taunting rhyme, with which they used to insult such persons as were not decorated with this remembrance of the facetious monarch ;

“ Royal oak
The Whigs provoke.”

It was not, however, to be expected that this sarcastic ebullition of party-spirit should escape the retort courteous. The contemptuous reply was,

“ Plane-tree leaves ;
The church-folk are thieves.”

ROYNE, to grumble or growl ; and not, as Dr. Johnson has defined it, to gnaw, to bite. *Fr.* *rogner*.

ROZZLE, to beat. “ I’ll *rozzle* your hide for you.” *Rosser*, French—“ *battre quelque violement*.” *Dict. Acad.* Also, to redden by drink. “ He *rozzled* his nose.”

RUCK, a rick of corn or hay.—*North.* A heap, or large quantity.—*York.* and *Lanc.* *Su.-Got.* *rök.* *V.* *Ihre.*

RUCKLE, to rumple, to crease. *Germ.* *rück.*

RUD, ruddle for marking sheep. Sax. *rudu*, rubor. See KEEL.

RUE-BARGAIN, something given to be off an agreement—a bargain repented of.

RUG, to pull hastily or roughly. Teut. *rucken*, detrahere.—

RUGGING-AND-RIVING, pulling and tearing with force.

RUINATED, reduced to ruin, ruinous. Pegge erroneously considered this word, which is in common use in the North, as peculiar to Londoners.

RULE-O'-THUMB, guess work. Primarily the measuring of inches by the thumb; but as this is at best an inaccurate mode, it comes to mean—no rule at all.

RUM, a very common North country word for any thing odd or queer—a comical person, for instance, being called a *rum stick*. May not Dr. Johnson's *rum parson* be what is called a hackney parson, and come from Germ. *rum*, which is from *herum*, about, as *herum laufer* is a vagabond? *Herum parson*, or *rum parson*, may, therefore, be a vagabond parson.

RUMBUSTICAL, rude, noisy, overbearing, turbulent.

RUM-GUMPTIOUS, pompous, forward, violent, bold, rash.

RUMMEL-GUMSHION, the same as GUMSHON. Sc. *rumgumption*.

RUMPUS, a great noise, a disturbance, an uproar. V. Jennings.

RUN or RUND, the selvage of woollen cloth, list. Sax. *rand*, a border, an edge.

RUN AWAY DR. BOCANKI, a proverbial expression, familiar in the county of Durham, near the river Tees—said to have originated in the trepidation and sudden flight of Dr. Balcanquall, Dean of Durham, a Scotchman, who was peculiarly obnoxious to his countrymen, on account of having penned the King's declaration against the Covenanters. V. Surtees' Hist. of Dur., Vol. I., p. xcvi.

RUNCH, wild mustard, charlock. *Sinapis arvensis*.

RUNG, a spoke, the step or round of a ladder. Mœ.-Got.

hrung, virga. It is also a name for a cudgel, or walking staff.

“ Be sure ye dinna quit the grip
O’ ilka joy while ye are young,
Before auld age your vitals nip,
And lay ye twafald owre a *rung*.”

Old Scots Song.

RUNKLE, to crease, to crumple, to wrinkle. Sax. *wrinclian*.

“ At har’st at the shearing nae younkers are jearing,
The bansters are *runkled* lyart and grey.”

The Flowers of the Forest.

RUNNELL, pollard wood. Perhaps from *running up* apace.

RUNT, the hardened stalk or stem of a plant. “A *kail-runt*.”

RUNT, a Scotch ox—also a jocular designation for a person of a strong though low stature. “A *runt* of a fellow.” Germ. *rind*, an ox or cow; but, *figuratively*, a dull-pated, stupid fellow. Teut. *rund*. Also, an opprobrious designation for an old woman. Isl. *hrund*, mulier. V. Jam. Supp.

RUSH-BEARING, collecting rushes to strew in the parish church—a rural feast or wake, now become nearly obsolete. See Crav. Gloss. and Brand’s Pop. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 436.—Rushes were formerly used on the floors of private rooms for carpets. Our ancestors had a great predilection for them, and they seem to have constituted an essential article, not only of comfort, but of luxury.

RUT, for root. So pronounced in thè North.

RUTTLE, a noise occasioned by difficulty of breathing. Teut. *rotelen*, murmurare. *The dead rattle*, a particular kind of noise made in respiring by a person in the extremity of sickness, is still considered in the North as an omen of death. Levinus Lemnius (Occult Miracles of Nature, Lib. II., ch. 15,) is very learned on this subject.

RUZE, to extol, to boast, to magnify in narration—to *rouse*, or *raise*. Isl. *rausa*, multa effutire. Dan. *rose*, to praise. Cornish, *rôs*, bragging. Hence, perhaps, *roozer*, or *rouser*, a great untruth. It is commonly used negatively, as,

“Y’ll not *ruze* yersel o’ that.” You will have no reason to congratulate yourself on that.

S.

SACK-AND-SEAM-ROAD, a horse road—properly a pack-horse road over moors. *V. Lye*, vo. *seam*.

SACKLESS, simple, weak, helpless, innocent. Dr. Willan considers that this epithet must have originated after the introduction of the favourite beverage, sack and sugar; but the word (which is old in our language, and often occurs in the Border Laws) may evidently be traced to Sax. *sacleas*, quietus. Isl. *saklaus*, innocens. Swed. *saklös*, exempt from punishment.

“For throwch me and my werraying
Off blud has bene rycht gret spilling
Quhar mony *sakles* men wer slayn.”—*The Bruce*.

“He knew the gentlemen of the country were altogether *sackless*, and to make open roade upon the Marsh would but shew his malice, and lay him open to the punishment due to such offences.”—*Carey’s Memoirs*.

SAD, heavy, as contrary to light—stiff; applied to a pudding, or to bread when the yeast has had no effect.

SAE, SEE, SEEA, SO.—SAEBETIDE, SEEABETIDE, if so be.

SAFE, *a.* sure, certain. “He’s *safe* to be hanged.”

SAG. *See* SEG.

SAIM, hog’s-fat, goose-grease. Welsh, *saim*. Sax. *s me*. Shakspeare, and writers of his day, use *seam*, which is still the Scottish word.

SAINT CUTHBERT’S DUCK, the eider duck, or great black and white duck; being considerably larger than the domestic species: *Anas mollissima*.—Linnaeus. These interesting sea-birds are found on the Farn and Coquet Islands, situated on the coast of Northumberland, the only places in England where they are known to incubate. They are now, however, almost extinct, in consequence of the wanton cruelty of those who visit the islands during the breeding season. Their feathers are remarkably soft, and of

great value. The popular name is obviously connected with the celebrated Saint and Patron of Durham ; who, regardless of the pomp and glories, and vanities of the world, resigned the splendour and magnificence of an episcopal station, for the purity of an hermitical life. Retiring to a humble cell in one of these desolate spots—as yet unmarked by the habitation of man—or, as a well-known legend expresses it, “ as voide of men, as full of devills”—he commenced a mode of living extremely austere, forcing the barren soil to yield him sustenance by the labour of his own hands. Bonum est laborare manibus.

SAINT CUTHBERT’S BEADS, a name given to the *Encrinites* which are found in great abundance among the rocks at Holy Island, and sold to strangers as the attributed workmanship of the Saint. According to the popular tradition, this holy man often visits the shore of Lindisfarne in the night ; and sitting on one rock, uses another as his anvil, on which he forges and fashions these beads.

“ *Saint Cuthbert sits, and toils to frame,
The sea-born beads that bear his name.*”

Scott’s Marmion.

“ The *Entrochi* are frequently called *Saint Cuthbert’s Beads*, from a vulgar opinion that they were made by that holy man ; or because they were used in the rosaries worn by the devotees of that Saint. On the Continent they have been known by the name of *Mummuli Sancti Bonafacii*.”—*Ure’s Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 319.

They are about the size of the seeds of the mallow, of a dark leaden colour, with a brownish speck in the centre.

SAINT CUTHBERT’S PATRIMONY, an appellation for all the land between the waters of Tyne and Tees, which it is recorded was conferred upon the church, for the sake of her tutelary Saint—eminently distinguished certainly for his exalted piety ; but above all for the miraculous powers with which he was believed to be invested, and of which the wily monks never failed to avail themselves as the best means of enriching their coffers.

SAINT JOHN'S NUT, a double nut.—SAINT MARY'S NUT, a triple nut. I know not why so called.

SAINT SWITHIN'S DAY, the 15th of July. I introduce this term for the purpose of remarking, that almost all the vulgar, but more especially elderly females, place great confidence in the prediction that if it rain on this critical day, not one of the next forty will be wholly free from the Saint's influence ever the humid department of the firmament. The origin of this particular prognostication is variously deduced. *See* Brand's Pop. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 271 ; and Nares' Glossary.

SAIR. *See* SARE. *See*, also, the example under KEN.

SAIRY, poor, pitiable, helpless. Sax. *særi. sarig*, sorry, sad.

SALL, very commonly used for shall. Chaucer, *sal*. *V.* Crav. Gloss. *sal*.

SALLY, to move or run from side to side ; as is customary with the persons on board of a ship after she is launched. I am unable to offer any etymology, unless it be Fr. *saillir*, to leap.

SALT, for saltcellar. Our old word was *saler*. Fr. *salière*.

SALTER'S TRACK, an old road near the coast, which may be traced all along the county of Durham, and perhaps all round the island.

SAMCAST, *same cast*, two ridges ploughed together. Referrible to Germ. *sammeln*, to gather ; *zusammen*, together.

SAMPLETH, a sampler, a piece of needle work. That which gives a sample—*sampleth*. *V.* Suffolk Words. The ingenious author is mistaken in thinking that samplers are not still worked.

SANDED, short-sighted—as if the eyes were full of sand. *Sand-blind* is an old term for imperfect sight.

SANDGATE-CITY, a burlesque name for Sandgate, Newcastle ; a place of great antiquity, but described by a local poet as

“ The devil's besom sure,
With which oft times he sweeps the floor.”

SANDGATE-RATTLE, a peculiar step in vulgar dancing, consisting of a quick and violent beating of the toes on the floor.

SANDSCRAWLER, the *hirundo riparia* or sand-martin.

SANG, a song. Pure Saxon. It is the same in Teut. and Germ. SANG-BOOK, a song book. Sax. *sang boc*.

SANG! MY SANGS! BY MY SANG! frequent exclamations, generally implying a threat—equivalent to 'sblood, or, by my blood. Fr. *sang*.

SANGING-EATHER, the large dragon fly. See FLEEING-EATHER.

SAPE, soap. Sax. *sape*. Swed. *sapa*. Isl. *sapa*.

SAPSCULL, a simple, foolish fellow—a blockhead.

SARE, sore, painful. Sax. *sar*. Su.-Got. *saar*. Sc. *sair*.—

SARE-HEED, *sore head*, the head ache.

SARE, very much, greatly, intensely. Teut. *seer*. Germ. *sehr*. "Sare hadden"—(sore holden)—very much distressed by pain or sickness.

"A dynte he gaff with mekill mayne
Syr Ewayne was unhorsid thare
That al men went he had ben slayne
So was he woundyd wondyr sare."

La Morte Arthure.

SARK, a shirt—sometimes a shift. Sax. *syrk*. Su.-Got. *særk*.

See a curious quotation from Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence Displayed, in Boucher, vo. *agee*; and Kelly's Scottish Proverbs, p. 139, 140.

"Ane cuppill of *sarks*, with all my hart
The best claith in the land."

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

"They leif not spindell, spoone, nor speit,
Bed, bolster, blanket, *sark*, nor scheit."

Maitland's Complaynt.

"Near is my *sark*, but nearer is my skin."—*N. C. Prov.*

SARRA, to serve with meat.

"Aelsie Marley's grown se fine,
She wunna get up to *sarra* the swine."

Song on Alice Marley, an ale wife at Pictree.

Is it from *serian* (Sax.), to set in order? as we use serve in

the double sense of, to supply with meat, and to arrange the table.

SARTIES, certainly, in good truth. Spenser and other early poets use *certes*.

SARTIN, sure, positive, certain.—SARTINLY, certainly.

SATTLE, to settle. This pronounciation is conformable to the Saxon origin of the word.

SATTLE-BORDS (from SETTLE), the boards or frame-work at the top of a coal-pit upon which the tram or sledge stands, to receive the corf.

SAUCE, insolence of speech, impertinence—*sauciness*. *Sauce piquante* no doubt *faire la sauce à quelqu' un*—to reprimand him—originally *salsus*, attic salt, somewhat altered in its quality after being landed at the Quayside—not quite “neat as imported.”

SAUCE, vegetables. An ancient use of the word.

SAUFEX MONEY, protection money formerly paid by many of the inhabitants of Northumberland and Durham to marauders in consideration of their not stealing their cattle. Safety money.

SAUGH, the great round-leaved sallow. *Salix caprea*. Sax. *salh*. Ir. *saleog*. Many of the common people imagine this to be the real *Palm-tree*, branches of which were strewed by the multitude in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem; and seldom omit to gather its flowers or buds, early in the morning of Palm-Sunday. With these flowers they decorate small pieces of wood formed into crosses, called Palm-crosses, which are stuck up or suspended in their houses.

SAUL, the soul. Pure Saxon; and the ancient mode of writing the word.

——— “Thou, John, thou swineshed awake,
For Christes saule.”—*Chaucer*,—*The Reve's Tale*.

SAUL, the solid substance in the inside of a covered button. Fr. *saoul*, *soul*, a filling.

SAUL, a part of the viscera of the goose, when cooked. Q. the

pleura? for it seems to line or fill the inside of the upper cavity. Fr. *saoul*, or *souler*, to fill, to glut.

SAUT, SOTE, salt. Sax. *sealt*. Teut. *saut*, *sout*. In the pronunciation of many of the provincial dialects of the North, the sound of the *l* is omitted.—SAUT-KIT, a salt-box of a peculiar form; often found in old farm-houses.

SAVELICKS, an excrescence from the brier, placed by boys in their coat cuffs, *as a charm*, to prevent a flogging. In Durham it is called TOMMY-SAVELICKS.

SAW, to sow. Mœ.-Got. *saian*. Sax. *sawan*. Su.-Got. *så*. Germ. *säen*.

SAWNEY, a silly, stupid fellow—a sarcastic designation for a native of Scotland. *Sawney* is the Scotch abridgment of their common name of Alexander; but in the sense of *foolish*, it is, perhaps, as many Scotch phrases are, derived from the French, who use *nez* for sagacity—*sans nez* may be foolish, as “on dit un homme à bon nez pour dire, il a de la sagacité.” See Dict. de l’Academie sub voce *nez*.

SAY, authority, influence, sway. “She has all the *say*.”

SCABY, SCABIE, mean, paltry, shabby. Lat. *scabies*.

SCAD, to scald.—SCADDING OF PEAS, a custom in the north of boiling the common grey peas in the pods, in a green state, and eating them with butter and salt. The company afterwards pelt each other with the *swads*, or husks; and the entertainment is sometimes in consequence called *peas and sport*. It is generally a scene of uproarious mirth, but frequently a filthy affair. Grose mentions that a *bean*, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods; and that whoever gets this bean is to be first married. Dr. Jamieson views this custom as having the same origin as the *King of Bane*, in Scotland.

SCADDLE, wild, skittish. York. Craven Glossary.

SCALE, to spread abroad, to separate, to divide, to shed, to scatter. Sax. *scylan*.

“I shall tell you

A pretty tale; it may be, you have heard it;

But since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To *scale* 't a little more."—*Shak.*—*Coriolanus*.

Nearly all the commentators have mistaken the meaning of *to scale*'t. I am quite satisfied that it was the author's intention to have the tale *spread* a little more minutely ; or, as Horne Tooke better expresses it, to have it *divided* into more particulars and degress ; told more circumstantially and at length. In some parts of the North, they say, "The church is *scaling*," "The school is *scaling*;" and every agreement between landlord and tenant in Northumberland contains a stipulation that the tenant shall *scale* the mole-hills.

" *Scaling* and dressing the ground."

House Expences, Sherburn Hospital, 1686.

"An aud poke is aye *scaling*."—*N.C. Prov.*

"Fie, fie; he's no Frenchman to fret at the loss of a little *scal'd* hair."—*Dekkar's Honest Whore.*

SCALE-AWAY, a disorder—a whitlow, a rash in children.

SCALE-DISH, a thin dish used in the dairy for skimming milk.

SCALLIONS, a punishment among boys—a good drubbing.

SCALLOP, to work coal in a mine entirely by the hand, without the use of gunpowder.

SCAM, SCAUM, to bespatter, to stain, to discolour. Lat. *squama*.

SCAMP, a mean rascal, a fellow devoid of honour and principle. Properly, a runaway ; from Ital. *scampare*.

SCANTISH, scarce—SCANTLY, scarcely.

SCAR, SKAR, a bare and broken rock on the side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river. Su.-Got. *skær*, rupes. Sax. *carr*. "Hence," says Bosworth, "Scarborough derives its name."—SCARS, cinders burnt to a very hard substance, often used to mend the roads.

SCARE, to fasten two broken or sliced pieces of wood. Isl. *skara*, *asserer* *reciproce* *adaptare*.

SCAREY, streaky, smeared, as walls badly coloured.

SCARN, SHARN, dung of cattle. Su.-Got. *skarn*, *stercus*. Sax. *scearn*. Dan. *skarn*. See COW-SHAREN.

SCARN-BEE, a beetle.

SCART, *v.* to scratch.—SCART, *s.* a scratch. *See* SCRAT.

SCATHE, SKAITH, SCATH, loss, spoil, damage, harm, destruction. Pure Saxon. Dan. *skade*.

“ Without gilt, God it woot,
Gat I this *scaithe*.”—*Piers Plowman*.

“ All these could not procure me any *scathe*.”—*Shaksp.*

“ And all my hoped gain is turned to *scathe*.”
Spenser,—*Shep. Cal.*

“ And thai couth nocht persawe the *skaith*
That towart thaim was appearand.”—*The Bruce*.

SCATTER-BRAINED, weak, giddy, thoughtless, light-headed.

SCHAW, a wood or thicket of trees. *See* SHAW.

SCLAFE, shallow, as a *sclafe* dish.

SCLOOT, to squint.

SCOBES, SCOPES, or SCUBES, hazel sticks sharpened at each end, and used in a bow shape to fasten down thatch.

SCON, to strike, to inflict punishment; a common word amongst the coal miners.

SCONCE, a fixed seat at one side of the fire-place in the old large open chimney—a short partition near the fire upon which all the bright utensils in a cottage are suspended. An amateur of the Italian language derives the word from *sconnessa* [*seggia*], an insulated or separate seat. I should prefer Germ. *schanze*, a defence, a screen, a shelter.

SCONCE, the head.

SCOOTER, a syringe. *Shooter*, perhaps, would be more correct. Sc. *skyter*, from *skyte*, to eject forcibly.

SCORE, a notch. Sax. *scor*. The old custom of numbering and keeping accounts by notches on a tally is not yet wholly disused in the North.

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH, an amusement similar to STEALY-CLOTHES; which *see*. The game seems evidently to have had its origin and name from the *raids*, or inroads, of the Scotch and English “in times of old”—the language used on the occasion, consisting, in a great measure, of the terms

of reproach common among the Borderers during their pilfering warfare.

SCOTCH-FIDDLE, a *musical instrument* of a peculiar nature ; for an amusing description of which I refer the reader to the new edit. of the Crav. Gloss. vo. *Fiddle*.

SCOTCH-MIST, a small soaking rain—such as will wet an *Englishman* to the skin. Scotch mists, like Scotchmen, are proverbial for their penetration.

SCOUT, a high rock or large projecting ridge. Sax. *sceotan*, to shoot out.

SCOWDER, to mismanage any thing in cooking, to scorch it. Grose has *scourder'd*, overheated with working ; perhaps only a figurative sense of the word. V. Jamieson.

SCRAB, a wild apple—the crab.—SCRAB-TREE, a crab-tree.

SCRAFFLE, *s.* to scramble, to climb up by the help of the hands.

“ Wey hinny, says aw, we’ve a Shot-Tower see hee,
That biv it ye might *scraffle* to Heaven ;
And if on Saint Nicholas’ ye ance cus an ee,
Ye’d crack on’t as lang as ye’re livin.”

Song, *Canny Newcassel*.

SCRAFFLE, *s.* a scramble, or eager contest for any thing.

SCRAFFLE, to be assiduously industrious, to struggle.—

SCRAFFLING, working hard to obtain a livelihood.

SCRANCH, to grind any hard or crackling substance between the teeth. Dut. *schrantsen*. Dr. Johnson says, the Scots retain it. So do the people in the North of England.

SCRANCHUM, thin wafery gingerbread ; so called from the sound when eaten—*scranchèd*.

SCRANNY, thin, meagre. Su.-Got. *skrinn*, macer, gracilis. Dan. *skranten*, weak, sickly, infirm.

SCRAT, SCRAUT, *v.* to scratch. Anglo-Norman, *escrat* Swed. *kratsa*.—SCRAT, *s.* a scratch—the itch. Welsh, *crack*, scabies ; and Ir. *scraw*, scurf, seem allied.

SCRAT, an hermaphrodite. Sax. *scritta*. V. Todd’s John.

SCREED, a rent or tear—a shred or fragment. Sax. *screade*.

Teut. *schroode*.—SCREED, is also used for a border ; as, a *cap-screed*.

SCRIBE, to write. Lat. *scribere*.—SCRIBE-OF-A-PEN, a letter.

SCRIMMAGE, a battle, an argument, an overthrow—a *skirmish*. The word was formerly written *skaramouche*.

SCRIMP, *v.* to spare, to scant. Teut. *krimpen*, contrahere.—

SCUIMP, *a.* short, scanty, little.

SCROG, a stunted bush, or shrub. Sax. *scrob*, frutex.—SCROGGY, full of old stunted trees or bushes,

SCROUNGE, or SCRUNGE, to crowd, to squeeze. See SKREENGE.

SCROWS, the small shrimp-like insect found in fresh-water pools.

SCRUDGE, *v.* to crowd thickly together, to squeeze.—SCRUDGE, *s.* a crowd, a squeeze.

SCRUFF, scurf. A transposition of letters very common.

SCRUNTY, short, meagre, stunted. See SCRANNY.

SCUDDICK, the lowest measure of value. Perhaps from *sceat*, *sceata*, a small coin among the Saxons ; or from some other denomination of money.

SCUFF, the hinder part of the neck. *V.* Wilb. *skuff*.

SCUG, to hide, to shade, to lurk. See SKUG.

SCUILL, the ordinary and ancient pronunciation of school.

“ I send my sones to Pareis to the *scuillis*
I trust in God that thay sall be ne fuillis.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

SCUM, to strike a person on the mouth. A low word.

SCUMFISH, to smother, to suffocate with smoke. Wood embers, the snuffing of a candle, sulphur, &c., have *scumfishing* effluvia in close rooms. Ital. *sconfiggere*, to discomfit.

SCUNNER, to nauseate, to feel disgust, to loathe—to shy, as a horse in harness. It is also applied, figuratively, to a man whose courage is not at “the sticking place”—who shrinks through fear. Sax. *scunian*, to fear, to abhor, to shun.

SCURF, or SALMON-SCURF, salmon trout. Tees, Wear, &c.

SCURRY, unthriving ; applied to trees.

SEA-FRET, a wet mist, or haze proceeding from the sea inland.

SEAM. The seams, or strata, of coal, are not perfectly horizontal, but have a considerable inclination, generally rising from the north-east to the south-west. From the pieces of coal and cinders which have been discovered in digging up the ruins of several Roman stations in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, it is almost certain that the Romans were acquainted with the article of coal, though scholars may dispute about the name by which it was known to them.

SEAR, *s.* autumn—the time of the drying and withering of leaves. Sax. *searian*, to nip, or dry.—SEAR, *a.* dry, of a yellow hue ; opposed to green.

“ I have liv'd long enough ; my *way of life*
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf.”—*Macbeth*.

Dr. Johnson and some other of the commentators object to *way of life*, and wish to substitute *May* ; but I must confess that I am not convinced by their arguments.—The *May of life cannot* fall into the *sear*. Dr. Johnson and others were far too fond of altering Shakspeare, just because they thought what *they* did not understand must be wrong.

SEAVE, a rush.—SEAVY, overgrown with rushes. “ *Seavy ground*.” Hexhamshire.

SECK, the Northern word for a sack. “ A *seck* of flour.”

SECK, SEEK, provincial pronunciations of such. See SICK.

SECKET, a term of contempt to a child. See SEGKITE, or SAGKITE.

SEED, saw. Universal among the vulgar. “ *Aw seed it*.”

SEEDY, poor, distressed, without money.

SEEING-GLASS, a mirror, or *looking-glass*. Isl. *siðnargler*, speculum. The term often occurs in old inventories of household furniture.

SEEK, sick. Sax. *seoc*. Old Eng. *seke*, as used by Chaucer.

“ The holy blissful martyr for to seke,
That him hath holpen when that they were seke.”

Chaucer,—Prologue to Cant. Tales.

SEEKENING, *sickening*, the period of confinement at child-birth.

SEER, several, divers. Su.-Got. *saer*, an adverb denoting separation. Ihre. "They are gone *seer* ways."

SEER, sure, certain.

SEE-SAW, a sort of swing—from its reciprocating motion.

Fr. *ci-ça*. V. Brand's Pop Antiq., Vol. II., p. 304.

SEESTAH, SEESTOW, seest thou. Also so pronounced in Aberdeenshire.

"*Seestow* this peple,
How bisie thai ben."—*Piers Plowman*.

SEG, a sedge; according to the Saxon form—*secg*. "*Segge*, or star. Carix." Prompt. Parv.

SEG, SEGG, a bull castrated when full grown. V. Jamieson.

SEG, *v.* to hang heavily down; as, the sacking of a bedstead when it becomes slack, is said to *seg*.

SEGGER'S-CLAY, a name given by miners in the county of Durham, to a kind of clay lying immediately over a seam of coal. It falls into powder when exposed to the air, and is used to make fire-bricks. Can it also be employed for filtering, as by sugar boilers, who force their liquor through a stratum of clay to separate impurities? If so, it is probably from *seiger*, Germ. a strainer or filterer.

SEGGING, the heavy laborious walking of a person of unwieldy corpulence. "What a *segging* gait he has."

SEGTKITE, or SAGKITE, a term applied to a young person who is overgrown and not easily satisfied with food. From *seg* and *kite*.

SEITER, thin. When a piece of cloth is worn so thin as to be nearly in holes, it is said to be *all in a seiter*.

SELE, a marshy water course, a stream creeping through reeds and rushes.

SELL, *pronoun*, self—used in compounds of *mysell*, *hissell*, *her-sell*, *yoursell*. Plural *sells*, for selves.

SEMMANT, soft, slender, weak, thin, supple, pliant, active.

SEMPLE, ordinary, vulgar—*simple*; applied to a person of ignoble birth. "*Gentle and semple*."—high and low.

SEN, SIN, SYNE, since. *V. Jam. sen.*—SEN-SYNE, SIN-SYNE, since then. “It’s lang *syne sen* he left us.

“Bot ladie Sensualitie
Sensyne has gydit this countrie.”

Lyndsay’s Three Estaitis.

SENG, shelter ; as the *seng* of a hedge. *Dan. seng*, a bed.

SESS-POOL, an excavation in the ground for receiving foul water. I do not find the word in any Dictionary, though it is in use by architects. *V. Laing’s Custom House Plans.* *Sus-pool* occurs in Forster on Atmospheric Phænomena.—Perhaps it is *sous-pool*—pool below the surface ; or it may have been adopted from Lat. *cedo*, *cessi*, &c., to settle down. *See Soss.*

SET, disposal. “She has made a pretty *set* of hersell.”

SET, a permanent deflection, or *settling* of a railway or machinery.

SET, to propel, to push forward ; as *setting* a keel. Also, to accompany ; as in a common expression—“*Set* me a *bit* on the road.” *Bit*, however, is not more misapplied in the North than it is in some parts of the South.

SET-DOWN, a powerful rebuke, or reprehension. *V. Todd’s Johnson.*

SET-OUT, a term applied to a corf of coals deficient in the quantity stipulated to be sent to bank. When a corf is *set out*, it is forfeited as a penalty for negligence or attempt to defraud.

SETS-YE-WEEL. It becomes you well ; said tauntingly or ironically.

SETTEN, the old participle of *set*, is still used colloquially by the common people ; and so are *hitten*, *letten*, *putten*, and many others.

SETTEN-ON, short in growth, ill thriven ; said of feeble, diminutive children. The term is also applied to what is slightly burnt in a pan.

SETTLE, a seat, or bench stool ; but more generally a long wooden bench with a high back, part of the furniture of

ancient halls, and still frequently to be found in old houses in the country. Sax. *setel*, *setl*, sedes, *sella*. Our Saxon ancestors had their *high settle*, or king's settle; the *bishop's settle*, or see; the *ceap settle*, or tradesman's bench or booth; and the *dom settle*, or court of justice. In their Psalter, published by Spelman, in 1640, *thrymsetle* is used for our "*seat*" of the scornful.

SET-TO, an argument, a strong contest, a warm debate.

SET-UP, a verb expressive of contempt for a person, assuming a rank, or receiving a distinction, which is viewed as unsuitable to his or her station or merit. "She rides in a coach—*set her up*, indeed!" V. Jam. Supp.

SEUGH, a wet ditch; such as that out of which the contents of a sod *dike* have been cut—any watery or boggy place—a *sough*. V. Jamieson, *seuch*.

SHAB-OFF, SHAB-AWAY, to sneak away. Germ. *schaben*, to scrape off; and by some gradations of meaning used with the preposition and in the imperative mood, *schab ab*, sneak away.

SHAB-RAG, a mean person.—SHAG-RAG, is identical.

SHACK, SHAK, to shed, or *shake*; as corn in harvest time.

SHACK-FORK, SHAK-FORK, a pitch-fork—a *shake-fork*.

SHACKLE, a moveable iron hoop, fixed to the extremity of the plough beam by a loose bolt and screw. The team of oxen or horses to draw the plough is yoked to the shackle. Teut. *schaeckel*.

SHACKLE, the wrist. Sc. *shackle-bone*, the wrist bone.

SHAFFLE, to move with an awkward or irregular gait; to hobble. A corruption of *shuffle*. To "*mack a bad shaffle ont*," is to do a thing clumsily.

SHAG-HAT, a hat made very long in the down; much worn by pitmen and keelmen in the environs of Newcastle.

SHAFT, the pit, or perpendicular entrance to a coal mine. There are commonly two shafts to every large colliery, the second being required for the purpose of ventilation. The shaft by which the air enters the mine, called the *downcast*

shaft, is that by which the men descend to their work, and by which the coals are drawn up. At the bottom of the other, called the *upcast* shaft, a large fire is sometimes kept burning, though more frequently there is a furnace at its mouth, with a high chimney, to promote a current of air.

SHAKES, not much worth. "They are no great *shakes*"—little can be said in commendation of them.

SHALE, *v.* to peel, to shell. Sax. *ascealian*, *ascilian*. See SHILL.

SHALE, *s.* alum ore,—any other loose substance from a mine or quarry. The characteristic is the slaty, or laminated appearance. *V.* Tooke, Vol. II., p. 233.

SHALLY-WALLY, a sign of contempt—*shallow* brained.

SHAM, shame. Sax. *sceam*.—SHAMFACED, bashful—*shamefaced*. Sax. *scamfæst*.

"Of hunting and of *shamefast* chastitie—"

Chaucer,—*The Knight's Tale*.

"But rather would I wish the ground to gape for me below,
Or God himself with thunder dint to hell my soul to throw,
O Virtne! ere I thee refuse, or *shamefastness* forsake."

Phear. and Twyne, Virgil, B. iv.

SHAM-A-STERNE, a vulgar phrase, equivalent to *not one*. This may possibly serve to explain an obscure and difficult passage in the fine old heroic ballad of *Chevy Chase*, Fit. 2.

"Thorowe ryche male and myne-ye-ple
Many *sterne* the stroke downe streght."

Which may be read,—Mr. Lambe says—"they struck down straight *many a one*, through rich coat of mail and many folds." *Sterne*, here, seems to be in the sense of *stour*—store, collective numbers. See Tooke's curious disquisition on these words, Vol. II., p. 73 and 185. Or *sterne* may be parenthetical. "Many (*sterne*) they," &c.

SHANDY, wild, frolicksome. Hence Tristram Shandy. *V.* Suffolk Words, *shanny*.

SHANGY, COALLY-SHANKY, CULLEY-SHANGY, a row, a tumult, a riot. *V.* Jam. Supp. *shangie*.

SHANK, the projecting point of a hill—joining it with the plain.

SHANKS, the legs.—SHANK'S-NAGY, or SHANKY'S-NAGY, the feet—"Adam's ten-toed machine"—if I may quote the term.

"And ay until the day he died,
He rade on good *shanks nagy*."—*Ritson's Scotch Songs*.

SHANTY, gay, showy, flaunting. Perhaps, as suggested by Mr. Todd, a corruption of *jaunty*.

SHAP, SHAPE, to begin, to set about any thing, to have a promising appearance. Teut. *schaffen*, agere, negotiari. *V.* Wilb. *shape*.

SHAPINGS, shreds, cuttings of cloth. "Tailors' *shapings*."

SHARD, a broken piece of any brittle or fragile substance.

The past participle of the Sax. *scyran*, to divide; whence *shear*, *shire*, *shore*, &c., see Tooke,—that which is *shared*, separated, or divided. Within my recollection, many of the common people, in the lower parts of Newcastle, used to resort to the Quayside and other places, where they gathered up coals with the half of a wooden dish, called a *shard*. I have been told that it was not unusual for two of them to purchase a new dish, and split it for the purpose of making these shards.

"And he took a pot-*sherd* and scraped himself withal."—*Job* ii. 8.

Shard is also a North country word for the *shell*, or hard outward covering of the tribe of insects denominated *Coleoptera*. The derivation of *shell* itself, indeed, is analagous. *V.* Tooke.

—— "Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-winged eagle."—*Shak.*—*Cymbeline*.

—— "Ere, to black Hecate's summons,
The *shard-borne* beetle, with his drowsy hum,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note."—*Shak.*—*Macbeth*.

These expressions of our dramatist—*sharded beetle*, and *shard-borne beetle*—are as correct as they are poetical. Dr.

Johnson's ignorance of the latter meaning of the word completely misled him in his interpretation. His error, however, is not overlooked by the learned and indefatigable Mr. Todd.

SHAREN, dung of cattle. *See* SCARN ; and COW-SHAREN.

SHARPS, coarse ground flour with a portion of bran.

SHAW, a small shady wood, a wooded bank. Sax. *scua*. Teut. *schawe*, umbra. The word was used by Gower and Chaucer ; and is still current in many parts of England.

“ Gaillard he was as goldfinch in the *shawe*.”

Chaucer,—The Coke's Tale.

“ In somer when the *shawes* be sheyn,
And leves be large and lang.”

Ancient Ballad,—Robin Hood.

SHAW, the stalk or haulm of the potato.

SHAY, or Po CHAY, a chaise. SHAY-DRIVERS, the post boys.

SHEAR, to reap, or cut corn with the sickle. Su.-Got. *skaera*.

Shear is not, provincially, applied to sheep. A sheep-shearing is a clipping.—SHEARER, a harvest reaper.

SHED, to put aside, to disperse, to separate, to divide.

“ *Shedding* the hair on the forehead.” “ *Shedding* sheep.”

Sax. *sceadan*, dividere. Teut. *scheeden*, separare. Germ. *scheiden*, to part. In tarring sheep, the wool is *shed*, or parted by the operator for the purpose of introducing the layer of salve.

“ Till the last day of paiment, when the goats
and lambs shall be *shed* or separated by the good sheepheard a
sunder.”

*J. Radford,—A Directorie touching the Way
to the Truth. 1605.*

A learned and distinguished historian, Dr. Lingard, informs me, that in Lancashire the word *shed* is used for, to surpass ; “ that *sheds* all,” being a common expression of surprise, equivalent to “ that surpasses all that I ever heard of.” He further states, that he discovered, in the churchyard at Cockerham the following inscription :

“ Here lies John Richmond, honest man,
Shed that who can !”

SHEELY, or SHEELEY, SHEEL-APPLE, the chaffinch. *Fringilla cœlebs*. Linnæus. Also called the SPINK.

SHEETING, applied to a slope or waterfall of a mill-dam. *Sheet*, Tooke says, is the participle *sceat* of *scytan*, to cast forth, to throw out.

SHELD, party-coloured, flecked, or speckled. *Shelled*, or *scaled*, divided. V. Tooke.

SHELTY, a small, sprightly pony, from Shetland. Sc. *sheltie*.

SHEM, shame. *Newc.* It nearly resembles Sax. *sceam*.

“It’s a *shem*, and a *holy bizon*.” See BIZON.

SHENT, reproved, blamed, disgraced. Sax. *sceadan*.

SHETH, a portion of a field, which is divided so as to drain off the water by the direction of the ploughings, called *sheths*; *i. e.* a separated part. Sax. *sceadan*, to divide.

SHIEL, SHIELD, SHIELING, originally a temporary hut or cabin for those who had the care of sheep on the moors, in which they resided whilst tending their flocks during the summer months; but afterwards applied to fixed habitations. Su.-Got. *skale*, tuguriolum, domus. Isl. *skali*. Hence, North and South Shields. In the Endowment of the Cathedral Church of Durham by Henry VIII., 1541, we find “*Ecclesia Sanctæ Hildæ juxta Shelles*.” The word exactly expresses the *sennhütten* of the Swiss peasantry.

“If he cannot apprehend them (Border thieves) he shall declare them to be fugitives throughout his marche, and cause them to be declared throughout the other marches of the realm; and after the said proclamation, shall cause their houses and *shields* to be destroyed.”—*Border Laws*, p. 162.

SHIFT, to remove from one dwelling-house to another.

SHIFT, the time which one set of men work in a coal pit.

SHIFTER, a coal-miner who works by the shift or day; generally old men.

SHIFTING, the removal of the furniture, on changing an habitation.

SHIFTY, changeable, deceitful, not to be depended on “A *shifty* fellow”—a person of dubitable character.

SHILL, to separate, to shell. Sax. *ascilian*, enucleare.

“*Shilling oats or barley*”—taking off the hulls. “*Shilling peas*”—cleaning them of their *swads*, or husks.

SHILLY-SHALLY, hesitating, irresolute. Generally thought to be a corrupt reduplication of *shall I?* But see Thomson, who assigns a Gothic origin—*skialg*, *skælg*, corresponding with *σκολιός*.

SHIN, to trump at cards.—*Dur.* In *North. ruff*, an old word, is more generally used.

SHINE, a row, disturbance, mischief. “To kick up a *shine*.”

SHINNEY, a stick crooked or round at the end, with which to strike a small wooden ball or coit, in the game called SHINNEY, or SHINNEY-HAW, and sometimes SHINHAM—played in the Northern counties. The same as DODDART; which *see*.

SHIN-SPLINTS, pieces of wood placed on the legs of persons who break stones for *Macadamization*.

SHIPPEN, a cow-house. Sax. *scypene*. Germ. *schoppen*, a shed.

“The *shepen* brenning with the blake smoke.”

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

SHIRE, to separate or divide; as cleansing liquor from the residuum; or parting the thick from the thin. A good old word of pure Saxon origin.

SHIRL, SHURL, to slide; as on the ice. Fr. *sècouler*, to slide.

SHIRRY-MOOR, a “row”—a tumult, such as was usual on Gateshead Fell when the judges were met by the Sheriff at what is still called Sheriff Hill.

SHITTLETIDE, a vulgar expression of disbelief or disapprobation. *V. Crav. Gloss. shittle-cum-shaw.*

SHIVE, a slice; as of bread or cheese. Sax. *sceavan*, to shave. Dut. *schyf*. It occurs in Titus Andronicus.—Chaucer and other early writers call it *shiver*.

“Now dame, quod he, jeo vous die sang doute,
Have I nat of a capon but the liver,
And of your white bred nat but a *shiver*.”

Chaucer,—The Sompnoure's Tale.

“ Might get a *shiver* out of thair shelde.”

Yewaine and Gawin.

SHOE-THE-COBBLER, a quick and peculiar movement with the *fore* foot, when sliding on the ice. The “*cobbler's knock*,” in the South, is given with the *hind* foot.

SHOG-BOG, SHAKE-BOG, a quaking bog.

SHOGGLE, to shake, to joggle. Germ. *shaukeln*. Corporal Nym says, “will you *shog* off?” Shak. Hen. V.

SHOO, SHUE, to scare birds. Germ. *scheuchen*, to frighten.

SHOON, SHUN, the plural of shoe. Sax. *sceon*. Teut. *schoen*.

“ Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*,

For they are thrifty honest men.”—*Shak.*,—*Hen. VI.*

“ His *schon* war with gold ydyght.”

Yewaine and Gawin,

————— “ Na *schoyne* thai had,

Bot as thai thaim of hydys made.”—*The Bruce.*

SHORE, to threaten. “ It *shores* rain.” To frighten,—“ He *shored* them away.” *V. Jam. schor.*

SHORT-BREAD, rich cake.

SHOT, shifting colour. A *shot* silk, a colour appearing to shoot in different directions.

SHOT, each man's share or just proportion of the score or reckoning at a public-house. Sax. *scot*, tributum exactio. Swed. *skötta*, to join, to join together; past participle, *skött*. But see Tooke, Vol. II., p. 130.

SHOT-OF. To *get shot of*, to get rid of.

SHOT-WINDOW, a projecting window, common in old houses. Tooke derives it from the Saxon *sutan*, to project to throw out. In this sense the Northumbrians apply it to a pig taken forth, or *put forth*, out of the litter, it being then called a *shot* pig.

“ And forth he goth, jolif and amorous,
Til he came to the carpenter's hous,
A litel after the cocke had ycrow,
And dressed him up by a *shot* window.”

Chaucer,—*The Miller's Tale.*

“ Ane *schot* wyndo unschet ane litel on char.”

Gawin Douglas.

SHOUTHER, the shoulder. Dut. *schouder*.—SHOUTHER-FELLOW, a partner or *marrow* in any work that requires the joint exertions of more than one man.

SHREW, a field mouse. Sax. *screawa*. A supersition once prevailed that this poor creature, which is perfectly harmless, was of so baneful and venomous a nature that whenever it crept over a horse, cow, or sheep, the animal so touched became afflicted with cruel anguish, and threatened with the loss of the use of its limbs ; many extraordinary remedies for this imaginary evil have been mentioned ; among others, to close up the shrew alive in a hole bored in an ash, elm, or willow-tree ; and afterwards to whip the cattle, thus tormented, with one of the boughs, which was considered an efficacious cure. An intelligent friend has reminded me of an old notion, that the supposed malignity of this mouse is the origin of *shrew*, a vixen ; in regard to which much difference of opinion exists among etymologists. But Tooke (Vol. II., p. 207,) seems to decide it to come from Sax. *syrwan*, to vex, to molest, to cause mischief to. See also Todd's Johnson. The matter, however, is daily becoming less important ; as, to the honour of the females of the present age, we seldom encounter “ a peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman,” the dictionary characteristics of a shrew.

SHUFFLE-AND-CUT, a superior step in vulgar dancing.

SHUGGY-SHEW, a swing—a long rope fastened at each end, and thrown over a beam ; on which young persons seat themselves, and are swung backwards and forwards in the manner of a pendulum. See Bewick's *Æsop*, p. 4, where his Satanic Majesty is amusing himself in this manner.—The origin is probably Germ. *schaukel*, a swing-rope, and *scheu*, starting.

SHULL, or SHUIL, a spade or shovel. Dut. *school*. Sc. *shool*, or *shule*. V. Moor's Suffolk Words, *showl*.

SHULL-BANE, the shoulder bone. Germ. *schulterbein*. Q. *Spule*, or *Spule-bane* ?

SHUT, to slide or shoot, as *shut* up or shut down the window, if it be a sash, or shut back if be a horizontal slide. In a trial at Durham in 1827, for a burglary, where the house was entered by a slide casement, the late Justice Bayley was sadly puzzled by a principal witness against the offenders, who stated that they must have got in by *shutting* the window shutter.

SIC, SIK, SIKE, such. Spenser uses *sike*. Wiclif, *swike*.

“To haven with *sike* lazars acquaintance
It is not honest, it may not advance.”

Chaucer,—*The Frere's Prologue*.

“Thai eit and drank *sic* as thai had.”—*The Bruce*.

“And there shall come *sik* sleet and rain
That unese shall you stand again.”

Yewain and Gawin.

SICKER, sure. Dan. *sikker*. Swed. *såker*. Germ. *sicher*.

“When he is *siker* of his goode name.”

Chaucer,—*The Knight's Tale*.

“For to live chaist they vow solemnly
But fra that, they be *sikker* of thair bowis
Thay live in huredome and in harlotry
Examine thame, schir, how thay observe thair vowis.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

“The king said ‘Certes I can nocht se
How that thou yeit may *sekyr* be
Into that countré fer to far,
Quhar Inglissmen sa mychly ar.’”—*The Bruce*.

It occurs in the following beautiful passage in the *Romaunt of the Rose*. Chaucer is describing Cresseide's modesty in disclosing her love.

“And as the newe abashed nightingale
That stinteth first when she beginneth sing,
What that she hereth any herdis tale
Or in the hedges any wight stirring
And after *sikir* doth her voice outring:
Right so Creseidè when her drede stent
Opened her herte, and told him her intent.”

SICKERLY, surely. Dan. *sikkert*. Sw. *såkerligen*. Germ. *sicherlich*.

SICK-LIKE, SIK-LIKE, SIKE-LIKE, such like. Goth. *swaleik*.
Sax. *swile*. In Chaucer, *slike*.

“ *Siclyke* are ye se in the burrows toun.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

SIDE, to decide, to settle ; as well as to coincide, to agree.

In Lancashire, to set things aside, or out of the way ; *i. e.* aside.—To SIDE. Shakespeare writes '*cide*. “To *cide* this title is impannelled—a quest of thoughts.”—*Sonn.* 46.

SIDE, *a.* long, wide, large ; particularly as applied to articles of dress. The word occurs both in the Saxon and Danish languages. Shakespeare and Ben Jonson use *side sleeves*, for long loose hanging sleeves.

“ I biheld that litel man

By the stretes als we gon yae

His berd was *syde* ay large span

And gilded als the father of pae.”

Ballad on the Scottish Wars,—Ritson's A. B., i. 40.

“ And thaune cam Coveitise

Kan I hym noght discryve

So hungrily and holme

Sire Horvy hym loked

He was betel-browed

And baber-lipped also,

With two blered eighen

As a blynd hogge ;

And as a letheren purs

Lolled hise chekes

Well *sidder* than his chyn.”—*Piers Plowman.*

SIDESMAN, an umpire, or referee.

SIDE-UP, to put things in order ; as to *side* up the house.—

To SIDE-UP, is to set things away.

SIDLE, to saunter, to take an oblique direction. To *side long*.

SIGH, to become larger. “The shoon are ower little, but they'll *sigh* out.”

SIGHT, a large number. Used also in some of the Southern counties.

SIKE, SYKE, *v.* to ooze or run slowly ; as water in a ditch—or through a dam.

SIKE, SYKE, *s.* a streamlet of water, the smallest kind of natural runner. Sax. *sic*, *sich*, lacuna. Isl. *sijke*. In title deeds relating to property in the North, the word often occurs, in the dog-latin of our old records—so archæologically musical to an antiquary. It is used especially as descriptive of a boundary on something less than a beck or stream.

SILE, *v.* to percolate, to flow.—*North*.

“ When he read the three first lines,
He then began to smile;
And when he read the three next lines,
The tears began to *sile*.”

Lord Derwentwater's Goodnight.

SILE, *v.* to strain, to purify milk through a straining dish, to cleanse it from impurities. Su.-Got. *silā*, colare.—**SILE**, or **SILE-DISH**. *s.* a fine sieve or milk strainer. Su.-Got. *sil*, colum. Swed. *sil*, a strainer. See Ray and Grose.

SILL, stratum of minerals. Sax. *sylla*, the *sell* or seat.

SILLER, for silver. Still current in our Northern dialect. *V.* Wachter, *silber*.

SILLERLESS, poor, needy.

“ A *sillerless* man gauns fast through the market.”—*N. C. Prov.*

SILLS, the shafts of a waggon. A corruption of *thills*.

SILLY, disordered, wretched—used to express bodily weakness. A person not in health is said to be *silly*. Su.-Got. *saleg*, poor, miserable.

SILLY-HUE, or **SILLY-HOW**, the name of the caul, or membrane, in which the heads of some children are invested at their birth. It is vulgarly supposed that one person in a thousand comes into the world thus enveloped; and these cauls are carefully preserved by mothers to sympathise with the fortunes of the children they belonged to in whatever part of the world they may be—to be dry when he is happy and well, and moist when he is afflicted or ill.—Hodgson's North., Part II., Vol. III., p. 373.

SIMEY, a foolish, silly fellow. “Thou's a simple *simey*.”

SIMPLE, feeble, helpless, sickly.

SIN, since.—SINSINE, since that time.

SIND, to wash out, to rinse—also to dilute ; *to sind it down*, being to take a drink after meat. Sc. *synde*.

SINDRY, sundry.

“ The riche riveres, plesand and proffitabill,
The lusty lochis with fische of *sindry* kyndis.”

Lyndsay's Dreme.

SINE, to percolate.—*Dur.* Fr. *saigner*, to bleed, to drain or let out water. To *sine* a cow is to let her go dry ; to disperse her milk.

SINE, afterwards. “ As tite sune as *sine*.” *V. Jam. syne*.

“ And how sum men doith spend thair youtheid haill
In courts, *syne* endis in the hospitaill.”

Complaynt of the Papingo.

SINGIN-HINNIE, or SINGING-HINNY, a rich kneaded cake ; indispensable in a pitman's family. So called from the *singing* noise emitted while baking it on the girdle.

SINGLIN, a handful of gleaned corn—a single gleaning. This word is doubtless the same as the Cheshire *songow*, *songal*, so ably illustrated by Mr. Wilbraham in his Glossary. In a MS. addition to a copy of that interesting and privately printed work, presented to me by the author, reference is made to Hyde, *de Religione Persarum*, for the ancient use of *songall*.

SINK, a frequent asseveration among the pitmen. See SMASH.

SINNON, for *sinew*. Sc. *senon*. Dr. Jamieson, among other etymons, refers to Old Fris. *sijnnen*.

“ His houch *senons* thai cutht in that press.”

Wallace, B. i., l. 322.

SIPE, to leak, to ooze or drain out slowly through a small crevice. Sax. *siþan*, macerare. Teut. *sippen*, stillare, fluere.—SIPINGS, the oozings or drainings of a vessel after any fluid has been poured out of it.

SIRPLE, to sip often ; nearly allied to tippling. Swed. *sörpla*,

to drink by little at a time. A horse is said to *sirple*, when he drinks fastidiously and sparingly.

SIT, to become.

“ I am a king. It *sit* me not to lie.”

Chaucer,—The Merchante's Tale.

In the North, it is most frequently used ironically, as “ It *sits* him weel, indeed,” is said of a person who arrogates to himself more than is thought proper.

SITE, or SIGHT, vulgarly pronounced *sâet*, a great number.

SITH, since. Sax. *sithe*.—SITHIN, since then.

SKADELY, having a propensity to steal slyly ; especially anything eatable. It is also said of a person whose habits are not strictly virtuous.

SKARE, or SKAIRE, wild, timid, shy. Grose. *V. Jam. Supp. skar.*

SKEEL, a cylindrical wooden tub or vessel for carrying milk or water, with an upright handle made of one of the staves in place of a bow. Isl. *skiola*, a milk-pail. Sw. *skål*, a bowl.—Hodgson's North., Part II., Vol. II., p. 64.—We have the diminutive *skillet* as a classical word.

SKEEL, or SKILL, to know, to understand—to have a good opinion or foreboding of a person or thing. It is most commonly used negatively, as—“ Aw had ne *skeell* of him.” Isl. *skilia*, intelligere. Sc. *skeel* ; which is also the vulgar pronunciation in *North*. The word is not obsolete, as stated by Dr. Johnson.

SKEELY, SKILLY, knowing, intelligent, skilful. Often used to denote real or supposed *skill* in the cure of diseases. The simple doctress of a country village has often been *skeely* in effecting a cure, when mortality was not more extensive than in this age of greater pretension and display.

“ But out and spak Lord John, his mother,

And a *skeely* woman was she ;

Where met ye, my son, wi' that bonny boy,

That looks sae sad on thee ?”—*Ballad of Burd Helen.*

SKEG, the stump of a branch.

SKELLY, *v.* to squint. Isl. *skaela*. Germ. *schielen*.—SKELLY, *s.* a squinting look. Sax. *sceoleage*.

SKELLY, the dace and the roach. *Cyprenus Lincescus*, and *C. Rutilus*.—*Durham*. The Chub.—*Cumb.*

SKELP, *v.* to slap or strike with the open hand ; particularly on the breech or the cheek. Isl. *skelfa*, to strike.—SKELP, also means to move rapidly—the effect for the cause.

SKELP, SKELPER, *s.* a smart blow, or stroke.—SKELPING, a hearty beating, a sound *drubbing*.

SKELPER, a vulgar term for any thing very large.

SKEP, a basket made of rushes, or wicker work. It is an ancient name, not yet obsolete, for a measure of uncertain quantity. Sax. *scep*. A bee-hive of straw is called a *bee-skep*. Gael. *sgeip*. In old times bees were an object of much importance in domestic economy. It was then common for every rural incumbent, and every yeomanly gentleman who made a will, to mention his *skeps* of bees. *V. Surtees' Durham*, Vol. III., p. 239. In the Pipe Rolls of Hen. II., it is called *eskeppa*. In Yorkshire a coal-scuttle is called a coal-*skep*.

SKER, to slide swiftly, to skate. Su.-Got. *skiuta*, *trudere*, *impellere*. Swed. *skåra*, to cut.

SKEW, to go aside, to walk obliquely. Germ. *scheuen*, to go aside, to avoid, to shun, to eschew. Yet Johnson says there is no satisfactory derivation of *skew*. The word is also used for the slanting wall of the gable, on which the roof rests.

SKEW, to look obliquely, to squint. Used in Cheshire. *V. Wilb.*

SKEW, to throw violently—properly in an oblique direction.

SKEW-THE-DEW, a term for a splay-footed person.

SKEY, to start, to fly off ; as a horse that takes fright—to *shy*.

SKIME, to look asquint.—SKEN has the same meaning in the Westmorland and Craven Dialects. See SKELLY.

SKIMMER, to glitter, to gleam. Sax. *sciman*, *scimian*, *splendere*, *fulgere*. Germ. *schimmern*, to shine.

SKIP-JACK, the merry-thought bone of a goose. *See* Moor's Suff. Words. *See*, also, Jam. Supp. *jumpin-jock*.

SKIP-JACK, "an upstart." Todd's Johnson. In the North it means an antic fellow.

SKIPPER, the captain of a keel, or coal barge. Sax. *sciper*, *nauta*. Dut. *schipper*, a shipmaster. Old Swed. *skipare*.

SKIRL, *v.* to cry excessively, to pierce the air with a shrill voice.

SKIRL, *s.* a loud and incessant scream or shriek—a continuation of childish rage and grief. Dan. *skraal*, an outcry. Swed. *shråll*, sound, noise. Isl. *skrall*.

SKIT, to throw reflections on. Sax. *scitan*, to cast forth.

SKITTER, liquidum excrementum jaculare. Hence this vulgar name for a diarrhoea. It is a hard pronunciation of Sax. *scitan*, to cast forth ; for which we have another word used with the soft pronunciation. Isl. *skvetta*, and Swed. *skijta*, exonerare ventrem, are cognate.

SKOGGER, the leg of an old stocking ; used by countrymen to keep the snow out of their shoes. *See* HOGGERS.

SKREENGE, or SKRINGE, to squeeze violently. The etymology is probably to be found in Gr. *συριγξ*, a syringe. Fr. *seringue*.

SKRIKE, to shriek. Dan. *skrige*. Su.-Got. *skrika*, vociferari.

SKRIVE, to mark or scratch wood or metal. Sw. *skrifva*, to write.

SKUG, *v.* to hide, to screen. Su.-Got. *skygga*, obumbrare.—

SKUG, *s.* a sheltered place. Isl. *skuggi*, umbra. Sw. *skugga*.

SKURRY, haste, impetuosity. "What a *hurry-skurry*." Fr. *escurer*, to scour. Ital. *scorrere*.

SKYAT, a paper kite.

SLA, SLEE, a sloe. Sax. *sla*. Dut. *slee*. Dan. *slaaen*.

SLAB-DASH, or SLAP-DASH, a cheap mode of colouring rooms, by *dashing* them with a brush in imitation of stained paper.

SLABBY, dirty and damp—sloppy. Teut. *slabberen*, to slabber. Hence, SLAB-BASIN, for slop-basin.

SLACK, an opening between two hills, a valley or small shallow dell. Su.-Got. *slak*. Isl. *slakur*.

SLACK, a long pool in a streamy river. Germ. *schlicht*, smooth.

SLADE, a breadth or slip of green sward in ploughed land, or in plantations.

SLADDERY, wet and dirty. “*Sladdery* walking.” Isl. *sladda*, squalide grassari. See SLATTER.

SLAG, refuse of metals. We, probably, adopted the term from Sax. *slagan*, percutere, as what was struck off from the metal. Ihre derives Su.-Got. *slagg*, scoria, from *slå*, the chips of iron that fly from the anvil; and Wachter deduces Germ. *schlack*, scoria, *fœx metalli*, from *schlagen*, ejicere, excernere.

SLAIN, *a.* blighted; as *slain* corn, when the grain is reduced to a dry sooty powder. Swed. *slagen*, struck; *e. g.* struck with blindness—*slagen med blindhet*.—SLAIN, *s.* the smut.

SLAISTER, to beat, to thrash, to drub, to thump.

SLAISTERING, doing any thing in an awkward, untidy manner. *V.* Ihre, *slask*.

SLAKE, *v.* to smear, to wet, to bedaub. Isl. *slok*, delutare.

SLAKE, *s.* an accumulation of mud or slime, especially in a river. Su.-Got. *slak*, laxis; as being soft and flaccid; or Teut. *sljck*, coenum, lutum. There is *Jarrow Slake*, on the river Tyne, wherein, according to Hoveden, the royal navy of the Northumbrian sovereign Ecgfrid rode at anchor.

SLAM, to beat, to cuff—also to push or shut violently—to bang. “She *slammed* the door to.”

SLANT, *v.* to utter sly jokes, or petty lies. “He *slants* a good deal”—he is given to lying.—SLANT, *s.* a joke, a sneer. Fuller uses *slent*.

SLAP-BANG, violently, head-long—*slap-dash*.

SLAPE, slippery, smooth. *V.* Skinner, Ray, and Grose.

SLAPPING, tall, strong, strapping.—SLAPPER any large object.

SLASHY, wet and dirty. Sw. *slask*, wet. “A *slashy* day.”

SLATE, to set a dog loose at any thing ; as sheep, swine, &c.
V. Todd’s Johnson.

SLATTER, to pour awkwardly, to slop, to spill. Hence *slat-tern*.—SLATTERY, wet and dirty.

SLAVER, to talk fast, or unintelligibly. Swed. *slarfva*, to blunder in speaking. See HASH.

SLAW, the Northern word for slow. Pure Saxon.

SLE, SLEE, to slay. Past participle, SLAWTE, slaughtered.

“The leon sit in his awaite alway
To *sle* the innocent if that he may.”

Chaucer,—*The Frere’s Tale*.

SLEA, a sloe ; the fruit of the black thorn.

SLEEK-STONE, the glass used for rubbing the floors. A polishing stone.

SLECK, *v.* to cool in water. Hence, SLECK-TROUGH, the trough containing the water in which smith’s cool their iron and temper steel. Identical with SLAKE, *v.* which see.

SLECK, to quench ; as to *sleck* your thirst. Isl. *slaekka*.

SLED, a sledge.

SLEE, cunning, prudent, wise. Hence the modern sly. Chaucer uses *slie*, *sligh*. In Sir Walter Scott’s edition of Sir Tristram, the word is written *sleighe*, *sleige*.

“A thefe he was forsooth of corne and mele,
And that a *slie* and usant for to stele.”

Chaucer,—*The Reeve’s Tale*.

SLEEVELESS, unsuccessful, unprofitable, pretended, causeless, feigned. “A *sleeveless* errand,” a useless or unprofitable errand. V. Tooke. It is often pronounced in Northumberland THREEVELESS, probably from *thriveless*, or *thriftless*.

SLEUTH, the *slot* or tract of man or beast as known by the scent. The word is evidently allied to Isl. *slod*, semita, vestigia ; and originally the same with Ir. *slíocht*, a track, trace, or impression. See SLEUTH-HOUND. According to Cunningham’s *New South Wales*, the aboriginal natives

possess amazing quickness of eye and ear, and can trace a man's footsteps with perfect ease through every description of country, provided it is sufficiently recent, and that no rain has fallen in the interim ; and the same authority states, that they can guess very correctly *how long* it is since the individual has passed, and even ascertain whether it is the bare footsteps of a white, or a black man, by the character of the impression !

SLEUTH-HOUND, the Northern name for the blood-hound ; so called from its quality of tracing the *sleuth*, a word which signifies the scent left by an animal of chase. These dogs were held in great estimation by our ancestors ; particularly on the Borders, where a tax was levied for maintaining them. Their scent was so remarkably quick, that they could follow, with great certainty, the human footsteps to a considerable distance, as fox-hounds chase a fox, or as beagles and harriers chase a hare. Many of them were, in consequence, kept in certain districts for the purpose of tracing thieves and marauders through their secret recesses.

“ Thai maid a privé assemblé
Off well twa hundir men and mea,
And *sleuth hundis* with thaim gan ta.”—*The Bruce*.

Somerville's description of this lawless race is full of poetic beauty.

————— “ Upon the banks
Of Tweed, slow winding through the vale, the seat
Of war and rapine once, ere Britons knew
The sweets of peace —————
* * * * *
There dwelt a pilfering race ; well train'd and skill'd
In all the mysteries of theft, the spoil
Their only substance, feuds and war their sport.”

Chase, Book I.

The poet afterwards beautifully describes the mode of pursuing these arch felons by this sagacious animal ; but the passage is too long for quotation here. Those, who would

wish to have further information relative to the bloodhound, may consult Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Note 16, Canto I.; and Dr. Jamieson's Edition of Wallace, Notes on Book V., p. 370.

SLIDDERY, slippery. Sax. *sliddor*, lubricitas. See SLITHER.

SLIM, wicked, mischievous, perverse. V. Jam., 2d sense.

SLINGE, to go creepingly away as if ashamed, to sneak.

Sax. *slincan*, to creep. Swed. *slinka*, to dangle, to hang upon any one. Hence, SLINK, a sneaking fellow. Swed. *slinker*, a dangler, a timeserver.

SLINKY, SLONKY, lank, lean. Sax. *slincan*, to slink. See SLUNKEN.

SLIP, a child's *pinafore*—from the rapidity with which it is *slipped* on or off. In the Acta Sanctorum, mention is made of a linen cloth drawn from the ear to the chin, to receive the *bava* of infants, and to cover the bosoms of young girls. V. Du Cange, *bavara*.

SLIP-DYKE, a slip or depression in the seam of a coal mine; the fissure in such cases being mostly filled with fragments of the adjacent strata.

SLIPE-OFF, to strip off the skin or bark of any thing. Grose. V. Jam. Supp. *slype*.

SLIPPY, slippery. Not an abbreviation, as Mr. Wilbraham supposes, but a pure Saxon word; and, as shown by Mr. Todd, of old English usage; notwithstanding which the great lexicographer characterized it as a *barbarous provincial* term, from *slip*!

SLIR, to slip, to slide. See SLITHER.

SLITHER, to slide, to slip. Sax. *sliderian*. Teut. *slidderen*.

—SLITHERY, slippery. Chaucer uses *slider*, which I am informed is still in vulgar use in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.

“A dronken man wot wel he hath an hous,
But he ne wot which is the right way thider,
And to a dronken man the way is *slider*.”

Chaucer.—*The Knight's Tale*.

SLIVER, *v.* to cut off a slice, to tear away a part. Sax. *slifan*.

“ She that herself will *sliver* and disbranch.”

Shak.,—*King Lear*.

Pope altered this to *shiver*, for which the Monthly Reviewers wished to substitute *sever*. Oh! these commentators!

SLIVER, *s.* a slice. The word, in the sense of a branch torn off, occurs in Hamlet. Chaucer writes it *slivere*.

“ There on the pendant boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious *sliver* broke.”

Shak.,—*Hamlet*, Act IV., Sc. 7.

SLOCKEN, to slake, to quench. Su.-Got. *slockna*, extinguer. Isl. *slöka*. Old Eng. *slokkyn*. “ To *slocken* your thirst.” See quotation to *Lowe*.

SLOGAN, or SLUGHORN, the war-cry or gathering word of a Border clan—the watch-word by which individuals of the same party recognized each other, either amidst the darkness of night, or in the confusion of battle. Gael. *sluaghghairm*, the signal for battle among the Highland clans. Sax. *sla*, *slag*, bellicum, an alarum to war, a warning or signal to battle.

“ Our *slogan* is their lyke-wake dirge
Our moat, the grave where they shall lie.”

Lay of the Last Minstrel.

The ancient Britons had their war-song, intituled *Arymes Prydain*, or the armed confederacy of Britain, which may be seen in the Cambrian Register. Tacitus mentions the chaunters in the army who excited the soldiers to exert themselves, setting forth as examples the glorious deeds of renowned heroes. The *Ubooboo Cean-nan*, or yell of the Irish, became proverbial. Mottoes are supposed to have been originally the war cries or *slogan* of the family or faction; but this opinion is not confirmed by the earliest known instances of their employment, and among the Scotch clans, so far back as we can trace their

history, the *slogan* seems to have been quite distinct from the motto of the chief—being generally either a shout of his name, or of the usual place of rendezvous. Certain it is, however, that after the change of manners, several families in Northumberland converted their slogans into mottoes to their arms.

SLOGGERING, loose, untidy, slovenly ; especially in the under garments. Swed. *sluskig*, slovenly.

SLOOM, SLOUM, a gentle sleep, or slumber. Teut. *sluymen*, leviter dormire. Sax. *slumerian*, to slumber.

SLOPPY, loose, wide. Sax. *slopen*, laxus ; from *to-slupan*.

SLORE, dirt, sump. Sax. *slog*, a slough. Teut. *slorig*, nasty.

SLORP, to make a noise when supping with a spoon, to swallow ungracefully. Teut. *slorpen*, sorbere. Isl. *slurka*, deglutire. Dan. *slurker*, to swallow.

SLOT, *v.* to fasten by a bolt. “*Slot the door.*” Teut. *sluyten*. Swed. *sluta*, to shut, to close. Dan. *slutte*. Germ. *schliessen*.

SLOT, *s.* a small bolt or sliding bar. Teut. *slot*, sera. Germ. *schloss*, a bolt.

SLUDDER, SLUTHER, to eat in a slovenly or *sluttish* manner.

SLUDDERMENT, SLUTHERMENT, dirt, filth, nastiness.

SLUMP, to slip or fall into a wet or miry place. *V.* Jam. Supp.

SLUNKEN, having a lank and scraggy appearance. This is the Danish word retained—*slunken*, thin, lean, slender.

SLUSH, any thing plashy, wet, or muddy ; but most commonly applied to snow in a state of liquefaction. Su.-Got. *slask*, humor quincunque sordidus, seems the root. Dan. *slud*, sleet, is allied.

SLUSH, a reproachful term for a dirty person—a greedy eater. In the latter sense it seems allied to Dan. *slughals*, a glutton.

SLUSHY, muddy, wet, or plashy.

SMACK, *v.* to kiss with a noise.—SMACK, *s.* a loud kiss ; such

as was given at the ludicrous wedding of Catherine and Petruchio.

—— “ He took the bride about the neck ;
And kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous *smack*
That, at the parting, all the church did echo.”

Shak.,—Taming of the Shrew.

The ceremony of saluting a bride at the altar, immediately after the performance of the marriage service—a very ancient custom—has not yet fallen into disuse. There are two sources whence to derive the word *smack*. Dr. Johnson says, Sax. *smæccan* ; which no doubt is the origin of Germ. *schmeicheln*, to coax ; but this seems too gentle a procedure. It is rather, a friend remarks, the German mode of doing the thing with a *schmach*—goût, relish, gusto ; and hence their *schmatzen*, which is to make a noise with the mouth in eating or kissing, when doing either with a relish.

SMA'-CO'-FIZZER, a *fizzing* singing-hinny full of currants—figuratively, *small coals*. See SINGIN-HINNIE.

SMALL, not grown up. In our Northern phraseology, a small family means a family of young children, however numerous.

SMALLY, little, puny. “ A *smally* bairn.” Isl. *smalig*.

SMARTLE, to waste, or melt away. Su.-Got. *smaelta*, to melt.

SMASH. *v.* to crush, to break in pieces, to shiver.—SMASH, *s.* a crush, the state of being shivered, atoms. Gael. *smuais*, broken in shivers.

SMASH, a kind of oath among the pitmen. Nothing energetic can be said without it. Indeed, it is the most striking characteristic of their uncouth phraseology—and natural enough considering their liableness to be *smashed*.

SMASH, to pass bad money.

SMASHER, a paper of counterfeit coin.

SMASHER, a small standing pie, or raised tartlet ; generally made of gooseberries.—*Newcastle*. This word almost means any thing larger than another of the same sort. It is likewise a cant name for a pitman ; in which I am told by an

ingenious friend, we are to seek for the etymology of the word ; a *smasher* being originally such a tart as a pitman could *smash* or eat up at a mouthful ! But it is, I think, more likely from Germ. *schmausen*, to feast—*schmauser*, a feaster. As great quantity and feasting are in a pitman's glossary of taste quite synonymous, a *smasher* signifies necessarily something *big*, just as in the English idea of prettiness always including plumpness, the French *joli* becomes in English *jolly*.

SMATCH. A slightly-unpleasant savour, "a twang."

"I had only sweetened their lips, and left them a *smatch* of some honey in their mouth."—*Gusman*, Part ii., p. 157.

SMEETH, to smooth. It is the ancient Saxon form of the word.

SMELT, the fry of the salmon ; usually pronounced *smout*.

Sax. *smelt*, a smelt. *Sardina piscis*. Lye. See SPARLING.

SMIDDY, a blacksmith's shop—a *smithy*. Sax. *smiththa*, fabri officina. Sw. *smedia*. Germ. *schindte*.

SMIDDY-GUM, the refuse of the smith's shop, the fragments struck off from the hot iron by the hammer.

SMIRK, SMIRKLE, to smile pleasantly, to laugh in the sleeve or secretly, but not satirically. Sax. *smercian*, subridere.

SMIT, SMITTLE, *v.* to infect. Sax. *smittan*. Dan. *smitte*.—

SMIT, SMITTLE, *s.* infection.—SMITTLE, SMITTLISH, *a.* infectious, contagious. Dan. *smitsom*. Teut. *smettelick*.

SMOCK, the under linen of a female. Sax. *smoc*. A good old word, though in the index expurgatorius of fashionable delicacy. In former days, gifts of land for the singular purpose of purchasing smocks for Nuns were not uncommon. The Nuns of the Priory of Saint Bartholomew in Newcastle, about the time of King John, obtained a grant of this sort from Marmaduke de Tweng and Margaret his wife. Among the presents to Queen Elizabeth, we find "a *smock* of fine Holland, and the bodies and sleeves wrought all over with black silk." As remarked by Fosbroke, this may appear to modern ideas an odd kind of

present ; but a shirt, partly gilt, is mentioned by Bede as a present sent by the Pope to Edwin, an Anglo-Saxon king ; and Joinville observes, that shirts were presented to kings, as the first token of affection, because worn nearest to the body.

SMOCK-RACE, a *race* run by females for a *smock*. These races were frequent in my recollection among the young country wenches in the North. The prize, a fine Holland chemise, was usually decorated with ribbons. The sport is still continued at Newburn, a village near Newcastle, on Ascension-day.

SMOOR, to smother, to suffocate. Sax. *smoran*. Teut. *smoorren*. Common in Lancashire and Westmorland Mr. Todd says. It may be added, in Northumberland and Durham also.

————— “ Als I pray to the rude
That Martin Luther, that fals loun
Black Bullinger, and Melancthoun,
Had bene *smorde* in their cude.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

SOUTHERLICK, of a dusky complexion. A word used by Chaucer.

SMOUCH, to salute. An old word. V. Todd's Johnson.

SMUDGE, *v.* to laugh in a clandestine or concealed manner.

Ger. *schmunzeln*, to laugh in one's sleeve.

SMUDGE, *v.* to burn without a flame, or any appearance of fire, except smoke.—SMUDGE or SMUSH, *s.* a sulphureous smell occasioned by smoke and dust—close suffocating air.

Germ. *schmutz*, smut, dirt.

SNAFFLE, to pilfer. “ Ye *snaffled* that fra Meg.”

SNAG, *v.* to hew or cut roughly with an axe. For etymology, see Todd's Johnson. I am informed that the trees drifted down by the Mississippi are classified as *snags*, mags, planters, and sawyers.

SNAG, *s.* the part left on the tree after a branch is cut off.

SNAKE-STONES, petrified shell fish or *ammonites*, resembling *snakes* coiled up, without heads, for which Whitby has long

been celebrated. They were supposed to have been real snakes ; and the want of heads was no valid objection to the hypothesis, since monkish tradition alleged, that the whole race of serpents, by which the territory of Lady Hilda had been infested, were at once decapitated and petrified, through that good saint's prayers. *V. Young's Geology of the Yorkshire Coast*, p. 245 & seq. and the plates there referred to.

“ They told how, in their convent cell,
A Saxon princess once did dwell,
The lovely Edelfled ;
And how, of thousand *snakes*, each one
Was changed into a *coil of stone*,
When holy Hilda prayed.”—*Scott's Marmion*.

SNAP, a small round cake of brittle gingerbread—liable to be *snapped*.

SNAP-APPLE, or SNACK-APPLE, a kind of play. *See HALLE-E'EN*.

SNAPE, to chide, to reprimand. *Isl. sneipa*, contumeliâ afficere. *V. Todd's John. sneap*.

SNARL, *v.* to ensnare ; as to *snarl* hares.—SNARL, *s.* the snare itself, made of wire. “ *Snaryn or snarlynn, illaqueo.*” *Prompt. Parv.*

SNARLE, *s.* a hard knot.

SNATHE, to prune, to lop. *Sax. snithan*, to cut. *Swed. snida*, to cut or carve in wood. *See SNED*.

SNAW, SNOW. Pure Saxon.—SNAW-BROTH, melted snow.

SNECK, *s.* the latch or fastening of a door or gate. It is also used as a verb—to *sneck the door*, being to fasten it by a latch. *Teut. snacken*, capture. *V. Ray. See 9th* acceptation of CATCH, in *Todd's Johnson*.

SNECK-DRAWN, narrow-minded, covetous. *V. Jam. sneck-drawer*.

SNED, *v.* to lop, to cut. “ *To sned sticks.*” Apparently the same as SNATHE. *Dut. sneeden*, *Teut. sniiden*, and *Germ. schneiden*, cognate.

SNED, *s.* the long shank or handle of a scythe. *Sax. snæd*.—To SNED is a *Hartlepool* word for to catch. A boy fishing

at the Pier-end, exclaimed "Eh! aw've *snedded* twee at a band:" *i. e.* I have caught two fish on one line.

SNELL, sharp, keen, piercing; as a *snell* air. Teut. *snel*, acer. Ital. *snello*, brisk. "December fell, baith sharp and *snell*."

"Sa hard anoy thaim then assayit,
Off hungir, cauld, with schowris *snell*
That nane that levys can weill it tell."—*The Bruce*.

SNEUL, a pitiful, sneaking, crow-trodden fellow.

SNEULLS, the internal lining of a sheep's nostrils.

SNEW, snowed. "It *snew* all day." It is the old preterite, as used by Chaucer and other ancient writers.

"It *snewed* in his house of mete and drinke
Of all deintees that men coud of thinke."

Chaucer,—*Franklein's Prologue*.

SNEEZE-HORN, or SNEESH-HORN, a common sort of snuff-box, made of the tip of a cow's horn.

SNIFTER, to snuff up the nose, to sniff. Su.-Got. *snyfsta*.

SNIG, an eel. Hence, to *sniggle*, to fish for eels.

SNIPPY, parsimonious, niggardly. Teut. *snippen*, resecare.

SNIRLE, an iron instrument for holding a bull by the gristle of the nose.

SNIRT, *v.* to laugh suddenly and involuntarily.—SNIRT, *s.* a suppressed laugh. *V.* Jam. Supp.

SNITHE, sharp, piercing, cutting; applied to the wind. Sax. *snithan*, secare. See SNELL.

SNIVY, SNEAVEL, to speak through the nose, to sniff—to *snuffle*. Su.-Got. *snyfsta*. *V.* Ihre.

SNIVY, mean, covetous. Identical with SNIPPY.

SNOCK-SNARLED, entangled, much twisted, curled up like hard twined worsted. Germ. *knüpfen*, a fastening, and *knorr*, a knot—the fastening knotted.

SNOD, smooth, neat, even, trimmed. Sax. *snidan*, to cut. Applied to persons, it means sly, cunning, demure. "The *snod* fellow would kiss the lass if he could."

SNOKE, to smell, to pry about curiously, to look closely at anything, to ferret. Swed. *snoka*, insidiosè scrutari. Se-

renius.—*Snoka i hvar vrå*, to thrust one's nose into every corner. Widegren.

SNOOD, or SNUDGE, a fillet, a ribbon. Sax. *snod*, vitta. Welsh, *ysnoden*. Cornish, *snod*.

SNORT, to laugh outright.—SNORTING, laughing out.

SNOT, SNOTTY, a contemptuous epithet for an insignificant fellow—a *snot*, mucus nasi. “What rich folks put in their pocket, and poor folks throw to the door.”—North. riddle.

SNOT, used by the common people to designate the burnt wick of a candle—the snuff.

SNOTTER, *v.* to snivel, to sob or cry. Sax. *snytan*.—SNOTTER, *s.* mucus nasi. Sax. *snote*. Tuet. *snot*.

SNUDGE, a mean, sordid, and avaricious fellow.

SOAK, or SOKE, the same privilege as SUCKEN, which *see*. Sax. *soc*. *V.* Grose, *soke*.

SOAK, a small spot of marshy ground in which a spring rises, or which is kept moist during the winter by the action of water. Also used in Herefordshire.

SOAM, a trace used in ploughing, generally of iron. It occurs in the inscription at Houghhead, in Roxburghshire, recording Habbie Hall's defence of his land against the Kerrs, quoted by Sir Walter Scott in his introduction to the *Minstrelsy*. *Soam* is also the name of a short rope by which the *tram* in a colliery is drawn.

SOBBLE, to thrash, to beat. Probably a contraction of *disable*. It is a very common word among the pitmen. “Aw'll *sobble* thy body.”

SOCK, a plough-share. Fr. *soc*. In Palsgrave, “*socke* of a plough” is defined “*soc de la cherue*.” *See*, also, Cotgrave, *soc d'une charruë*. *See* a good article upon the word in Jamieson.

SODDY, SODDENT, heavy, sad. Perhaps from *sodden*, the *part.* of *seethe*, boiled down, all the goodness taken out.—SODDEN-WHEAT, furmety, or, as it ought to be spelt, *frumerty*; a preparation of newly reaped corn, which, reboiled with

milk, and a little sweetened, makes a pleasant and nutritive meal.

SODS, a primitive saddle, used among countrymen—made of coarse cloth, or skin, stuffed with straw. Sax. *seod* (pl. *seodas*) *sacculus*. Sc. *soddis*, *sodds*.

SOFT, moist, mild, open; as applied to the weather. “A *soft* day”—a mild damp day, threatening rain. “A *softly* day.”—Westmoreland.

SOFT, weak, foolish, innocent.

SOIL, the fry of the coal-fish, or *colesay*; appearing in the river Tyne, at North Shields, about June. “In a short time they increase to about five inches in length, when they are called *hallan*, and are caught near the shore in considerable numbers, with a small hook baited with a muscle. By September they increase to about a foot in length, and are then called *poodlers*.—*Rambles in North.*, p. 23.

SOLAR, SOLLER, an upper room. An old word. *See* Glossary of provincial words used in Herefordshire.

SOLE, the bottom of a waggon.

SOLE, the surface of meadow ground; if it be smooth and level it is said to have a good *sole*.

SOLID, steady and serious. Used also in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire.

SOME, a collective termination. “The *tweesome*”—“the *threesome*.”

SONCY, or SONSY, pleasant, agreeable, engaging; as applied to a person's looks. It may, as a literary friend supposes, be referred to Ital. *concio*; though it is, perhaps, merely a corruption of Fr. *sans souci*.

SONCY, SONSY, plump, fat, thriving—also lucky. “A *sonsy* lass.” Probably from Tuet. *sanse*, increase, prosperity. Todd.

“But I've twa *sonsy* lasses, young and fair.”

Ramsay.

“Better be *sonsy* than soon up.”—*N. C. Prov.*

SOOM, the Northumbrian pronunciation of swim.—SOOMER, a swimmer. “A top soomer.”

SOOP, our Northern word for sweep. Su.-Got. *sopa*.

SOOPLE, *s.* the heavy end of a flail, the part which strikes the corn.

SOOTH-FAST, true.

“Myght he not make his grayne to growe and sede
Within her brest, that was both mayd and wyfe
Wherof is made the *sooth-fast* bread of lyfe.”

Lydgate.

“Tharfor I wald fayne set my will
Giff my wyt mycht suffice thartill
To put in wryt a *suthfast* story.”—*The Bruce*.

SORT, a lot, a parcel, a number. “A *sort* of old wives.” *V.* Jam. Supp. Archdeacon Nares is mistaken in thinking that the word is out of use.

“Now vengeance light on all the *sort*, that better shold have kept it.”—*Gammer Gurton's Needle, Act I., Sc. 3.*

“But like a *sort* of sheep dispersed farre.”

Spenser,—Fairie Queene.

“They can see a *sort* of traitors here.”

Shak.,—King Richard III.

“Gif that be trewe, the feind resave the *sort*.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

SOSS, *v.* to lap like a dog.—SOSS, *s.* a call of dogs to their meat. “*Soss*, houndis mete.” Prompt. Parv.

SOSS, *s.* a heavy, clumsy fall; the sound caused by the act of falling. See SOUSE. Dr. Jamieson refers to Ir. and Gael. *sios*, down, downwards. *V.* Supp. Ital. *scossa*, seems allied.

“Cham faine abrode to dyg and delve in water, myre and claye
Sossing and possing in the durte styll from daye to daye.”

Gammer Gurton's Needle, Act I., Sc. 4.

SOSS, *s.* puddle, any thing foul or muddy. “The beer's as thick as *so*ss.” *V.* Gael. Dict. *sos*; and Jam. *so*ss.

SOTTER, to boil slowly, to simmer. Sax. *seothan*.

SOUGH, *v.* to sigh, as the wind.

“ No preis of Grekis routis maid agast
Ilka *souch* of wynd, and every quhisper now.”

Douglas' Æneid.

SOUK, the Northern form of suck.—SOUKING, sucking. *V.*
Crav. Gloss.

SOUPLE, elastic—supple. Fr. *souple*. “ He's as *souple* as an
eel.”—SOUPLEJACK, a cane.

SOUR-DOCKEN, common sorrel. *Rumex acetosa*. Welsh, *suran*.

SOUR-MILK, butter milk. Swed. *sur miolk*. Widegren.

SOUSE, *v.* to fall upon, to fall with violence. This common
North country word is in Todd's Johnson, derived from
Fr. *sous*, or *dessous*, down. With deference, I submit that
it comes from *sus*, the old French word for above or upon,
for which they now use *sur*, though still retained in some
phrases ; as *courir sus à quel qu'un*, to fall upon one. The
modern proposition *dessus*, upon or above, is only a com-
pound of *de* and the old *sus*. Mr. Todd, I observe, in his
2d. edition, prefers this etymology. See Dict. de l'Acad.
sub voce *sus* ; and that is derived, perhaps, from Greek
σῆς, contracted from σόος, impetus ; at least this seems as
likely as Murray's “ sursum, susum, *sus*.”

SOUSE, *s.* a great thump, a severe fall, a blow.

SOUSE, *s.* the ear ; properly that of a pig. Hence, SOUSE, a
dish composed of pig's ears, &c. fried.

Sow, by metonymy, an inelegant female, a dirty wench.
The word in this reproachful and detestable sense, is much
too common. The Danes have a corresponding term—*en*
skiden soe, a nasty, greasy, stinking jade. Wollf.

SOWINGS, a dish made by pouring boiling water upon oat-
meal seeds, by which a fine meal is extracted, and then
boiled. Perhaps, from *sodden*, the participle of *seethe*, to
boil down. Sodden wheat is *frumerty*.

SOW-KILL, a kiln for burning lime, made by heaping up the
limestones and coals, and covering them with sods, in dis-
tinction from a regular built kiln.

SOWTHER, *v.* to solder. Fr. *souder*.—SOWTHER, *s.* solder, used by plumbers, braziers, &c.

SPACK, or SPAK, the ancient preterite of *speak*; still in common use in the North.

SPAIT, SPATE, SPEAT, or SPYET, a great fall of rain, a torrent, a spout. Sax. *speyte*, siphon, siphon. Teut. *spuyte*. Gael. *speid*, a great flood, seems allied.

SPALE, SPAIL, SPYEL, SPELL, a chipping of wood, or splinter. Su.-Got. *spiaell*, segmentum. Swed. *spjåle*, a pale, a splint. Old Eng. *spall*, a chip.

SPANCEL, a fetter, especially a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs.

SPANG, a measure by the hand expanded—*manus expansa*.

SPANG, *v.* to leap with elastic force, to spring. Germ. *spannen*, to extend.—SPANG. *s.* a leap, a bound, a jump.

SPANG-AND-PURLEY-Q, a mode resorted to by boys, of measuring distances; particularly at the game of marbles.—It means a space and something more *pour le queue*—the flourish a Frenchman makes with his pen at the end of a paragraph.

SPANGHEW, to throw with violence. The word is sometimes used to express a barbarous operation on the toad, a reptile to which rustics have a great antipathy. In performing it they rest one-half of a long wooden bar on a large stepping stone, or over a cart, placing the toad at its extremity. A person, with a club, then strikes the unsupported end with all his force. The poor animal, in consequence, is driven into the air to an immense height; and, falling to the ground, is bruised to a jelly. Toads, as observed by Dr. Willan, may perhaps do some slight injury in fields or gardens, but the above cruel practice is directed not so much against the animal as against its supposed inmate; for the clowns imagine, that by the process they shall give a *coup de grace* to a witch. A similar diversion, called *flipping the toad*, appears to be common with boys in Warwickshire and the adjoining counties. V. Boswell's Shak.

Vol. XVII., p. 38. The same cruel sport prevails in Scotland. *See* Jam. Supp. *spang-tade*.

SPANKER, a tall active young person, one who walks with quickness and elasticity. Dan. *spanke*, a dignified gait ; or, as it is defined in Bay's Lexicon, "to walk an Alderman's pace."

SPANKER-EEL, the lamprey.

SPAR, to dispute angrily. Germ. *sperren*, to resist, to oppose.

SPAR, SPARE, to shut, to close. A very common word in the North. Sax. *sparran*, to bar. Dan. *sperre*. Germ. *sperren*.

When the stede is stolen, *sparre* the stable dur.—*Skelton*.

"Orgayn unto the yatis he yade,
But they war *sperred* ferly fast
With lokkes."—*Yewain and Gawin*.

"Lyke as the byrde within the cage inclosed
The dore *unsparred*, his foe, the hawke, without,
'Twixt death and prison pitiously oppressed."—*Wyat*.

SPAR, A-SPAR, in a state of opposition. To *set the legs a-spar*, to place them like the *spars* in a roof A. "I thought you were going to America, Thomas?" "Aye, Sir, but our wife set her legs *a-spar*, and nobody could mack her budge."

SPARK, to splash, to make foul with mud. "I've *spark'd* my boots." Elsewhere to *sparkle*.

SPARLING, the smelt of the Thames, but not so of the Tyne ; occasionally caught in the latter river. *Salmo eperlanus*. Pennant derives it from French *eperlan* ; but which is not satisfactory to Dr. Jamieson. Its Southern name is said to have been adopted from the peculiar scent of the fish, not unlike cucumber—*smell it*. Its German name is *stinch-fisch*. *See* SMELT.

SPART, a dwarf rush ; common on the Northern moors and wastes. *Stipa tenacissima*. Linnæus. The Spaniards, who make it into ropes, call it *esparto*. Perhaps it is derived from Gr. *σπαρτος*. Eurip. Phœn., or Lat. *spartum*.

SPARTY-GROUND, ground wet, and with rushes here and there—such as are seen in sour pastures.

SPAVE, SPEAVE, to castrate, to spay; properly confined to the taking out of the ovaria from female animals. Lat. *spadare*. Germ. *spadden*. Welsh, *dispaddu*. V. Gael. Dict. *spoth*.

SPEAN, SPAEN, or SPANE, to wean a child, to deprive a creature of its mother's milk. Germ. *spenen*. Young corn is said to be *speaned*, when the saccharine, milky juice of its grain is exhausted, and it is obliged to depend on the nutriment collected by its own roots.

SPEAT-OF-WET, a very heavy rain. See SPAIT.

SPEEL, SPEIL, to climb, to clamber. Sc. *spele*, *speil*.

“ This bird I set upon ane branche me by
Bot scho began to *speill* richt spedilye.”

Lyndsay's Complaynt of the Papingo.

SPELDER, to spell. Very common in Yorkshire.

SPELK, a small splinter, a thatching stick. Sax. *spelc*. Teut. *spalcke*. Swed. *spjålka*.

SPELK, a little, slender creature; used as a term of reproach. The word is often applied contemptuously to a puny, active child—a mere *splinter*.

SPELL-AND-ORE, a game.—*Durham*. In *Yorkshire* it is SPELL-AND-NURR, or KNUR; the *ore*, or wooden ball, having been, perhaps, originally the *knurl*, or knot of a tree. The *spell* is the instrument in which the ore is placed. See TRIPPIT-AND-COIT.

SPENCE, an inner apartment, a country parlour. Meaning a *larder*, or store-room,—this is a very old word; from Fr. *despence*. V. Todd's Johnson.

“ Me thinketh they ben like Jovinian,
Fat as a whale, and walken as a swan;
Al vinolent as botel in the *spence*.”

Chaucer,—The Sompnoure's Tale.

SPERE, *v.* to ask, to enquire, to search. Sax. *spyrian*, investigate. Swed. *spörja*, to ask, to question. Isl. *spyria*, investigate, quærere. “ This terme [*spere*] is far Northerne, and nat usyd in commyn speche.” Palsgrave. See SPUR, in Hunter's Glossary.

SPERE, *s.* a screen across the lower end of a hall ; any partition within the entrance of a room.

SPETCHEL, a stone or spetchel dike is one made of stones laid in horizontal rows with a bed of thin turf between each of them. This fence will stand many years if well built at first. In building it, care should be taken to let each row of stones rest upon the joints of the row below.

SPICE, gingerbread. Germ. *speise*, a mixture of different ingredients. *Vide* Glossary to the Priory of Finchale vo. *species*.

SPICE, dried fruit. Hence, SPICE-CAKE, a cake full of currants ; and SPICE-PUDDING, a plum-pudding.

SPIDDICK-AND-FAWCETT, a wooden instrument used as a substitute for a cock to let out liquors. *Spigot-and-faucet*.

SPILE, a peg in a cask of liquor. Germ. *speiler*, a skewer.—SPILE-HOLE, the receptacle for the same.

SPILE, to make a foundation in soft or boggy ground ; as, for instance, for a bridge, by driving in *spiles* ; *i. e.* piles, or large pieces of timber ; probably from Su.-Got. *spidåle*, lamina lignea.

SPILLING-THE-SALT, an ominous accident ; said to presage some future calamity ; particularly, I believe, a domestic feud—if it fall towards a person—but which may be averted by throwing a little of the fallen article over the left shoulder, into the fire. Major Moor asks, if the Latin or Greek classical authors make any mention of it ? Unquestionably. From Festus, we learn that to spill the salt at table was esteemed ominous ; and for the great care with which, on that account, a family salt-cellar was always kept, we have the authority of Horace. According to the well-known custom of our ancestors, they formerly dined at long tables ; in the centre of which was placed a large, and often very magnificent, salt-cellar. It being a mark of distinction, whether persons sate above or below the salt, particular care was taken to place the guests in a situation suitable to their rank. It would seem

that persons of superior station were sometimes placed below the barrier, in order to mortify them.

——— “ My proud lady
Admits him to her table, marry, ever
Beneath the salt, and there he sits the subject
Of her contempt and scorn.”—*Massinger*,—*City Madam*.

SPINK, a spark of fire or light. Identical with SPUNK, which *see*.

SPINNY-WYE, or SPINNYWHY, a game among young persons in Newcastle. *V. Brand's Pop. Antiq.*, Vol. II., p. 305.

SPITAL, SPITTLE, a corruption of the word hospital, and having the same signification. *Su.-Got. spetal. Sc. spittle.* The late Mr. Gifford endeavoured to distinguish between *Spital* and *Spittle*. *V. Todd's John. Spittle.*

SPIRT, SPLIRT, SPLURT, to spit out, to eject from the mouth.

SPLAY, to fasten down the edges of a seam—from *display*, to spread out.

SPLINT or SPLENT, an inferior coal ; a highly bituminous shale.

SPONSIBLE, worthy of credit in the world—responsible.

SPRACKLE, to climb, to clamber. *Isl. sprikla*, *membra concutere*.

SPRAG, lively, active, ingenious. *Grose. V. Jam. Supp. sprack.*

SPRECKLED, streaked, speckled. *Su.-Got. spreklot.*

SPREE, sport, merriment, a frolic. *Fr. esprit*, spirit, vivacity.

SPRENT, bespattered, splashed with dirt. *Sax. sprengan*, spargere. Chaucer uses *spreint*.

“ O soden wo, that ever art successour
To worldly blis, *spreint* is with bitternesse,
Th' ende of the joye of our worldly labour.”

The Man of Lawe's Tale.

SPRING, a growth of natural wood.

SPUNK, a spark, a small fire. Also a piece of wood dipped in brimstone—used as a match.

SPUNK, mettle, spirit, vivacity ; used *figuratively* for life. In the North, this is considered a good and very expressive word, though stated in Todd's Johnson to be a low and

contemptible expression. But *see* Dr. Jamieson's Supplement.

SPUNKY, sparkling, fresh, spirited. Sc. *spunkie*.

SPURLING, the deep track of a coach or cart wheel. Germ. *spur*, a rut; plural, *spuren*. Sw. *spår*, track, trace.

SQUAB, a rustic seat, a long settle of wood. *See* LANG-SADDLE.

"In the Task of Cowper, there is a history of the progress of invention, to rest our weary or idle limbs: but his ignorance of one stage in the progress, makes it seriously defective, for in his account he has made no mention of the *long settle*, not unusually called a *squab*, with which every cottage in this neighbourhood has from time immemorial been furnished."—*Piper on the Dialect of Sheffield*.

STACKER, to reel, to totter, to stagger. The old form of the word. Swed. *stagra*.—STACKERS, a disease in horses—the *staggers*.

STADDLE, the bottom of a corn or hay stack, a mark left in the grass by the long continuance of the hay in bad weather. Sax. *stadel*, a foundation, or ground work. Isl. *studull*, pes. Welsh, *ystadled*, a continuous state.

STAG, a colt, or young horse. V. Jam. *staig*, *stag*.

STAGNATE, to astonish. "I'll *stagnate* her wi' my story."

STAID, advanced in years. Local in this sense.

STAIDLIN, a part of a corn stack left standing. *See* STADDLE.

STAINCHILS, the door-posts.

STAIR-HEAD, the landing of a staircase.

STAITH, often pronounced STEETH, or STEITH, a place to lay up and to load coals at—either a storehouse or wharf, as occasion may require. Sax. *stath*, *stathe*, *ripa*, *littus*, *statio navium*. The word occurs in a demise from the Prior of Tynemouth, A. D. 1338.

STAKE-AND-RICE, STAKE-AND-YEATHER, a sort of wattled fence. *See* RICE and YEATHER.

STALWART, stout, strong, hale, valiant. Sax. *stæl-weorth*.

STAMMER, to stagger, to stumble. Isl. *stumra*, *collabi*.

STANCHIL, or STANNEL-HAWK, the Kestrel or Windhover; inhabiting rocks and old buildings. *Falco Tinnunculus*. Lin. Shakspeare, in the Twelfth Night, calls it *stanyel*.

STANCHIL, STANESHEL, the iron-bar of a window—a *stanchion*.
 STAND-FOR'D, I'll engage, I'll be bound.

“Thou art ane limmer, *I stand for'd.*”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

STANDSTILL, a stoppage, a cessation. An inversion of the classical *stillstand*—Dan. and Dut. *stilstand*. Swed. *stille-stånd*.

STANE, STAHAN, ST'YAN, a stone. Sax. *stan*. Dan. *steen*.
 Germ. *stein*. Isl. *steinn*. Sc. *stane*.

“And schot and tumblet on him *stanys*,

Rycht gret and hewy for the nanys.”—*The Bruce*.

STANG, *v.* to shoot with pain; as in the tooth-ache—to sting. Isl. *stanga*, pungere.—STANG, *s.* an acute pain, a sting.

STANG, *s.* a long bar, a wooden pole—a piece of timber adapted for the shaft of a cart or carriage; or for railing or putting across a brook; or, indeed, for any other purpose requiring strength. Dan. *stang*, a bar, a pole. Su.-Got. and Swed. *stång*, a pole. Isl. *staung*, pertica. Sax. *steng*, vectis. Dut. *stang*, a pole. Ital. *stanza*, a bar. See STENG.

“Wallas that *steing* tuk up in till his hand.”

Wallace, B. ii., l. 41.

“Upon the hed ane with the *steing* hitt he,
 Till bayn and brayn he gert in pecis fle.”

Ib., B. ii., l. 49.

RIDING-THE-STANG, a punishment among the vulgar; inflicted upon fornicators, adulterers, severe husbands, and such persons as follow their occupations during particular festivals or holidays, or at prohibited times, when there is a stand or combination among workmen. Offenders of this description are mounted astraddle on a long pole, or *stang*, supported upon the shoulders of their companions. On this painful and fickle seat, they are borne about the neighbourhood backwards, attended by a swarm of children, huzzaing and throwing all manner of filth. It is considered as a mark of the highest reproach; and the person

who has been thus treated, seldom recovers his character in the opinion of his neighbours. When they cannot lay hold of the culprit himself, a boy mounts the stang ; but he is unmolested, though attended with the same tumultuous cries, if not with increased shouts of acclamation. The proxy vociferously proclaims, that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person whose crime he names. I have been witness to processions of this kind myself. School boys are *stanged* by the other scholars, for breaking, what they call, the rules or orders of the school. The ceremony is also resorted to, when a woman has gained an improper ascendancy over her husband, so as to make him bear every species of indignity. In this case, it is called “Riding the *stang* for a neighbour’s wife ;” and a man is placed in the same uneasy situation as before described, so that he may be supposed to represent, or to sympathize with his henpecked friend, whose misery he sometimes laments in doggrel rhyme, applicable to the occasion. He is carried through the whole hamlet, with a view of exposing or shaming the viraginous lady, and of thus preventing further outrages on the person of her pitiable partner. This mark of disgrace may be traced to very remote times. The Goths were wont to erect, what they called *Nidstaeng*, or the pole of infamy, with the most dire imprecations against the person who was thought to deserve the punishment. He, who was subjected to this dishonour, was called *Niding*, or the infamous ; being disqualified from ever giving evidence in any judicial matter. Eric, King of Norway, was compelled to fly from his dominions, so great was the hatred against him, for having been the means of inflicting this tremendous stigma on Egill Skallagrim, a celebrated Islandic bard. In Cumberland, it was a constant holiday custom, on Old Christmas Day, to carry every man they could catch, on a *stang*, and every woman, in a *swill*, to a public-house, and fine them a pint of beer.

STANGEY, a common North country name for a tailor. Obviously from the power of the needle.

STANK, to sigh, to moan, to gasp for breath. Isl. and Su.-Got. *stanka*, to pant for breath. Swed. *stänka*.

STANK, a wet ditch or boggy piece of ground. It is an old English word, in the sense of a pond, or dam of water.

STAP, the stave of a tub. "To take a *stap* out of your bicker," implies, to humble you. Su.-Got. *staaf*, a stave.

STAPLE, a small shaft of a coal pit, generally connecting two seams.

STARKING, quick ; as, "he's going at a starking pace."

STARN, a star in the heavens. Mœ.-Got. *stairno*. Su.-Got. *stierna*. Sax., Teut., and Germ. *stern*.

STARNE, a portion, used negatively, as, "De'il a *starne*," Devil a one, Devil a bit.

STARRISH, powerful ; as medicine that is too much for the strength of the patient. Germ. *Storrich*, rough.

START, the tail, or handle of any thing. Sax. *steort*, cauda.

STARTINGS, in coal mining are openings between the winning headways (which *see*) cut through the intervening wall of coal.

STATESMAN, a person possessing a landed estate—whether versed in the arts of government or not. *Cumb.* and *West.* See LAIRD ; with which it is synonymous.

STAUD, cloyed, saturated, overloaded, fatigued. Properly *stalled*, surfeited. Some think it is the past participle of *stow*, to cram—*stowed*.

STAUL, STALL, to fill to a loathing, to surfeit. *V. Jam.* *staw*.

STAUP, to lift the feet high, and tread heavily in walking. Grose. *V. Jam.* Supp.

STAVELLING, or STAVERING, wandering about in an unsteady or uncertain manner ; as in the dark—stumbling. Swed. *stappla*, to stumble, to trip, to falter.

STAY-LEAVE, according to the custom and understanding of miners, and other persons conversant in coal mines, means a right in the coal owner of having a station, where he

may deposit his coals for the purpose of disposing of them to the purchaser. This place of deposit and vend is either at the pit mouth, or, when detached, it is, in the case of land-sale collieries, at some station by a highway; and in the case of sea-sale collieries, at a staith, trunk, or spout, on some navigable river.

STEAD, STED, STID, a place, a farm house and offices. Sax. *sted*, *stede*. Su.-Got. *stad*, locus, situs. Swed. *ställe*. It is a common affix to names of places in the North.

STEALY-CLOTHES, an ancient game, still played at by boys.

The little party divide themselves into two bands, drawing a line as the boundary of their respective territories; and at equal distances from this line, deposit the hats, coats, or handkerchiefs of each in a heap. The game commences with a defiance, and then they make mutual incursions, each trying to seize and carry away some article from the other's store; but if they are unfortunately caught in the attempt, they must not only restore the plunder, but remain prisoners until one of their own party can make his way to them, and touch them. When all the things of the one party are transferred to the other's head-quarters the game is won. It is an active and even violent recreation. See SCOTCH-AND-ENGLISH.

STECK, a stop, a sticking place. "To take the *steck*"—to become restive.

STEE, or STEY, *s.* a ladder. Sax. *stæger*, gradus. Su.-Got. *stege*, *scalæ*. Dan. *stige*, a ladder. The word is also used adjectively for, very steep. Chaucer has *steye*, to ascend, and *stye*, with the same meaning, occurs in Palsgrave.

"For a schor crag, hey and hidwouss
Raught to the se, doun fra the pass
On athyr halff the montane was
Swa combrowss, hey, and *stay*
That it was hard to pass that way."—*The Bruce*.

"Sometimes we clamb o'er craggy mountains high,
And sometimes stay'd on uglie braes of sand;
They were so *stay* that wonder was to see."

Lady Culross's Dream in Pinkerton's Collection.

STEEK, to fasten, to close. Teut. *stecken*, claudere. Sax. *stigean*, to inclose. “*Steek the heck*”—fasten the door.

“*Steek the stable door, when the steed’s stowen.*”—*N. C. Prov.*

“ Kittle t’coal, and mak t’ingle shine ;
Steek t’dere, and keep out t’swine.”—*Cumb.*

STEEL or STELE, the wooden handle of a rake or pitch-fork.
 An old word.

STEEPING, very wet ; applied to a rain which *steeps* every thing.

STEER, a three years old ox. Sax. *styre*, *steor*. Germ. *stier*.

STEG, a gander. Isl. *steggr*, the male of birds, as well as of most quadrupeds. The word is applied ironically to a clownish fellow. “ A stupid *steg*.”

STELL, STELLE, a large open drain in a marsh, a wide gutter of water. Dan. *steil*, steep ?

STELL, a fold, or small inclosure for cattle. *V. Jam. Supp.*

STEND, *v.* to strike, to walk with long strides.

“ Stawin came steppand in with *stendis*.”

Christ Kirk on the Green.

STENG, a bar, a pole, a post. The pole of the old Northumbrian “ drees ” was called a *steng*. The post on which the notorious William Winter (convicted at Newcastle in 1792) was gibbeted, on Whiskersields common, obtained the name of Winter’s *steng*. Before his execution the place was called Steng Cross, from a cross with a tall shaft. *Steng* is a pure Saxon word. See STANG.

STENT, grass for a season, a right of pasturage—a *stint*.

STEW, a confusion. *V. Grose* ; and Todd’s Johnson.

STICK, a stand or combination among workmen ; generally in regard to wages—what is elsewhere called a *strike* ; corresponding, with Sax. *gestric*, strife, mutiny.

STICKY-STACK, a game among young people in running up the face or cut part of a hay stack, to try who can put in a stick the highest.

STIDDY, STITHY, an anvil—used sometimes, but I think im-

properly, for the smith's shop. Isl. *stedi*, incus. *Stithe*, is old English. Shakspeare employs the word *stithy*, in both senses ; and he also uses the verb to *stithy*, to employ an anvil. Ray has, among his Northern words, *stith*, strong, hard, which is pure Saxon ; but it is not now in use, that I am aware of, except in Scotland.

“ There was also Marti's devisioun
Th' armorer, and the bowyer, and the smith
That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his *stith*.

Chaucer, — The Knight's Tale.

STIFF, wealthy. “ He's a rare *stiff* one ”—he is immensely rich.

STILT, the handle of a plough. Sax. *stele*. V. Somner.

STIME, STYME, the most indistinct, or the faintest form of any object—a glimpse, a whit. “ I cannot see a *stime*.” Sax. *scima*, fulgor. Welsh, *ystum*, figure, shape.

STING, to thatch ; as to sting a stack, to cover or thatch a stack with straw or rushes ;—to repair thatch by thrusting portions of straw into the decayed parts, with a *sting*, or forked instrument for the purpose.

STINT, *v.* to stop, to cease, to desist. Sax. *stintan*.

“ Axe him thyself if thou not trowest me,
Or else *stint* a while and thou shall see.”

Chaucer, — The Frier's Tale.

“ And pretty fool, it *stinted* and said—Aye.”

Shak., — Romeo and Juliet.

STINT, *s.* a limit, a quantity or allowance of anything.

STIRK, STURK, a yearling ox, or heifer. Sax. *styre*, juvenus.
See STOT.

STIRRUP-GLASS, parting drink taken with a friend ; literally, at the door on horseback—similar to the Irish *duc-an-dur-ras*. The expression may be referred to an old Northern custom of the landlord presenting a stirrup-cup to his guests for which no charge was made.

STITCHES, narrow ridges of land.

STIVE, strong, muscular. Sax. *stife*, durus.

STOB, a stump, a stake, a post. Teut. *stobbe*, truncus. Swed. *stubbe*, the stump of a tree.

“ Upon ane *stob* scho lichtit on hir breist ;
The blude ruschit out and scho cryit for ane preist.”

Lyndsay,—Complaynt of the Papingo.

The gibbet near Ferryhill, a portion of which was standing within my recollection, was constantly called *Andrew Mills’ Stob*. Mr. Surtees, who gives a detailed account of the prevailing traditions respecting the tragical catastrophe which led to the execution of Mills, remarks, that the *Stob* was in a fair way of being pulled down piecemeal, under the effects of a belief in its efficacy as a charm against ague or tooth-ache. The value attached to any portion of a murderer’s gibbet, in incantations, is well known. *V.* Surtees’ *Hist. of Durham*, Vol. III., p. 281.

STOB, *metaphorically*, an ignorant, stupid fellow.

STOB-FEATHERS, the short unfledged feathers that remain on a fowl after it has been plucked. The synonymous terms in Teut. are *stoppel-veder*, and *stock-veder*. *V.* Jamieson *Supp.*

STODGE, to satiate.—*Dur.*

STOMACHY, easily offended, resentful—*stomachful*.

STONE-SPITCHIL-DIKE, a raised earthen dike, faced with stones.

STOOK, twelve sheaves of corn, ten of them being set upright, and two, called *hoods*, or *hood-sheaves*, placed on the top, to protect them from the wet. Teut. *stook*, meta, a heap. *V.* Jam. and Todd’s *John*.

STOOP, a post fastened in the earth. Su.-Got. *stolpe*, fulcrum. Lat. *stupa*. Sc. *stoup*. “A gate-stoop,”—a guide *stoop*.

STOOR, dust in motion.—STOORY, dusty. Sax. *styran*, turbare, movere. Dut. *stooren*, to disturb.—STOOR also means a bustle ; as, *all in a stoor*, all in a hurry.

“ Yet up he raise, the treuth to tell ye,
And laid about him dints full dour

His horsemen they rode sturdilie
And stude about him in that *stoure*."

Raid of the Redeswire.

STOOREY, a mixture of warm beer and oatmeal with sugar—that which is *stirred* up. *V. Jam. Supp. stourum.*

STOP, to thrust; *e. g.* to stop the poker into the fire; to *stop* out your een—to put out your eyes.

STOPPINGS, a barrier of plank, brick, or stone, filling up an excavation to give direction to a current of air in a coal mine.

STORE, estimation, regard, esteem. *Dan. stor*, great.

STORKEN, to strengthen, to stiffen. *Germ. starken*, to strengthen.

STORM, a fall of snow—a long continuance of frost and snow.—FEEDING-STORM, such a fall of snow as indicates an approaching storm of long continuance. The LAMBING-STORM, and the PEE-WIT, or TUIFFIT-STORM, are also spoken of; a cover of snow frequently falling at the time.

STORM-STAIID, delayed on a journey by reason of a *storm*.

STOT, to rebound from the ground, to strike any elastic body so as to cause it to rebound. *Dut. stuiten*, to bounce, to rebound.—STOTTING-BALL, a rebounding ball.

STOT, a young ox from one to four years old. *Su.-Got. stut*, juvenus. *Dan. stud*, an ox. "A Coldingham Roll (1350) proves that the *stotters* and its female *juvenca* were animals of three years old; and that the *stercus* and *ferrella* were applied to those males and females which had only reached two years."—*Raine's North Durham*, page 111, note Y.

STOUND, a small portion of time, a moment. *Sax. stund*. There are many cognates in the Northern languages.

STOUND, *v.* to ache, to smart, to be in pain. *Isl. styn*, ingemescere.—STOUND, *s.* the sensation or first impression of sudden pain, arising from a knock or blow.

STOW, to crop, to lop, to cut off. *Su.-Got. styfwa*, amputare.

STOWEN, the participle passive of *steal*—stolen. *Sc. stown*.

STOWER, a hedge or other stake ; also an upright bar in the body of an open cart. Su.-Got. *stoer*, palus. In old Latin charters *estuarium*, *estouarium*.

STRAIN, to link together ; expressive of the union of the sexes in the canine race. Sax. *strynan*, gignere, generare, procreare. V. Tooke, Vol. II., p. 289.

STRAMASH, *v.* to beat, to bang, to break irreparably, to destroy. Ital. *strammazzare*, to fling down with force.

STRAMASH, *s.* a complete overthrow, with great breakage and confusion. “ He made a sad *stramash* amang the pots and pans.” Applied, *metaphorically*, to a violent party contest, or to the disorder arising in a popular tumult or commotion. Dr. Jamieson refers to Fr. *estramaçon*, a blow. There is a Latin word *strummum*, which Du Cange explains to mean a skirmish.

STRAMP, to tread upon, to trample. Germ. *strampfen*. Su.-Got. *trampa*. V. Wachter ; and Ihre.

STRANDY, restive, passionate, and contradictory. Germ. *stranden*, to run aground—to set the legs *a-spar* ; if I may so translate it. See SPAR.

STRANG, strong. Pure Saxon. Isl. *strangr*. Sw. *streng*.

STRAP, a cluster, a bunch ; as of onions or currants.

STRAPPING, tall.—STRAPPER, a large man or woman.

STRAVAIGING, STRAVAGING, strolling about ; generally in a bad sense. Isl. *stravagare*, to wander abroad.

STREAMERS, the Northern lights. See MERRY-DANCERS.

STREE, STREA, STREW, provincial pronunciations of straw. Sax. *strea*, *stre*, *streow*. Sc. *strae*. Chaucer writes it *stre*.

“ Of *stre* first there was laied many a lode.”

The Knight's Tale.

“ Ne how the fire was couched first with *stre*,

And then with drie stickes-cloven a-thre.”—*Ib.*

STREEK, to stretch or expand, to lay out a corpse. Sax. Sax. *streccan*, extendere. Swed. *stråcka*, to stretch, to extend.—STREEKING-BOARD, a board on which the limbs of a deceased person are stretched out and composed.

STREEK, to measure corn exactly, by passing a very straight piece of wood, called a *streek* or *strike*, over the top of the measure. Su.-Got. *stryka*. Sax. *stracan*. Germ. *streichen*.

STREEKED-MEASURE, exact measure—in opposition to heaped measure.

STRETCHER, an untruth ; a softer term for a falsehood.

STRICKLE, an instrument used in whetting a scythe—that with which it is *streeked*, or stroked, and usually attached to the end of its handle or pole. Sax. *stracan*, *stracian*, to stroke. This word differs very little, either in name or use, from its etymon *strigil*, a rubber or scraper. The use of the *strigil* has been frequently mistaken ; and in dictionaries the *strigil equisonum* is stated to be a currycomb, though, in fact, it is nothing more than a scraper, and used to remove profuse sweat and moisture. At the present day, in common stables, a piece of an old iron hoop is generally the substitute for the ancient *strigil* ; though blood horses, after running, are most frequently scraped with a piece of smooth flat wood, in shape not unlike a cooper's draw-knife. An excellent account of the form and use of the *strigil* is to be found in Battley's *Antiquitates Ruterpinæ*, pag. 76 to 83. An engraving of one is given in *La Cabinet de la Bibliot. de Genevieve*, Plate 2d., fig. 7 ; and in *Jabes Hughes' translation of Suetonius*, page 127, London edit., 1717.

STRIDDLE, to straddle.—STRIDDLE-LEGS, astride, cross-legged.

STRINKLE, to spread by scattering, to besprinkle.

STRIP, to draw the after milking of a cow.—STRIPPINGS, the last part of the milking ; said to be richer than the rest—the strokings or afterings.

STROKE, quantity ; as a great *stroke* of business. Meaning *sway* or *influence*, it is an old word.

STRONS, tenants who are bound to assist the lord in hunting, and turning the red deer on the tops of the mountains to the forest. *Nicolson and Burns' West. and Cumb.*

STROUNGE, harsh, surly, morose. *V. Jamieson.*

STRUNT, a sullen fit. *To take the strunts*, to be under the influence of a pettish humour.—STRUNTY, petted, out of humour. *V. Jamieson.*

STRUNT, the tail or rump.—STRUNTY, any thing short or contracted. *Fr. estreint*, shrunk up. *V. Skinner, and Ray.*

STUBBED, grubbed up; *metaphorically*, ruined. *Swed. stubbig*, cut off, curtailed.

STUDDY, a smith's anvil. *See STIDDY, STITHY.*

“ Fling off their black duddies,
Leave hammers and *studdies*.”—*Song, Bonny Geatsiders.*

STUDY, to astonish, to amaze.—STUDY, astonishment, amazement. *V. Crav. Gloss., 2d. edit.*

STUMMER, to stumble, to stagger. *Isl. stumra*, collabi.

STUMP, a heavy, thick-headed fellow. *Germ. stumpf.*

STUMP, to put down, to pay ready money; *stump your cash*, being synonymous with *down with your dust*. It has obviously the same origin as *on the nail*—*solvere super unguem*.

STUMPS, a term for the legs. “ Stir your *stumps*.” *V. Jam. Supp.*

STUPID, obstinate; though possessing good talents. A person really stupid, is generally called *soft*.

STURDY, a disease in the head of cattle, especially sheep, by which the animal becomes stupified—a vertigo. *Old Fr. estourdi*, dizzy-headed. *Teut. stooren*, vertere. *Gael. stuird*, a vertigo.

STURT, disturbance, vexation, complaint. *Dan. styrte.*

“ And cast asyde all *sturt* and *stryfe*.”—*Lyndsay.*

STUT, to stammer, to stutter. An old word, still in general use. *Stot*, to rebound or reduplicate sounds, seems cognate.

“ She spake somewhat thicke,
Her fellowe did stummer and *stut*,
But she was a foule slut !”—*Shelton.*

STY, a troublesome and painful swelling on the eye-lid. *Sax. stigend*. Great relief, if not a perfect cure, is supposed to

be effected by the application of a wedding ring *nine times* repeated. The use of talismanic rings, as a charm against diseases, appears to have been general, and in great estimation, in remote ages, and among many different nations. These rings were considered to be equally potent against the influence of demons; and indeed against danger of every sort, but more especially the plague.

STYTH, foul air; a black suffocating damp in a colliery.

“ And oft a chilling damp or unctuous mist,
Loos’d from the crumbling caverns, issues forth;
Stopping the springs of life.”—*Jago’s Edgehill*.

SUBTERRANEAN-PASSAGES. Near every ancient castle, cathedral, abbey, or hall, the common people have traditionary tales of underground (vaulted) roads, sometimes to great distances; such as—from Newcastle to Tynemouth—from Tynemouth to Carlisle—from Hexham to Alnwick Castle—from Durham to Findchale Abbey, and other places. The interminable cavern, ending in hidden treasure, guarded by spell or wakeful demon, is another common topic of popular superstition, concerning which a variety of incredible stories have been fabricated.

SUCKEN, an exclusive privilege of grinding, or other jurisdiction attached to a mill; the dues paid to the miller as a remuneration for grinding. Sax. *socne*, a liberty, privilege, or franchise. Su.-Got. *sokn*, exactio rei judicatæ vel mulctæ. Dan. *sogn*, a parish or district; and Swed. *socken*, a parish, are allied. In England, in early times, all mills belonged to the lords of manors, by whom they were for the most part originally founded; nor were the tenants, who owed service, permitted to grind except at such mills. In after ages, especially in districts where the population had increased, the obligation to grind at a particular mill was felt to be a vexatious exaction. Hence the miller, who had so much in his power, was usually an obnoxious character. Mills also seem to form one of the principal heads of the law of Scotland; where that extent

of ground, the tenants of which are bound to bring their grain to a particular mill, is called the *sucken*. The word is still retained in leases from the Bishop of Durham. *See* more on this subject in Tomlins' Law Dict. vo. *thirlage*.

SUDDLE, or SUTTLE, to soil, to tarnish—to *sully*. Germ. *sudeln*. Swed. *sudda*.

SUMF, a term of reproach—a fool. *V.* Jamieson, *sumph*.

SUMMER-GOOSE, the vulgar name for GOSSAMER ; which *see*.

SUMP, SUMPH, a bog, a swamp, a miry pool. Su.-Got. and Dan. *sump*.—SUMPY, miry, dirty. Dan. *sumpig*.—SUMPH, an epithet for a dirty person. It also means a secondary shaft in a mine.

SUN. “Happy is the bride that the *sun* shines on,” a popular saying well known in Northumberland, meaning that sun-shine at a wedding is a sign of happiness in the marriage state to the bride.

SUN-DANCE. It was formerly a custom, scrupulously observed, to rise early on Easter Sunday, and to go into the fields to see the sun dance, which, according to ancient tradition, it always does on this day. The practice, I have some reason to believe, is not yet entirely laid aside among those that have eyes for such things. Our ancestors decorated the churches with flowers, as emblems of resurrection.

SUNDERLAND-FITTER, a jocular term at cards for the knave of clubs.

SUNKS, a rustic substitute for a saddle ; not unlike Sods ; which *see*. Dan. *seng*, a pad.

SWAD, the pod or shell of peas, the husk of any kind of pulse. Skinner deduces the word from Sax. *swethan*, fasciare ; hence to *swaddle*.

SWAIR, or SWIRE, the descent of a hill. In the boundary between England and Scotland, near the head of Reedsdale, there is a place called the Reedswire, which was the scene of a contest, in 1575, between the English and Scotch borderers, arising out of a quarrel between the wardens, Sir John Forster and Sir John Carmichael.

SWAMISH, SWEAMISH, shy, awkwardly bashful. Perhaps from *squeamish*, to which it certainly bears an affinity

SWANKY, a strapping young country-man—an athletic, efficient labourer. Sax. *swan*, *swang*, a country swain ; from *swin-can*, to work, to labour.

SWAP, to exchange, to barter. Isl. *skipta*, mutare. V. Jam.

SWAPE, *v.* to sweep. Sax. *swapan*, verrere. Isl. *sweipa*, percutere.

SWAPE, *s.* a long oar or *sweep*, used in working a keel on the Tyne ; that at the stern acting as a rudder. *Swappe*, to strike or throw down with violence, similar to the action of using the *swape*, occurs in Chaucer. See the verb.

SWAPE, an instrument used in spreading, or, as is commonly called, *scaling*, manure.

SWARBLE, to climb up the bole of a tree by the muscular action of the arms, thighs, and legs—to *swarm*.

SWAREY, useless, worthless. “A *swarey* Jack,” a useless fellow. From *νερμει*, idle, heavy, burdensome.

SWARFE, to faint, to swoon.

SWARTH, SWATH, the apparition of a person, about to die. Ray says from Sax. *sweart*, black, dark, pale, wan. See WAFT.

SWATCH, *v.* to swathe, to swaddle. Sax. *swedan*, to bind.

SWATCH, *s.* a pattern, a sample, a tally. V. Ray, *swache*.

SWATTLE, to consume, to waste ; generally applied to fluids.

SWEAL, *v.* to melt, to waste or blaze, to burn away rapidly ; as a candle when exposed to the wind. Sax. *swelan*, to burn. An old English word.—SWEAL, *s.* a blaze, an enlarged flame.

SWEARLE, or SWEEVEL-EYE, an eye with a particular cast.

SWEAT-CLOTH, a very vulgar (though the classical Roman) name for a handkerchief ; obviously the *swat-clath*, or sudary of the Saxons.

SWEDDLE, to swell.—SWEDDLED, swelled or puffed out.

SWEDE, or SWATHE, a row of mown grass. See HAY-MAKING.

SWEEL, a sudden burst or *swell* of laughter.

SWEER, unwilling, backward, burdensome. Sax. *swær*. V. Somner.

“ Cum heir, gossop, cum heir, cum heir,
Your raikles lyfe ye sall repent
Quhen was ye wont to be sa *sweir*?
Stand still, and be obedient ”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

SWEETHEART, *v.* to court, to woo.—SWEETHEARTING, *s.* courtship.

SWEETIES, confections, or sweetmeats, for children.

SWEIGH, or SWEY, to poise, to swing, to lean or incline to one side. Isl. *sweigia*, inclinare. Germ. *schweben*, to move. It appears to be the origin of the legitimate sway.

SWELT, to broil, to swoon, to faint—sometimes to expire.—SWELTED, overcome with heat and perspiration. Sax. *sweltan*, to die, seems the probable origin. Kilian gives a correspondent term in vet. Fland.—*swelten*, deficere, languescere. I may add Swed. *svälta*, to starve with hunger, as allied.

SWERLE, to roll from side to side in walking. Teut. *swieren*, circumvolvere. It is also applied to express the meandering of a stream of water. A small runner in Sandgate, Newcastle, was anciently called the *Swerle*.

SWERLE, or SWIRLE, a twist in the hair; same as CALFLICK.

SWIDDEN, to scorch, to singe, to burn off the wool or nap. Ray writes it *swizzen*.

SWIDDER, to doubt, to hesitate. Su.-Got. *swaefwa*, fluctuare. Teut. *swieren*, vagari.—SWIDDERS, doubt, hesitation.

SWIG, a hearty draught. *Swig*, to drink heartily.

SWILL, a round basket of unpeeled willows; generally carried on the head. Hence its Newcastle name, *Keyside umbrella*, when reversed in wet weather. Probably from Sax. *ceawell*, basket.

SWILL, to rinse, or wash out. Sax. *swilian*, to wash.

SWILLINGS, the washings of vessels given to swine—*swill*. Sax. *swilgan*, to drink largely—to *swill*.

SWINGE, to chastise, to beat soundly. Sax. *swingan*, flagellare, castigare. It occurs in *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

SWINGLE or SWINGEL, that part of the flail which comes in contact with the corn.

SWINGLE-TREE, a moveable piece of wood to which the traces of husbandry horses are fastened—the splinter bar. Teut. *swinghelen*, vibrare.

SWINKED, oppressed, vexed, fatigued—literally *worked*. Sax. *swincan*, laborare, fatigari. Used in *Peirs Ploughman*; and several times by Chaucer.

“ The thridde he kepte clene for his drinke
For all the night he shope him for to *swinke*
In caryng of the gold out of that place.

Chaucer,—*The Pardoner's Tale*

SWIPE, to drink off to the very bottom.—SWIPES, dregs.

SWIPPER, nimble, quick. Sax. *swipan*, cito agere. *V. Lye*.

SWIRE, SWYRE, the hollow or defile near the summit of a hill.
—*North. V. Jam. sware, swire, swyre*; 2d sense.

SWIRL, *v.* to whirl round, as a gust of wind sometimes does the dust, straws, and other light bodies.

SWIRT, a syringe, a squirt. Su.-Got. *squætta*, liquida effundere.

SWIRTLE, to proceed with a moving motion like an eel. Su.-Got. *swarfwa*, circumagere.

SWITCH, to walk with a light quick step, to go with a sort of jerk. Su.-Got. *swiga*, loco cedere. “ He switched by.”

SWITCHED, to be hard pressed; to be in difficulty.

SWITHER, to fear, to tremble. Apparently identical with SWIDDER.

SWITTERED, flooded.

SWORD-DANCE, a curious and ancient Christmas game or custom; still continued in many parts of the North, especially in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. It is fully described in Brand's *Pop. Antiq.*, Vol. I., p. 400, & seq. There is also an interesting dissertation on the ancient English Morris Dance, introduced into these regions many centuries since by natives of Morocco, in the 2d vol. of Mr. Douce's *Illustrations of Shakspeare*.

SWUPPLE, or SOUPLE, the upper joint of a flail. Fr. *souple*.
 supple ; or Isl. *sweipa*, to strike. In Cheshire, *swippo*.
 SYLES, the principal rafters of a house, or building. Isl.
sillur, tigni procures latus jugentes.

T.

TAB, a strap. Sax. *tæppe*, tape, *tænia* lintia.

TABLE, to board. To table with a person is to board with
 him, and is a common expression.

TACK, *v.* to take.—TACK, *s.* a lease or farm—a *taking*. *V.*
 Co. Litt. 5 a.

TACKE, endurance, lasting.

“None of their lean carrion commodities, but one that may have
 some *tack* and substance in it.”—*Gusman*.

TACKET, a small nail. “Used in Scotland.” Todd’s John-
 son. It is also in common use in the North of England.

TAE, the toe ; according to the Scottish form. Sax. *ta*.
 Dan. *taa*.

TAED, T’YED, a toad. Sax. *tade*. Sc. *taid*.—TAED-RED,
 T’YED-RED, the seed, or spawn of toads ; generally seen in
 a mass like a bunch of grapes. *V.* Bewick’s *Æsop*, p.
 290.

“Hunger and thirst, instead of meat and drink,
 And for their clothing *taidis* and scorpions.”

Lyndsay’s Dreme.

TAFFY, a sort of candy made of boiled treacle thickened with
 flour. A company of young people often make it in a winter
 evening by way of amusement—called joining for *taffy*.
 Mr. Wilbraham derives the word from Fr. *tafia*, or *taffiat*,
 sugar and brandy made into cakes. Others think the pro-
 per spelling and pronunciation is *toughy*, which explains
 itself. See CLAGHAM.

TAILOR’S-MENSE, a small portion left by way of good manners.
 In some parts of the North it is the custom for the village
 tailor to work at his customer’s house, and to partake of
 the hospitality of the family board. On these occasions the

best fare is invariably provided ; and the tailor, to show that he has had enough, generally leaves a little on his plate ; which is called *tailor's mense* ; perhaps *pro mensâ*. This term is also given to the cuttings sent home by such of the fraternity as do not labour under the old imputation of loving too much cabbage.

TAISTREL, TESTRIL, a mischievous, ill-behaved boy. When applied to an adult, it is an expression of great contempt, equivalent to scoundrel. Perhaps only a variety of *kais-trel*, or *kestrel*, a bastard kind of hawk.

TAKE-OFF, to ridicule, to jeer—by means of mimicking. Dan. *tage-een-af*, a twin expression, to take one off.

TAKING, distress of mind ; as “to be in a *taking* about something.” Also used in Herefordshire.

TALE-PIE, TELL-PIET, a malicious informer—a *tell-tale*.

TANG. To *tang bees* is to make a clatter in order to draw a swarm into the hive. An old word.

TANG, TENG, *v.* to sting.—TANG, TENG, *s.* a sting, an acute pain.

TANG, the pointed part of an instrument that is inserted in the haft, the tongue. Sax. *tang*. Swed. *tång*.

TANG, sea-weed. Su.-Got. and Swed. *tang*, *alga marina*.

TANGING-NADDER, the large dragon-fly. See FLEEING-EATHER.

TANG-O'-THE-TRUMP, *identically*, tongue of the *gewgaw*, or Scotch trump ; but, *figuratively*, the active partner in a commercial firm—the principal person, or chief spokesman, in any outbreaking of popular violence. Borders of *North*.

TANK, a piece of deep water, natural or artificial. Willan.

TANTER, to quarrel, and TANTRUMS, fits of violent passion, may be both from *tintimar*, for which see Todd's John.

TAPLASH, bad small beer, dregs. An old word, still in use.

TAPPY-LAPPY, as hard as you can ; applied to running.

TARN, a large pool, or small lake ; a very old Northern word.

Isl. *tiorn*, stagnum. Swed. *tiårn*, a pool, standing water.

TAT, to mat, to entangle. Su.-Got. *tudda*, intricare.

TATE, or TA'ET, a lock, or small quantity ; as of hair, wool, &c. *V.* Jamieson.

“ At ilka *tett* of her horse's mane
Hang fifty siller bells and nine.”

Ballad of Thomas the Rhymer.

TATEE, a potato.—TATEE-BOGLE, a scarecrow in a potato field.

TATEE-AND-POINT, a repast consisting of a plentiful enough dish of potatoes, but where the meat is merely *pointed at*—by way of indulging the fancy. They seem to improve upon this in the romantic regions of the Emerald Isle, vulgarly called the land of potatoes. *V.* Memoirs of Captain Rock, p. 243.

TATH, TATH-GRASS, profuse coarse grass that grows about the dung of animals ; on which a correspondent remarks, “ it is singular that every animal is fond of such grass, but the kind of animals by which the dung was dropped—a beautiful provision of Providence.” An examination of the works of infinite power always reminds us of the benevolence with which it is combined. For etymology *see* Jamieson.

TATHY-GRASS, short grass without seed, refuse grass. *See* TATH.

TATTER-WALLOPS, ragged clothes fluttering in the wind. *See* WALLOP. The term is also applied to a female whose dress and manners are indecorous.

TATTY, matted. “ A *tatty* pow.” *See* TAT, and, I suspect, more immediately derived from Fr. *taté*, fingered.

TAVING, *s.* irregular motion ; picking the bed clothes in febrile delirium. Willan. *V.* Jamieson, *taiver* ; and Ray, *tave*.

TAWM, TOME, TAM, a fishing line. “ A *lang twine tam*.” Apparently corrupted from *team*. But *see* Jam. Supp. *tome*.

TAWM, to fall gently asleep. “ He'll soon *tawm* over.” Gael. *tamh*, rest, sleep. *V.* Gael. Dict.

TAWS, a PAIR OF TAWS, a leather strap used by schoolmasters for chastising children. Isl. *taug*, lorum. *V.* Jam. *tawis*.

TAYLIOR, or TEAYLEAR, a tailor. Old Eng. *talyowre*. “*What mon aw flee te next*, as the teaylear’s lad said, when he had been all day stitching a button hole.” *North. Prov.*

TEA, the one ; as “*tea hand*”—the one hand. Sc. *tae*.

TEA, toe, Germ. *zehe*, pronounced *tsche*, and that corrupted from Sax. *ta* ; so we have mixed the Saxon and German.

TEADY, TEEDY, weary, peevish, fretful. See TEETHY.

TEAGLE, an apparatus for raising weights ; a tackle, described in Vitruvius 10, 2, 1.

TEANGS, T’YENGs, a pair of tongs. Sax. *tangan*, forcipes. *Tangs* is an ancient form of spelling the word.

TEARAN, tearing. A *tearan fellow* is a rough, hot-headed person, who drives every thing before him, regardless of danger or of consequences. Teut. *tieren*, tumultuari.

TEAVE, to paw and sprawl about with the arms and legs. Grose.

TED, to dress hair and flax, as well as to spread abroad new-mown hay. V. Todd’s John. and Jam. Supp.

TEE, *adv.* too. A general Northern pronunciation.

TEE, or TIE, a hair-rope with which to shackle cows in milking.

TEE-DRAW, a place of resort, a house ; a place resorted to by idlers ; applied as well to a person as a place.

TEE-FALL, a mode of building in the *penthouse* form, to which the Northumbrians are wonderfully attached. For the benefit of the South-country reader, as well as to improve orthography, I shall adopt my late friend Mr. Cotes’ suggestion, that this provincial word should be written T-fall, or T-fall, with the cross bar of the letter T reclining to denote the peculiar form of the building.

TEEM, to pour out of one vessel into another. Isl. *taema*, to empty. Swed. *töma*. “*Teem out the tea, hinny.*”

TEEM, a brood of young ducks. Sax. *team*, offspring.

TEEMING-WOMAN, a dame who is more prolific than every loving husband considers indispensably necessary to his happiness. Sax. *team-full*, prole plenus, fœcundus.

TEEN, *v.* to kindle, to light. “*Teen* the candle.” *West. V.* Jamieson, *teind*; and Wilb., *tin*.

TEEN, *s.* sorrow, injury. An old word; used by many of our early writers.—TEEN, *a.* angry. *V. Lye, teon.*

“ And Emelie him loveth so tendrely,
And he hire serveth al so gentilly
That never was ther no word hem betwene
Of jalousie ne af non other *tene*.”

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

TEEDY, TEETHY, cross, fretful, peevish; generally spoken of children. The term has been viewed as having some connection with the teeth. *V. Grose. See also Todd's John. techy*; and Jam. *teth*.

TELL, a tale. *To hear tell*, to learn by report.

TELL'D, for told. A corruption authorized by Spenser.

TEMSE, *v.* to sift.—TEMSE, *s.* a sieve of hair cloth, used in separating flour from bran, or fine flour from that of a coarser nature. *See TIMSE.*

TENNEL, to die away; applied to trees.

TENT, to observe—to tend or look to, to watch over. *V. Ray.*

TERR, *v.* to uncover; as, “to *terr* the thatch off a roof.” *See TIRL.*

TEUGH, TOUGH, tedious, difficult. “A *teugh* journey.”—“*Teugh* wark.” Apparently, the original sense of the word.

“ Al be ye mate it never sa *tewehe*,
To me your labour is in vain.”

*Mrs. Maitland. The mourning Maiden;
quoted by Tyrwhitt.*

TH, frequently changed into D; as father, to *fader*; mother, to *moder*; Rothbury, to *Rodbury*, &c. Although the powers of *th* are generally given to the Saxon Ð and ð, yet there is little doubt that these letters were often used indiscriminately for D only. In German the cognate *t* in *vater* and *mutter* is without the aspirate.

THACK, thatch; both as verb and substantive. Sax. *thaccan*, to cover; *thac*, a roof or covering for a house. The original

meaning is straw or rushes ; our Saxon ancestors using no other covering for the roofs of their houses. The word is still retained in Yorkshire for a roof, of whatever kind. —THACKER, a thatcher.

“ Wi æ lock o’ his gowden hair
We’ll *theck* our nest when it grows bare.”

Ballad of the two Corbies.

“ Then said the lords of the host
And so conclude least and most,
That they would ever in houses of *thacke*
Their lives lead and weare but black.”

Chaucer’s Dreme.

THACK-NAIL, a wooden pin or stob used in fastening thatch to the roof of a building.

THAFT, or THOFT, a-thwart ; the cross bench in a boat.

THARM, or THAIRM, the small guts of an animal made into cords, and used in spinning wheels.

THAT, as an adverb of comparison. “ He’s not *that* old.”

THATADONNET, a good for nought, the devil. Is it, *that* “*adoné*” (Fr.) abandoned one? Mr. Ward says, it is “that that *dows* not.” To *dow*, is to avail, to be useful. “Better be in with *that adonnet* than out.”—*Yorkshire saying.*

THAUF-CAKE, or THARF-CAKE, a cake made of unfermented dough—chiefly of rye and barley—rolled very thin, and baked hard. In some country kitchens these cakes are hung up in large quantities, with a pole run through the centre, similar to the manner of preserving bread in Swedish families, where they bake only once or twice in the whole year. An ingenious friend conjectures that we have the term from Sax. *thearfan*, opus habere, necesse habere—necessity cake, or cake made in urgent haste, as what used to be called *soldier’s bread* at the time when soldiers were quartered, during marches, on private families. But, according to Lye, *derf-brode*, is an old North of England expression, for unleavened bread. Sax. *thærf*, vel *theorf* panis azymus. Wiclif uses *therf-loaves*.

THARF, cold, forbidding, shy.—THARFLY, denoting a cold reception—unfriendly. *V. Somner, thrafian.*

THEAK, THEEK, thatch ; both as *v.* and *s.* Sax. *thecan*, tegere—*thæc*, tectum. *See THACK.*

“ Wi æ lock o’ his gowden hair,
We’ll *theek* our nest when it grows bare.”

Ballad of the “Twa Corbies.”

“ Then said the lordis of the host
And so concludid lest and most,
That they would in housis of *thacke*
Ther lives lede and were but blacke.”

Chaucer’s Dreme.

THEAKER, THEEKER, a thatcher. So the Latin *theca*, a sheath, or covering ; and that, of course, from *θηκη*, which Varro derives from *τῆθη*, but is, much more probably, from the Saxon ; for thatching would be one of the earliest arts taught by those who taught both the Greeks and Romans. Hence, too, “*a theaking snow*,” quietly but continuously falling, so as to cover thickly, as thatch does, a house.

THEAM, anciently the privilege of repossessing yourself of your *native*, or bondmen, and their families and goods, wherever you might find them ; saving only, that if any one of your bondmen had lived for a year and a day in any privileged town, and had been received into its guild as a citizen, he was freed from villainage. *See Glossary to Priory of Finchale, v. THEAM ; and History of North Durham, Appendix, p. 106.*

THE-DAY, for to-day. A Scotticism. *V. Jam. Supp. the.*

THEE, the thigh. Sax. *theoh*. Old writers use *thie*.

THEW’D, towardly. Grose. *V. Lye, theaw ; and Jam. thew.*

THICK, intimate, familiar, on friendly terms. “*As thick as inkle weavers*,” said of great intimates—from the narrowness of the woof the weavers must sit close—*close intimates.*

THIEF-AND-REAVER-BELL, the name given to the tolling of the great bell of St. Nicholas’, Newcastle, which is rung at 8 o’clock of the evening preceding every fair—as a sort of

invitation to all thieves and rogues to enter that good town.
See REAVER.

THILL, the bottom stone of a coal seam.

THINK-ON, is either *v. n.* to remember ; or *v. a.* to remind ; to *think* sham, to be ashamed.

THIRL, to pierce or stab, to perforate, to bore. Sax. *thirlian*.

THIRL, in the old Northumberland dialect, means to bind or enthrall. The word, as applied to places, occurs frequently in the North ; as Thirlwall Castle, Thirlstane, &c.

“ Whoso wol fleshye lust forgon and hevene-blisse abyde,
On Jhesu be his thoht anon, that *tharled* was ys side.”

From a Norman-Saxon Poem quoted in
Warton, Vol. I., p. 30.

“ Al were they sore yhurt, and namely one
That with a spere was *thirled* his brest bone.”

Chaucer,—The Knight's Tale.

THIRLAGE, the service of certain lands, the tenants of which are bound to take their corn to grind at the lord's mill.

THIVEL, a smooth stick, used for various purposes of domestic economy ; especially for stirring hasty pudding. Sax. *thyfel*, a stem or stalk. “ He's a *queer stick* to make a *thivel* of”—said of an awkward or wayward person.

THOM, the thumb ; the true ancient orthography of that member of the hand, still retained in our oral language.

THOLE, to wait awhile. Su.-Got. *tola*, expectare. Also, to bear, to endure ; in which sense it may be derived from Swed. *tåla*, to suffer.

“ And if the kyng of that kyngdom
Come in that tyme
There feloun *thole* sholde
Deeth or oother juwise.”—*Piers Plowman*.

“ So mochel wo as I have with you *tholed*.”

Chaucer,—The Frere's Tale.

“ Quaharefore my freind thou mon returne agane
And for thy sinnis be penence suffer pane
And *thole* the deith with cruell panis sore,
Or thow be digne to dwell into this glore.”

Lyndsay's Dreme.

“ He that has a good crop may *thole* some thistles.—*N. C. Prov.*

THONDER, there, yonder. Sax. *geond, geonda*.

THOUT, THOUGHT, a small portion, a little more or less.

THRALAGE, a state of pecuniary difficulty.

THRANG, *v.* to press, to thrust, to squeeze. See THRING.

THRANG, *s.* a crowd, a throng—pressure of business. Pure Saxon.

THRANG, *a.* crowded, much engaged, busily employed.

THRAVE, a certain number of sheaves of corn, or bundles of straw ; generally, I believe, twenty-four—a quantity of straw, consisting of twelve *fads*, or *fauks*. Sax. *threaf*. This word, as remarked by Mr. Singer in one of his notes to Hall's Satires, was often used metaphorically for a great number or huge collection of other objects. In this sense we may safely refer to Su.-Got. *trafwe*, a heap of any kind. *V. Ihre*.

THRAW, a pang, an agony. In the DEED THRAW, in articulo mortis. Sax. *threa*, afflictio, inflictio.

THRAW, *v.* to writhe, to twist—to turn. Sax. *thrawan*, torquere.—THRAW, *s.* a turner's lathe.

THRAWCROOK, an instrument acting on a swivel, fastened to the waist by a strap for twisting ropes.

THREAP, *v.* to persist vehemently in assertion or argument, be it wright or wrong—to aver pertinaciously in reply to denial. “*Threap him down.*” Sax. *threapian*, redarguere.

“Sol gold is, and Luna silver we *threpe*.”

Chaucer,—*The Chanone's Yemanes's Tale*.

“Itt's not for a man with a woman to *threape*,
Unless he first give o'er the plea.”

Ancient version of “*Take thy old Cloak about thee.*”

THREAP, *a.* disputed.—THREAP-GROUND, property that is, or has been, in dispute—*contentionis terra*. In 1774, an agreement was entered into for dividing land of this kind near Bamborough, in Northumberland, between Sir Henry Grey and the Trustees of Lord Crewe and others ; which was confirmed by an Act of Parliament passed in 1774. Pen-nant, in his Tours in Wales, gives a curious picture of a

noted common, called *Threap-wood*, from time immemorial a place of refuge for the frail fair, who make it a transient abode, clandestinely to be freed from the consequences of illicit love. *V. Vol. I., p. 289.*

THREESUM, consisting of three persons ; as “the *threesum*.”

“ Bot it sa litile wes, that it
Mycht our the watters bot *thaeesum* flyt.”

The Bruce.

THRING, to thrust, to press, to squeeze. Sax. *thringan*.

THRIST, thrust.

“ The fiend a faster I nicht gang,
I nicht not *thrist* out throw the thrang.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

THRODDEN, *v.* to make grow, to thrive. Hence, THRODDEN, and THRODDY, plump, fat, well thriven.

THROME, or THRUM, any collection of short threads ; generally the end of the warp in weaving. Norm. Fr. *thrommes*. The reader needs hardly be reminded of Bottom's passionate exclamation—

“ O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum*.”

THRONG, a press of business. It is the polite pronunciation of THRANG ; which *see*.

THROPPLE, the windpipe, the throat. Sc. *thrapple*. *V. Jam.*

THROSTLE-COCK, the song-thrush. *Turdus musicus*. Linn.

THROW. *To throw on the fire*, to make, or heap it up.

THROWING-THE-STOCKING, an odd sort of love divination, on the first evening of a wedding. After the bride has retired, and while she is undressing, she delivers one of her stockings to a female attendant, who throws it at random among the company assembled on this occasion. The person, on whom it happens to alight, will, it is supposed, be the next to enter into the blessed state of matrimony. Another, and more curious, though perhaps obsolete mode, was for the guests invited to repair to the bridal chamber, where it was customary for the happy pair to sit up

in bed, in full dress, exclusive of their shoes and stockings. One of the bride's maids then took the bridegroom's stocking ; and, standing at the bottom of the bed with her back towards it, threw the stocking with the left hand over the right shoulder, aiming *at the face of the bridegroom*. This was done by all the females in rotation. When any of them were so fortunate as to hit the object, it was a sign that they were soon to be married. The bride's stocking was thrown by young men at the bride in like manner ; from which a similar prognostic was taken.

THRUFF, THRUFF-STONE (properly THOROUGH-STONE), a large stone put *through* the entire thickness of a peculiar species of dry stone wall, serving as a fence, with which the reader, if at all acquainted with the north of England, is sure to be familiar. These walls being composed of fragments of all shapes and sizes laid together without mortar, the *thruffs* are used as bond stones, and give them great stability and firmness. Considering the nature and intractability of the material, the skill of the workman is often wonderful. These fences may be compared to Cyclopean walls in miniature. A much regretted gentleman of Newcastle was accustomed, when claret and port wine were in circulation together, to take every third glass of port which he facetiously called a *thruff*.

THRUFF-STONE, a flat tomb stone. Sax. *thruh*, locus, sarcophagus. Lye. Sc. *thruch-stane*.

THRUMBLE, or THUMBLE, to handle awkwardly—to *thumb*.

THRUMMY CAP, the name of a sprite who occasionally figures in the fairy tales of Northumberland. He is mostly described as “a queer-looking, little, auld man ;” and the scene of his exploits frequently is in the vaults and cellars of old castles.

THRUNTY, stout, robust, strong-built. “A *thrunt*y fellow.”

THRUST, the crushing or grinding the sides of the coal pillars by the cover, when the pillars are insufficient for its support.

THRUSTY, thirsty. Sax. *thurstig*.

“ My soule for anguishe is now ful *thrusty*
I faint, I faint right sore for hevines.”

Chaucer,—*Lam. of Mary Mag.*

THUD, the noise of a fall, a heavy stroke—causing a dull and hollow sound. Sax. *thoden*, turbo, noise, din. Somner.

THUMPING, great, huge, large, ; as a *thumping bairn*—also obvious, notorious ; as a *thumping lie*.

THUNDERBOLT, a name given to the *Belemnite*. So called from its shape—resembling a dart. This singular fossil shell is very common in the rocks about Whitby ; but is rarely found entire. See Young’s Hist. of Whitby, Vol. II., p. 782 ; and Geology of the Yorkshire Coast, by the same author, p. 256 & seq.

THUNNER, thunder. Sax. *thuner*. Dan. *thorden*, as Mr. Thomson remarks, signified the voice or din of Thor, and Goth. *thordunur* was Jupiter Tonans. Mr. Wilbraham has *thunna*, s. and v.

THUR, THOR, these, those. Isl. *theyr*, illi ; *thaer*, illæ. Sc. *thir*.

“ Whae drives *thir* kye ? gan Willie say.”—*Jamie Telfer*.

THWAITE, land grubbed up and cleared of wood for cultivation—an assart. Norm. Fr. *twaite*. The word, in the composition of local names, is very frequent in Cumberland and Westmorland, and also in some parts of Lancashire.

THWART-SAW, a cross-cut saw, used in sawing trees into lengths.

THWITE, to cut, chip, or hack with a knife. See WHET.

THWITTLE, a kind of knife. Sax. *hwitel*. Our venerable poet, Chaucer, writes it *thwytel*. See WHITTLE.

TIBBY, Isabella. We have all read of “ *Tibbie Fowler* o’ the glen,” who had so many followers, that “ a’ the lads were wooing at her.”

TICE, to entice. Old English, *tyce*, in the same sense.

TID, MID, MISERAY, CARLING, PALM, and PASTE-EGG-DAY, popular names for Sundays in Lent. Three of them are obviously from the old Latin service, *Te Deum*, *Mi Deus*, *Miserere*, mei. The rest elucidate themselves.

TIDY, honest, well-disposed. A “*tidy* man,” a good sort of man. *V. Jamieson, Tydy.*

TIED, obliged, compelled, sure, certain. “It’s *tied* to be so” —“I’m *tied* to go”—“He’s *tied* to make money”—“He’s *tied* to lose his way.”

TIE-POT, or TYE-TOP, a garland.

TIFFY-TAFFY, a difficult piece of work. In Craven, an insignificant trifler. *V. Crav. Gloss. 2d. edit.*

TIFLE, TYFELL, to entangle, to mix and knot threads together, to ruffle. Sax. *twy-fyldan*, duplicare. *V. Jam. Supp. tuffle.*

TIFT, a fit of anger, or rather the act of quarrelling, ill humour.—TIFTY, ill-natured, petulant, quarrelsome.

TIG, a slight touch ; as a mode of salutation—a play among children, on separating for the night, in which every one endeavours to get the last touch ; also called LAST BAT.

TIGGY-TOUCH-WOOD, a play where children pursue each other, but are exempt (by the law of the game) from capture while *touching wood*. Like TIG, it probably means a slight connection, from Sax. *tian*, ligare.

TIKE, or TYKE, a blunt or vulgar fellow—affording grounds of an unfavourable impression. Also a name for a dog. *Tijk*, according to Mr. Steevens, is the Runick word for a little or worthless dog.

“ If you can like,
A Yorkshire *tike*.”
Carey,—The Wonder, an Honest Yorkshireman.

TILL, to or unto. It is still quite common in many parts of Northumberland. Dan. Sw. and Isl. *tíl*.—TILL AND FRAE, to and fro.

“ Ther saw I Dane yturned *til* a tree.”
Chaucer,—The Knighte’s Tale.

“ Hethene hounde he doth the calle ;
 And or his dogter he give the tille
 Thyn herte blode he wolle spille
 And thi barrons alle.”

*Romance of the Kyng of Tars, quoted in
 Warton, Vol. I., p. 192.*

TILLER, to send out shoots ; as wheat, *Dur.* Germ. *theilen*,
 to separate into parts. *V. Jam. Supp.*

TIMERSOME, TIMMERSOME, fearful—*timorous*. *Sc. timersome*.

TIMMER, timber. So spelled in Skene's Lawes and Actes of
 Parliament. *Swed. timmer*.

TIMSE, *v.* to sift.—TIMSE, *s.* a sieve. *Dut. teems*. *Fr. tamis*.
Ital. tamiso. All, perhaps, from *Lat. tympanum*, stretched
 like a drum, and that from *Gr. τυπτω*, to beat.

TINE, to shut, to inclose. *Sax. tynan*, claudere.—TINE, to
 lose. *V. Jam. tine, tyne* ; and *Supp. tine*.

TING-TONG, the little bell of a church. *Fr. tintouin*, a ting-
 ling ; or *Teut. tinghe-tanghen*, tintinare. “ The primary
 signification of *ting-tong*,” an ingenious literary corres-
 pondent remarks, “ was only expressive of the sound of a
 little bell—the sound of a large one being termed *ding-*
dong, from its being more hollow. *Ting-tong* has, there-
 fore, by transference, come to signify the bell itself.”

“ The *tingle tangle* of the convent bells made fine music.”

Aubrey.

TINKLER, a tinker. Various extraordinary feats have been
 ascribed to our ancient tinkers. The noted *Wull Allan*
 was for many years king of this honourable profession in
 the North. He had a son, *Jamie Allan*, the celebrated
 Northumberland piper, a still more enterprising vaga-
 bond, who, on the 13th November, 1810, under sentence of
 death, died in Durham Gaol, and whose relict, *Tibby Allan*,
 lived to the advanced age of 109, and died at Rothbury,
 on the 27th March, 1830.

“ Nae mair he'll scan wi' anxious eye,
 The sandy shores of winding Reed,

Nae mair he'll tempt the finny fry,
The King o' *Tinklers*, Allan's dead !"

Roxby,—Reedwater Minstrel.

"A boy of the *Tinklers*, of Byers Green, bur. 16th Oct., 1609."

Register of St. Andrew's Auckland.

TINNEL, to die away ; applied to trees.

TINT, lost. *See* TINE.

TINY-TINY, the proclamation when anything is found ; and the claimant answers—*miney-miney*. TINE, to lose. *See* TINE.

TIPPLE, to touch lightly. The game of *trippit and coit* is played either as "farrest batter," or "tippler saves."

TIPPY, smart, fine, modish—tip top. "*Tippy Bob*."

TIRE, *s.* the iron hoop which surrounds a cart wheel.

TIRL, to make a slight scratching noise—to turn over the leaves of a book quickly—to strip off a roof. TIRLING, the unroofing of a house.

"Whyles rangin' like a roarin' lion,
For prey a' holes and corners tryin',
Whyles on the strong-wing'd tempest flyin',
Tirling the kirks."

Burns,—Address to the De'il.

TITE, soon, easily, well.—TITTER, sooner, rather, earlier.
See ASTITE, ASTY ; and Jam. *tyte*.

TITIVATE, to restore, to renovate—to make "old things look as good as new," like "the renovators of old clothes," as they now style themselves.

TITLING, a small bird attendant on the cuckoo. Also, one who obsequiously follows another. Hence, the *gowk and the titling*, a ludicrous designation given to such *duumviri*.

TITTY, a diminutive of sister. "*Black Titty Bet*."

TIV, to.—TIV-A-TEE, just the thing, exactly—to a T.

TOAD-BIT, a disease among cattle, absurdly imputed to the poison of toads ; and against which *lustration* by *need-fire* is employed. Dr. Willan mentions a recent instance of the practice, as occurring near Sedbergh, in Yorkshire.

TOAD-UNDER-A-HARROW, a proverbial saying of considerable

antiquity ; meant to express the comparative situation of a poor fellow, whose wife, not satisfied with the mere hen-pecking of her helpmate, takes care that all the world shall witness the indignities she puts upon him ; or any other similar state of misery. “Ower mony maisters, ower mony maisters ! as the toad said when under the harrow, when every tooth gave him a tig.”

TOCHER, dowry. *See* TOUGHER.

TOD, a name for the fox. In consequence of what is said in Dr. Jamieson's Supplement, it is proper to mention that this word is in common use in Northumberland ; and that it was inadvertently omitted in transcribing the first edition of this Glossary for the press.

“ Birdis hes thair nestis, and *todis* hes their den.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

“ He maun be seun up that cheats the *tod*.”—*N. C. Prov.*

TODDY, a mixture of whisky and warm water.—*North*. There is a tree in the East Indies from which a liquor called *toddy* is extracted. *V. Herbert's Travel*, p. 29.

TODLE, or TODDLE, to totter, to walk unsteadily like a child. Germ. *trotteln*, to totter. Swed. *tulta*, to waddle.

“ *Todlen* hame, *todlen* hame,

Couldna my love come *todlen* hame ?”—*Old Scottish Song*.

TOD-LOWREY, an expression used to frighten children. “ My word, here's *Tod-lowrey* coming.” Sibbald, I observe, views it as the dreary or doleful fox, as he is still commonly called, from Teut. *treurigh*, mæstus, dolens, dolendus.

TO-FALL, TWOFALL, or TEEFALL, a small building adjoining to, and with the roof *resting on*, the wall of a larger one—a shed at the end of a farm house, in which are usually placed implements of agriculture. In the latter sense, however, it is often pronounced *Touffa*. Teut. *toe-vallen*, adjungere se. *See* TEE-FALL.

TOMMY, a little loaf. “ *A soldier's tommy*.”

TOMMY-LOACH, a name given to the loach by boys.

TOMMY-NODDY, the coulter-neb, or puffin. *Alca arctica*. This

very singular bird breeds in various parts of our coasts, and in various situations. A few of them are visitants of the Farne Islands, on the Northumberland coast, where they lay their eggs in old rabbit burrows.

TOM-TROT, candy made of treacle. Same as TAFFY.

Too, to, shut, close. "*Put the door too?*"—" *It is too.*" Dut. *toe. Is de deur toe?* V. Tooke on preposition To, Vol. I., p. 350.

TOOM, or TEUM, the participle of Teem, empty. Dan. *tomme*, to empty. "A *toom* purse."—"A *teum* cart." An old word, still in general use.

"A *toom* purse makes a blate merchant."—*N. C. Prov.*

"Set on them lads 'quo Willie than,
Fye lads set on them cruellie
For ere they win the Retter ford
Mony a *toom* saddle there sall be."

Ballad of Jamie Telfer.

TOORCAN, to wonder, or muse on what one means to do, Grose, from Ray. Dr. Jamieson refers to Isl. *torkendr*, notu difficilis item deformatus. Haldorson.

TOOZLE, or TOUZLE, to pull about; especially applied to any rough dalliance with a female. *Touse* is an old word for, to tear, to drag, to haul.

TOP, good, excellent.—TOPPER, any thing superior—a clever, or extraordinary person; but generally in an ironical sense.

TOP, the portion of a coal seam after the nicking and kirving processes are performed, left to be detached by the "shot."

TOPPENLY, in good health. "He's *toppenly* to-day."

TOPPING, a tuft on the top of the head.

TOPSMAN, the head man or manager, the chief hind or bailiff.

TORFEL, or TORFLE, to founder, to fall, to die. V. Jam.

TORMIT, or TURMIT, a common pronunciation of turnip.

TOSH, a projecting or unseemly tooth—a tusk.

TOSSICATED, TOSTICATED, perplexed; puzzled; as if *intoxicated*.

TOTE, the whole. *The whole tote*, a common pleonasm. Lat. *totus*. Sc. *tot*. V. Jam. Supp.

TOTEY, irritable, bad-tempered. Sc. *toutie*. “*A totie body*.”

TO-THE-FORE, alive, in being, forthcoming, in store.

TOUCH, a feat or trick. “That’s a clever *touch*.”

TOUT, the rump, the posterior.

“Off goth the skinne an hondbrede al aboute,
The hote culter brenned so his *toute*.”

Chaucer,—*The Millere’s Tale*.

TOUTED, to be followed or pursued.

TOWGHER, a portion or dowry, dower.—*Cumb.*—TOKER, in other places, means the same. V. Jam. *tocher*.

TOWLING, a mischievous amusement among the boys in Newcastle, during the evenings of the horse-fairs. It consists of whipping up and down the different “*choice tit bits*” shown on those occasions, and, therefore, probably from *tollen*, German, to be mad—maddening them—“setting them mad.” It has been practised from time immemorial, and is, no doubt, the remains of some ancient custom connected with a *toll* exacted on horses so kept in the fair.

TO-YEAR, a provincialism for *this year*; as we say *to-day*, *to-night*.

TRAIKE, *v.* to drop the wings as do poultry out of health.

TRAIKE, *s.* a sheep found dead, and salted for food. Germ. *trag*, slack—applied to the flabby flesh of “a sheep of God’s killing.”

TRAIKY, TRAIKING, in a declining state of health. “He’s been *traiking* lang, poor man.” V. Jam. *traik*.

TRAM, a small carriage *on four wheels*—so distinguished from a sledge. It is used in coal mines to bring the coals from the hewers to the crane. The word is Gothic, and is fully explained in Callander’s notes on the old poem of Christ’s Kirk on the Green, p. 174.

TRAMP, a mechanic travelling in search of employment.

TRAMPERS, mendicants who traverse extensive tracts of coun-

try—soliciting from door to door, and finding subsistence as they can, and lodgings where they may.

TRANSLATORS, cobblers who buy *old* boots and shoes and make them up *anew* for sale. The Castle Garth, in Newcastle, is the grand emporium of this *learned and gentle craft*.

TRANSMOGRIFY, to transform, to metamorphose.

TRAP, a door in the works of a coal pit to preserve the ventilation.

TRAPPER, a boy whose business it is to attend to the trap-doors in a coal-mine.

TRASH, to tramp about with fatigue. Swed. *traska*, to jog, to trudge. Sometimes, as a verb active, to harass.—TRASHED, adjectively, is almost daily applied to a man, or beast, weary with travelling, or ill used by severe work—worn out.

TREEKSIN, or TREWKSIN, three weeks since.—*Lanc.* Lord Brougham, who communicated this word to me, says, it is not used in *West.* or *Cumb.* In the Cheshire dialect, they have *threeweek* for three weeks, making a singular substantive of it, as is customary in the word *fortnight*. *V.* Wilbraham.

TREET, a species of bran. *See* BYE-BOOTINGS.

TREENAIL, a wood bolt or peg used in ship-building. The *trenails* of carts are the wooden pins round its sides. The Danes call a fence of pallisades a *tre-mur*, *i. e.* a wood wall.

TRESS, the frame of a table on which the moveable board, or leaf rests.

TREW, a truce. Sax. *treowa*, *treowe*. Hence, TREWS, TREWES, the justiciary meetings before the Wardens of the Northern marches, to hear complaints and administer justice ; during which time there was a truce, or cessation of hostilities. *V.* Nicolson's *Leges Marchiarum*, *passim*.

TRICKY, artful, cunning. *Full of tricks—trickish.*

TRIFLED-CORN, corn that has fallen down, in single ears, mixed with standing corn.

TRIG, true, faithful.

“ For Geordy aw’d dee—for my loyalty’s *trig*,
And aw own he’s a good leuken mannie ;
But if wor Sir Matthew ye buss iv his wig,
By gocks ! he wad leuk just as canny.”

Song,—*Canny Newcassel*.

TRIG, *v*, to fill, to stuff.—TRIG, *a*. full. *V*. Todd’s John.

TRIG, neat, trim ; or rather tricked out, or what is called *fine*.

TRIM, to chastise, to beat soundly. “ I’ll *trim* your jacket.”

TRIP, a small flock ; as of sheep. *V*. Jamieson.

TRIPPIT-AND-COIT, a game formerly known under the appellation of *trippets*. *Newc.* It is the same as *tripcat* in some of the southern counties. The trippit is a small piece of wood obtusely pointed—something like a shoe—hollow at one end, and having a tail a little elevated at the other, which is struck with the *buckstick*. The recreation is also called BUCKSTICK-SPELL-AND-ORE. I was once inclined to think that the buckstick, being broad at one end like the *but of a gun*, might be derived from Germ. *buchse*, a firelock ; but the name is probably antecedent to firelocks ; and may, perhaps, be considered as the *bough stick* ; *i. e.*, flexible stick. *V*. Tooke, *ad v. buxom*.

TRIPPIT-AND-RACK. The same as TRIPPIT-AND-COIT.

TRIST, TRYST, a fair or market for black cattle, horses, sheep, &c.—the appointed place of meeting for those who design to sell or buy. We have Long Framlington *Trist*, and Felton *Tryst*, in Northumberland. *Sc.* *tryst*, an appointed meeting. *V*. Jam. Supp.

TROD, a beaten foot path through a field, a road. *Sax.* *trod*, a path. *Teut.* *trede*, vestigium. *Isl.* *tröd*. When a thief escaped from Yorkshire, going northwards, it used to be said he had gone the Darnton (Darlington) *trod*.

TROD, a step in a stair-case.

TROKE, to barter—to truck. *Fr.* *troquer*, to exchange.

TROLLIBAGS, a vulgar term for tripe. The roll or complication of the intestines. *Germ.* *trollen*, to roll.

TRONES, a steel-yard. Isl. *trana*, grus. Lat. *trona*. *V. Fleta*, Lib. II., c. 12. Since the publication of the first edition of this work, it has been remarked to me, that trones is properly an instrument for weighing goods, usually applied, in contradistinction to steel-yard, to a little cylindrical machine, in which the compression of a spiral machine indicates the quantum of appended weight. Another correspondent says, "Tron is a very old word: the public Tron in the Grass Market in Edinburgh has been there for centuries; but the spiral spring trones are a late invention."

TROUBLE, a dislocation of the strata in a coal-mine. *See* DIKE.

TROWS, a curious sort of double boat, which is used in spearing salmon in parts of a river where they cannot be taken with a net. *See* Rambles in North., p. 154.

TRUMPH, a trump at cards. Swed. *trumf*, the winning card. Trump is but a corruption of *triumph*.

TRUNK, a small hoop-net, used by the fishermen of Holy Island for catching lobsters.

TRUTHFU', truthful, an excellent adjective, more expressive than any other cognate word; yet quite local.

TUBBER, a cant term for a cooper. A maker of *tubs*.

TUE, to labour long, to work hard, to be fatigued by repeated or continued exertion. Fr. *tuer*, *se tuer*, originally to kill; but used also for, to fatigue or weary. *Il se tue*, he wearies himself; or, in North country language, he *tues* himself. "*Tuing on*"—toiling on. "*A tuing life*"—a laborious life. "*A tuing soul*"—a hard working person. "*Sare tues*"—great difficulty in accomplishing any thing. "We have got here at last; but we had a *great tue*." A London lady, once so addressed by a female from the county of Durham, mistook the *great tue* for some carriage peculiar to the North of England.

TUE, to tumble about, to ruffle, to rumple. Sax. *teogan*, to tug. "Ye'll *tue* all my cap."

TUEL, a species of bantering ; or rather a tendency to squabble accompanied with it—any troublesome intermeddling. “*Dinna haud me sic a tuel*”—don’t trouble me so.

TUG, to rob, to destroy. Sax. *teogan*. “*To tug a nest*.”

TUIFFIT, the lapwing, or plover. See PEE-WIT, PEEZ-WEEP.

TUIFFIT-LAND, cold, wet, bad land, only fit for the tuiffit.

TUM, to separate or card wool for the first time. Grose, from Ray, says, to mix wool of different colours.

TUMBLE-CARR, a cart drawn by a single horse ; probably so named from the axle being made fast in the wheels, and turning round with them.

TUNDER, tinder. Su.-Got. *tunder*, fomes. V. Ihre.

TUP, s. a ram. Swed. *tupp*, a male, a cock.—TUP, v. to give the ram. Our great dramatic poet, who sometimes rather chose to be exact than delicate in his allusions, uses the verb, in a more extended sense, in the play of Othello, when the infernal Iago announces to the old senator, Brabantio, the elopement of Desdemona ; but the passage, though it is said by a French critic that it did not make Queen Elizabeth blush, is certainly too strongly marked with the taste of the time when Shakespeare wrote to warrant quotation here.

TURBOT, a common, though improper, name for the halibut.

TURMIT, a turnip. Also used in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and other counties.

TUSSLE, or TUSTLE, a confused struggle. See TOOZLE.

TWA, the vulgar pronunciation, in some places, of two ; according to the ancient Saxon form.

TWANG, a quick pull, a sudden seizure—a tweak, or twitch.

TWANG, a sudden paroxysm of pain—a pang.

TWANG, a slightly unpleasant taste. Spoken of anything which has an adventitious flavour.

TWATTLE, s. idle prate or chatter. Teut. *schwatzen*.

TWATTLE, v. to pat, to make much of, to fondle. V. Grose.

TWEA, two. Sax. *twa*.—TWEASOME, two in company.

TWEE-FACED, *two-faced*, deceitful. Sax. *twea-feald*, duplex.

“A *twee-faced* chap.”

TWEE-FAUD, two-fold. In Northumberland, twee-faud, three-faud, four-faud, and five-faud, constantly occur, and I am not aware of any other number so expressed. Mr. Boucher gives instances of *an-fald* being used, but I never heard it in the North.

“A male *tweifold* on his croper lay.”

Chaucer,—The Chanone's Yemanne's Prologue.

“He has broken three ribs in that ane's side

But and his collar bane ;

He 's laid him *twa-fald* ower his steed ;

Bade him carry the tidings hame.”

Border Minstrelsy, Vol. I., p. 79.

TWILL, a quill—also a spool to wind yarn upon. *V. Ray.*

TWILT, a quilt, or bed cover. *V. Todd's Johnson, to twill.*

TWINE, to cry. Probably a variation of *whine* ; which may be traced to Su.-Got. *hwina*, to mourn.—TWINY, fretful, uneasy.

TWINTER, a female sheep of *two winters* old. Sax. *twy-winter*, duos annos natus. The ancient Norwegians computed by winters ; and so did the Scotch in former times.

“Fyue *twinteris* brinyt he, as was the gyis

And als mony swine, and tydy gwyis.”

Douglas' Virgil.

TWITCH, to tie closely, to fasten so as to cause pain. Sax. *twiccian*. TWITCH, s. an instrument applied to the nose of a vicious horse, to make it stand still during the process of shoeing.

TWITCH-BELL, the ear-wig. From the forceps with which it is furnished.

TWITTER, to tremble, to be in a state of uneasiness. *V. Ray.* Germ. *zittern*, to shiver or quake.

T'YAK, to take.—T'YAK-EFTER, to imitate or resemble. “The bairns *t'yak efter* their dad.”—T'YAK-UP, to reform. “He'll *t'yak up*”—said of an extravagant, thoughtless person, likely to reform.

TWYSILL, or TWIZLE, T'wis'hill, a contraction for the "Wise Hill. *Haut-wyse-hill*." It was the moat hill of South Tyndall.

U.

UG, to feel abhorrence at, to create disgust.

UGSOME, disgusting, exciting abhorrence. The word is derived from Sax. *oga*, fright; whence *ugly*; *i. e.* *uglike*, or fright-like.

"*Ugsum* to here was hir wyld elrische skreik."

Gawin Douglas.

U'M, H'M, or UMHIM, an indifferent, careless manner of assenting to what is said; pronounced with the mouth shut, the last syllable short: very common in Newcastle. A literary friend suggests a derivation from *umph*, ascribed satirically to the respectable Society of Friends.

UN, one—referring to an individual. "He's a real *bad un*."

UNBETHINK, to reflect; often implying a change of opinion.
V. Wilbraham.

UNBIDDABLE, unadvisable, uncounselable. A Scottish term.

UNBOUN, to undress.

UNCANNY, giddy, careless, imprudent. It is also applied by the superstitious to one supposed to possess supernatural influence. Sc. "*no canny*."—UNCANNILY, awkwardly, unthinkingly, thoughtlessly.

UNCHANCY, unfortunate, also mischievous.

UNCO, UNKET, strange, unusual. Sax. *uncuth*, incognitus, alienus. Swed. *okänd*.

"Daniel seide, Sire kyng,
This dremels bitokneth
That *unkouthe* knyghtes shul come
Thi kyngdom to cleyme."—*Piers Plowman*.

UNCO, very, "*unco glad*," very glad.

UNCOS, UNKITS, UNKIDS, news, strange things.

"I hear down at the Brough this day ye've been,
Sae tell's the *uncos* that ye've heard or seen."

Morison's Poems.

- UNDERCUMSTAND, to understand. A mere vulgar change.
- UNDIGHT, undressed, undecked. *V.* Todd's Johnson.
- UNFORBIDDEN, disobedient ; said of a child who is so.
- UNFREM'D, unkind. *See* FREM, FREM'D.
- UNGEAR, to unharness. "*Ungear the yoke*"—loose the horses.
- UNHONEST, dishonourable, dishonest. *Fr.* *inhoneste*. *Lat.* *inhonestus*. This is an old word, still in use in the North.
- UNLETES, displacers or destroyers of the farmer's produce.
V. Grose, *unleed*, or *unlead*.
- UNLICKED-CUB, an ignorant, unpolished youth. From the old story of the bear's cub being born a shapeless mass, which is licked into form by the dam, according to those, who Sir Thomas Browne says, give more credit unto Aristotle and Pliny than experience and their proper senses. *V.* *Vulgar Errors*, fol. 1650, p. 95.
- UNMACKLY, ill-shapen, clumsy in appearance—*unmakelike*.
- UNPOSSIBLE, for impossible. In frequent use among the vulgar in the North. Not in Johnson ; but Mr. Todd has given it a place in his valuable insertions. It is the genuine word, and well authorised.
- UNRID, to rid. Here the particle is of no force.—UNRIP, a common word in the North—authorised by some of our best writers—is similarly circumstanced. See the very amusing discourse on the difference between *rip* and *unrip* in that most delightful book—Walton's *Angler*.
- UNSNECK, to open a door by lifting up the *sneck*, or latch.

" Tip-toe she tript it o'er the floor ;
She drew the bar, *unsneck'd* the door."

Jamieson's Pop. Bal.

UNSONCY, UNSONSY, careless, luckless, unpleasant, disagreeable. *Sc.* *unsonsie*. *See* SONCY, or SONSY.

UNSPAR, to open, to uncloze.

" ' Suffre we,' seide Truthe :
' I here and see bothe
How a spirit speketh to helle
And biddeth *unsperre* the yates.' "

Piers Plowman.

“ Lyke as the byrde within the cage enclosed,
The door *unsparred*, his foe the hawke without,
’Twixt death and prison piteously oppressed.”—*Wyat*.

UNTIDY, ill-disposed, dishonest. *See* TIDY.

UPBRAID, to rise on the stomach, as well as to reproach. A gentleman has reminded me that *reprove* is the genteel word, if genteel can be about such a matter.

UPCAST, *v.* to upbraid.—UPCAST, *s.* a taunt, reproach. An “upcast (pronounced *upkest*) shaft” in a coal-mine, is one used to promote a circulation, or upward draft of air, by having a fire at the bottom, which produces a current of air by rarefaction.

UPCASTING, a rising of the clouds above the horizon; especially as threatening rain.

UPHAD, UPHAUD, UPHOWD, to warrant, to engage to defend an opinion or assertion; also to *uphold* against defects.

Su. Got. *uppehaelle*, alimonia; Isl. *uphellæ*, sustentatio, sustentaculum, victualia.

UPPISH, lofty, aspiring, consequential, jealously proud, capitious. Su.-Got. *yppig*, superbus, vanus. *Thre*.

UPSIDES, even with, quits. *To be upsides with* any one, is to threaten vengeance for a real or supposed injury or affront.

“ I’ll gee fyfteen shilling to thee cruickit carl,
For a friend to him ye kythe to me;
Gin ye’ll take me to the wicht Wallace,
For *upsides* wi ’m I mean to be.”

Jamieson’s Pop. Bal.

UPTACK, *v.* to comprehend, to understand. Swed. *uptaga*, to take up, to adopt.—UPTACK, *s.* comprehension, understanding.

UPWITH, on an equal or superior footing—quit with.

URCHIN, a hedge-hog. Chaucer uses *urchon*. *V.* Nares. Ignorant persons who attend to the keeping of cattle still believe in that very ancient prejudice of the hedge-hog’s drawing milk from the udders of resting cows during the night, thus disappointing the milkmaid of the expected repletion of her morning pail. The smallness of its mouth

renders such an accusation utterly absurd ; but to reason with such people is like talking of the blessing of light to those who have the misfortune to be born blind. It however is very fond of eggs, and does considerable mischief by destroying game during the breeding season. The hedge-hog, it is well known, is a nocturnal animal, seeking food and society in the night ; but Shakspeare is probably the first writer who affirms that it utters its peculiar cry at that time. *See Titus Andronicus, Act II., Sc. 3.* One of the witches in *Macbeth* also notices that “the hedge-pig whines” at midnight.

“ Full grete he was, and blacke of hewe,
Sturdie and hideous whoso him knewe ;
Like sharp *urchons* his heere was grow,
His eyes red sparcling as fire glow.”

Chaucer—Romaunt of the Rose.

“ I saw the *urcheon* and the hare
In hidlings hirpling here and thair.”

The Cherry and the Slae.

URE, the udder of a cow or sheep. *See YURE.*

URLED, stunted in growth.—URLING, a dwarf. *V. Ray.* Sc. *urluch*, having a feeble and emaciated appearance, seems allied. But *see Jam. Supp. worlin.*

USED, situated at a short or convenient distance for carrying or leading.

V.

VAGE, a journey, a voyage, Sc. *vage, viage, veyage.* Fr. *voyage*, denotes either a voyage or a journey.

VAIG, to wander, to roam. Old Fr. *vaguer*.—VEIGER, a wanderer, a vagrant, a stroller. *See STRAVAGING.*

VAMP, to pawn any thing.

VAMPER, to vapour or swagger, to make an ostentatious appearance. The nearest affinity I can trace is Welsh *gwemp*, splendid. But a friend prefers Ital. *avvampare*, to blaze, to burn.

VARDIE, opinion, judgment. A corruption of *verdict*.

VARMENT, vermin—a term of reproach, particularly to a child. It is also a sort of cant word for knowing; as a *varment* chap, a knowing one.

VARRA, VARRY, VURRY, provincial pronunciations of very.

VAST, elliptically for vast deal—a great quantity or number. “A *vast* of news.” “A *vast* of money.” “A *vast* of sheep.”

VENNEL, a sewer, sink, or drain. Probably from *kennel*, an open water course. The word is also commonly used for a narrow lane or passage from one place to another. Fr. *venelle*, petit rue.

VIEWLY, sightly, good-looking, striking to view.

VIEWSOME, striking, pleasant to the sight, handsome to behold.

VINE-PENCIL, a black lead pencil. Perhaps from the ore being first embedded in *vine*, as it is now in cedar-wood.

VIRGIN’S-GARLAND. Many country churches in the North of England were adorned with these garlands; in token, says Bourne, of esteem and love, and as an emblem of reward in the heavenly Church. They were made of variegated coloured paper, representing flowers, fastened to small sticks crossing each other at the top, and fixed at the bottom by a circular hoop. From the centre was suspended the form of a woman’s glove cut in white paper, on which the name and age of the party commemorated by these frail memorials were sometimes written. The custom, once probably very general, of placing flowers in the coffin with the deceased, is still preserved among our villagers. Gay, whose Pastorals represent the real rustic manners of his time, describes most exactly both the virgin’s garland and the flower-strewing.” There is, as remarked by Dr. Drake, something so strikingly emblematic, so delightfully soothing in these old rites, that though the prototype be probably heathen, their disuse is to be regretted. The Romans loved to keep alive the memory of their dead, showing therein a constancy of affection which does them honour;

and not only immediately after the funeral, but at stated periods from time to time, they celebrated feasts, and offered sacrifices and libations to them." "Perfumes and flowers were also thrown upon the tomb; and the inexpediency of wasting rich wines and precious oils on a cold stone and dead body, when they might be employed in comforting the living, was a favourite subject with the *bons vivans* of the age. It was with the same design to crown it with garlands, and honour it with libations, that Electra and Orestes met and recognized each other at their father's tomb. Roses were in especial request for this service, and lilies also."—*Pompeii, Vol. II.* Indeed, all nations at different periods, seem to have delighted to deck the graves of their departed relatives with garlands of flowers—emblems at once of beauty and quick fading into death. The Greeks crowned the dead with flowers, and the mourners wore them at the funeral ceremonies.

VOIDER, *s.* a butler's tray. Fr. *vuidier*, to empty.

VOKY, damp, moist, juicy. *Wokie* occurs in Peirs Plowman.—VOKY, is also used in the sense of gay, cheerful.

W.

WABBLE, *v.* to vacillate, to reel, to waver. Teut. *wabelen*. A large unwieldy fish is said to *wabble* in the water; and growing corn on a windy day likewise *wabbles*.—WABBLE, *s.* an unsteady rotatory motion.

WABSTER, a Northern term for a weaver. See WEBSTER.

WAD, black lead.—*Cumb. Nigrica fabrilis*. Pure Saxon. This ore has been erroneously supposed to be the *pnigitis* or *melanteria* of Dioscorides.

WAD, woad used by dyers. *Isatis tinctoria*. Sax. *wad*. The ancient Britons were in the habit of staining their bodies with the juice of this plant, from a desire, by thus distinguishing themselves in the field of battle, of inspiring confidence among their followers, and terror in the enemy.

But *wad* and *woad*, I am informed, are in Yorkshire different things ; *woad* being the blue substitute for indigo ; and *wad*, the *genista tinctoria*, a yellow die.

WAD, a pledge ; our early writers, both English and Scotch, spell it *wed* or *wedde*, which is the pure Saxon.

“ Thou shalt me leave such a *wedde*,
That I will have thy trouth on hand.”—Gower.

“ Let him beware, his nekke beth to *wedde*.”

Chaucer,—*The Knight's Tale*.

WAD, the vulgar word for would. “ He *wad* come.”

WADD, a forfeit ; especially in the game called *wadds*, or forfeits. Sax. *wad*, pignus.

WADE. The moon is said to *wade* when she seems as if toiling making her way through a succession of clouds, which flit rapidly past her.

WADEN, WAUDEN, young and active—vigorous in limb. “ A *warden lad*.” “ *Wauden* of her age.” Isl. *valldr*, validus, potens. *Wauden* is more properly supple than vigorous ; though vigour be often the concomitant of suppleness.

WADDLER-WIFE, the keeper of a register office for servants—a term, I believe, peculiar in *Newcastle*. See WEDDLER-WOMAN.

WAE-ME ! or WAE'S-ME ! an exclamation of sorrow frequently used by the vulgar, equivalent to *woe is me*—a pure Saxon expression—*wa is me*. In Scotland they have *dowie an' wae*, solitary and melancholy.

WAFF, an apparition in the exact resemblance of a person, supposed to be seen just before or soon after death. It is said to be commonly seen by a near relation or friend of the party, whose death it portends ; and it is stated to be sometimes seen, though the person whose death is thus announced be in a distant country. It may be from the airy form of the object ; a *waft* or transient view being called a *waff* ; but see Jamieson, *wraith*. I have conversed with well-educated people, who have gravely and unequi-

vocally asserted that they have seen these spectral appearances of their deceased friends and relations.

“ Thiddir went this *wrayth* or *schado* of Enee.”

Douglas' Virgil.

WAFF, *s.* a slight motion of the hand ; a slight puff of wind.

WAFFLE, to wave, to fluctuate. Identical with WABBLE.

Sax. *wafian*, vacillare. Teut. *weyfelen*, fluctuare. Swed. *wefta*, vibrare.

WAFFLER, the green sand-piper ; so called from its undulating odd flight.

WAG, to vibrate as the pendulum of a clock, to beckon with the hand—to shake. Sax. *wagian*.—WAG-HANDS, to shake hands among *Southrons*.

WAG-AT-THE-WAW, WAGGER, a cheap wooden clock of German manufacture. Perhaps from the pendulum being seen *wagging* against the wall.

WAGE, pay for service. Literally *gage*, bargain, engagement. Both Johnson and Nares say, that it is used only in the plural. In many parts of the North, however, the singular is in common use.

“ Paid to Tho. Jenkinson, clerk to the Churchwardens for this yere's ffee or *waige*, 26s. 8d.”—*Beverley Parish Accounts*, 1593.

WAIFINGER, an estray, a waif. Law Lat. *waivium*.

“ Somme serven the kyng
And his silver tellen
In cheker and in chauncelrie
Chalangen hise dettes
Of Wardes and of Wardemotes,
Weyves and *streypes*.”—*Piers Plowman*.

WAIGGLE, *v.* to waddle, as a goose does in walking. Moes.-Got. *wagian*, agitare.

WAIN, a cart or waggon drawn by oxen yoked by means of bows over their necks.

WAIRSH, WEARCH, WERCH, thin, watery, weak, insipid. It is also used to express a griping in the bowels.—WAIRSH-BREAD, bread not sufficiently salted. *Weerish* is old in our language. V. Todd's Johnson.

WAIT, wot. Sax. *wat* ; from *witan*, to know.

WAIT, to know, to be aware. Sax. *witan*.

“ Thocht fer ane quhyll I man from you depart
I *wait* my spreit sall remain in your hart.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

WAITER, or WAETER, the Newcastle pronunciation of water.

Sax. *waeter*. The *a* and *æ* were interchangeably used. *V.*

Bosworth's Saxon Grammar, p. 51. The Borderers use the word in a peculiar sense to express a district, as “Coquet Water,” meaning the country immediately adjoining the Coquet. In the admirable ballad of “Jamie Telfer,” old Buccleugh says,

“ Gar warn the water braid and wide ;
Warn Wat o' Warden and his sons,
Wi' them will Borthwick water ride.”

WAIT YE WEEL, know ye, be assured.

“ Bot *wit ye weil* my hart was wounder sarye.”

Lyndsay's Dreme.

WAITH, or WRAITH, the spectral appearance of a person about to die, or recently dead. See WAFF. *V.* Minstrelsy of Scottish Border, p. cxxxvi.

WAITS, musicians who parade and play by night in the streets about the time of Christmas and the new year ; originally watchmen or sentinels. One of the old towers, in Newcastle, was formerly called the Waits' Tower, and was the place of meeting of these itinerant musicians. They used to be the privileged minstrels at weddings and feasts. Their playing to Oliver Cromwell, while that extraordinary character was entertained at dinner, on his route to or from Scotland, is still traditionally remembered. The term would seem to be derived from Mœ.-Got. *wahts*, *vigilia*, *excubiæ* ; these waits being anciently viewed as a sort of watchmen. *Wait* is explained in Prompt. Parv., speculator, vigil. So, in old French, *waite* is garde, sentinelle. See etymology and explanation in Todd's Johnson, WAITS.

WAKE, *v.* to watch by a corpse, to sit up with a person all night. See LAKE-WAKE, or LYKE-WAKE.

WAKE, *s.* a country feast, a rural fair. See Hutchinson's History of North., Vol. II., p. 26 ; Brand's Pop. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 422 ; and Herrick's Hesperides, p. 300, 301.

WAKE, *a.* weak. Sax. *wæc*. "As *wake* as water."

WALA-WA, interj. alas. Sax. *wela-was*. Su.-Got. *proh-dolor*.

"Deves (deaf) godes ant dombe, he servid nit and day,
So deden mony othere that singeth *welaway*."

*From a Saxon Poem of the Life of St. Margaret,
printed in Hicks.*

"Alas, Custance, thou hast no champion,
Ne fighten canst thou not, so *wala wa*."

Chaucer,—The Man of Lawe's Tale.

"Now nowther gretest Juno, *wall away* !
Nor Saturnus son hic Jupiter with just ene
Has our quarell considerit, na ouer sene."

Douglas' Virgil.

WALE, WAIL, WEAL, *v.* to select, to choose, to sort. Su.-Got. *wålja*, eligere. Swed. *välja*, to choose. Germ. *wahlen*, to pick out.

"With similitudes semelie he dois declair
With weille *waillit* wordis, wyse and familiar."

Charteris' Character of Lyndsay.

WALE, *s.* choice, best part. Su.-Got. *wal*, electio. Dan. *valg*. choice.

"Auld Bob Morris that wins in yon glen,
He's the king of good fellows, and *wall* of auld men."

Ritson's Scots Songs, Vol. I., p. 176.

WALK-MILL, a fulling-mill. Germ. *walkmühle*. Before the introduction of machinery it was customary to use the feet in fulling cloth. The Fullers and Dyers of Newcastle were anciently called *Walkers*. "Wend to the *walk mylne*." Ordinary, 1477.

WALL, WALLE, WALLUP, to boil. Teut. *wallen*. Su.-Got. *waella*.

WALL-EYED. In those parts of the North, with which I am

best acquainted, persons are said to be *wall-eyed*, when the white of the eye is very large, and to one side. On the Borders, “*sic folks*” are considered unlucky. The term is also occasionally applied to horses with similar eyes, though its more general acceptation seems to be when the iris of the eye is white, or of a very pale colour. A *wall-eyed* horse sees perfectly well. The author of the Crav. Gloss. explains *wall-eeen*, to mean white or green eyes ; and does not consider the etymology very satisfactory, either in Nares or Todd. Their ideas certainly are at variance with the Northern signification of the word. Grose defines it, “an eye with little or no sight, all white like a plaistered wall.”

“The beast was sturdy, large and tall,
With mouth of meal and eyes of *wall*.”—*Hudibras*.

WALLOP, to move quickly and with much agitation of the body or clothes. Teut. *wal-oppe*, *cursus gradarius*. The word is also applied to any thing moving quickly in boiling water—to bubble up ; in which sense it may be referred to Sax. *weallan*, to boil. Germ. *wallen*, to move up and down as in ebullition. Isl. *wella*, to bubble up. Whence the potwallopers of the Cornish boroughs—those seductions of power too tempting for patriotism to resist—take their title.

WALLOPING, doing a thing in a slatternly, slovenly manner.

WALLOW, insipid, nauseous. See **WELSH**. Also **WAIRSH**.

WALLS, excavations in a colliery six feet wide, which run parallel to the winning headways, and intersect the boards at the interval of about twenty yards.

WALLS-END, a name extensively used for Newcastle coals. Walls-end, in Northumberland (deriving its name from being at the end of the Roman Wall), is a village about three miles east of Newcastle upon Tyne. The coals obtained from this place being at one time of the most valuable description, and meeting with a ready sale at enormous prices, other coalowners began to append to the

names of their coals the favourite term of Walls-end, no matter from whence they came, and the fact is, that, at the present time, coals of every quality, shipped in the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, bear that name, without the least connection with Walls-end colliery, whose coals alone are properly entitled to be called Walls-end.

WALLUP, *v.* to beat.—WALLUP, *s.* a blow. Rather, perhaps, WHALLUP; from *wheal*, the mark of a blow.

WALLUPING, strong, athletic. “A great *walluping* chap.”

WALM, *v.* to seethe or boil. *V.* Wilbraham.—WALM, *s.* a slight boiling. Willan.

WALT, to totter, to lean one way, to overthrow. *V.* Jam. *welt*.

WAME, the stomach, the belly. Mœ.-Got. *wamba*, uterus. Sax. *wamb*, venter; whence *womb*.—WAME-ILL, an ache or pain in the intestines. Sax. *wamb-adl*, dolor ventris.

WAME-FU', a bellyfull.

“Than the fowll monster Gluttony
Of *wame* insatiable and greedy
To daunce syn did him dress.”—*Dunbar's Daunce*.

“Gif ye wald travall fra toun to toun
“I think this hude and hevie gown
“Will hold your *wambe* over warme.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

WAME-TOWE, a belly-band or girth, going from shaft to shaft beneath the belly of the animal.

WAN, a corruption of wand. “A *yard-wan*.”—“A *mill-wan*.”

WANCHANCY, unlucky—applied in Northumberland to a mischievous boy or girl. In a somewhat different sense Burns has

“Wae worth the man wha first did shape
That vile *wanchancie* thing—a rape!

WANDLE, WANNEL, supple, pliant—when spoken of a person, agile, nimble.—WANDY, long and flexible; like a *wand*.

WANG-TOOTH, dens molaris. Pure Saxon. It is the catch, or

fang-tooth ; *wang*, or *vang*, being to catch, or *fang*. *In-fangthef*, and *outfangthef*—ancient privileges of trying thieves, caught in or out of the jurisdiction—may be referred to the same source. So, perhaps, may the name of Mrs. Quickly's bailiff. "Good Master *Fang*, hold him sure." 2d. Part King Henry IV.—Before the use of seals, according to Verstegan, persons passing deeds bit the wax with the *wang-tooth*. He quotes part of a supposed grant, in verse, from William I., the whole of which is given by Lewis, in his Dissertation on the Antiquity and Use of Seals in England, p. 19.

" In witnes of the sothe,
Ich han biten this wax with my *wang-tothe*."

But there can be no doubt that this pretended metrical character is a gross and impudent forgery, since it represents the Norman Conqueror as making a grant in English before the language existed. In Chaucer we find the word in the plural,

" Our manciple I hope he wol be ded,
Swa werkes ay the *wanges* in his hed."

The Reeve's Tale.

WANION, vengeance. Not noticed by Todd or Jamieson. It seems tantamount to "with a vengeance," and is used in Durham. Is it from Germ. *wohnen*, to insult? which is the origin of *Honi*, in the motto on the Garter—and of the modern French *honte*, and not the nonsense of Menage. *Wanion* may be only a corruption of *vengeance* in the Townley Mysteries, p. 29 (published by the Surtees Society, 1836).

" He would have battered the Presbyterian spirit out of him with a *wanion*."—*Scott's Woodstock*, Vol. IV., p. 122.

WANKLE, WANKELLY, uncertain, variable. In our northern climate, so remarkable for not knowing its own mind, the weather, when unfixed "in its resolve," is said to be *wankle*, or *wankelly*. Sax. *wancol*, instabilis, vacillans. Germ

wanken, to change. The word also means weak, loose, unsteady.

“ But, Thomas, truly I thee say,

This world is wondir *wankel*.”—*Ballad of True Thomas*.

WANT, *v.* to do without, to spare. “ Lend me your spectacles ?” “ I cannot *want* them.” Sometimes, *not to have had* ; as a mother will say, her “ child *wants* the small pox.”

WANT, *s.* *There's a want* ; implying a mental imbecility.

WANT, the mole.

“ Lord Redesdale, however, thinks that the three moles in the Mitford arms were probably taken from the river on which Mitford stands—the *Wansbeck*, or *Mole's* river ; for the low grounds on the banks of the river are to this day remarkably full of moles, and the *want* is a common name for the mole in many parts of the North.”

Hodgson's Northumberland, Pt. II., Vol. II. p. 85.

WANWEARD, a profligate—a graceless, or *unworthy* person.

WANWORTH, a thing of little value, a worthless person. Su.-Got. *Wanwoerda*, *dehonestare*. *V. Ihre vo. worda*.

“ Worlin *wanworth*, I warn thee it is written.”

Dunbar's Evergreen.

WAPPER, or WHAPPER, any thing large ; both in a literal and metaphorical sense. See WHACKING ; and WHACKER.

WAR, worse. Su.-Got. *warre*. Dan. *værre*. Sax. *wærre*. Sc. *waur*. “ *War and war*”—worse and worse.

WAR, take care, beware. “ *War below*.” Sax. *warian*, *cavere*.

WARBLE, a sort of worm that breeds in cattle—a swelling on the back of an animal. Insects are in the habit of depositing their eggs upon cattle. Wherever they puncture the skin for this purpose, a small knot or *warble* arises, which serves for the nidus of the young insect so long as it continues in its worm state, and gives great pain to the animal. Dr. Jamieson derives the term from Sax. *wear*, *weer*, a knot or bunch.

WAR-DAY, every day in the week except Sunday—*working-day*.

WARDEN (Lord), an officer of high rank on the Borders, whose authority was partly military and partly civil.

WARE, WEAR, *v.* to lay out or expend money. *V. Jam. Supp. war.*

“ An old castel and not repaired
With was walles and woves wide
The wages been ful yvel *wared*
With suiche a capitayn to abide.

Satire against the Lollards, circa 1413, Rit. A.B.

“ A shilling aw thought at the play-house aw’d *ware.*”

Song,—Canny Newcassel.

WARE, *s.* sea-weed. Sax. *war*, alga marina. *V. Grose, weir.*

———— “ As ane rich of the se
Skellyis and fomey craggis they assay
Rowtand and ranand, and may nocht empere,
Bot gyf thay sched fra his sydis the *ware.*”

Douglas’ Virgil.

WARE, *s.* delf; or, rather, delft. “ *White ware.*”—“ *Brown ware.*” Sax. *ware*, ware, merchandise.

WARK, *v.* to ache.—WARK, *s.* a pain or ache. Sax. *wærc*, Swed. *wårk*, pain, smart.

WARK, *v.* to work. “ He can neither *wark* nor want.”

WARK, *s.* work, employment.

“ Wail ye this woeful waste of Nature’s *wark.*”

Spenser,—Shep. Cal.

WARK-FOLKS, labourers, work-people.

WORLD, the world.—WORLDLY worldly—like other people.

WARM-STORE, any thing carefully laid up, or stored away, in a secure place, till it be wanted.

WARN, WARND, WARNP, to warrant. “ *Aw’s warn him.*”

WARN, to give notice. This word has a peculiar local application in the lower vales of the Tees, a river, which, from the rapidity of its upper course, and from the numerous streams it receives from hill and moorland, often rises suddenly. In that district to *warn the water*, is to give the inhabitants timely notice of a flood.

WARP, to open. Sax. *awarpan*, to cast out. A hen is said to warp when she lays. In Lincolnshire the act of casting up the alluveal soil upon the land to fertilize it, is called *warping*.

WARRISH. The withers of a horse, from the French *garrots*, the withers—we generally changing their incipient *g* into *w*, as warrior for guerrier, &c., &c. Le Drachut shews it was, in old French, written *garetz* (which is somewhat nearer our word) and derives it from *arcus*—because “*ar-rondi comme un arc*”—and he might have added, in confirmation, that *l'arçon de la selle* is the *saddle-bow*. Menage, however, despairs of an etymon.

WARSE, worse. “*Warse and warse*.” Mœ.-Got. *wairs*. Chaucer uses *werse*.—WARST, the worst.

“Now is my prison *werse* than beforne.”—*The Knight's Tale*.

WARSEN, to grow worse. “*He's warsen'd sadly*.” See
WORSEN.

WARSLE, to strive, to wrestle. Teut. *werselen*. V. Kilian.

WASSAIL-BOWL, a drinking cup. In former times, at the Christmas season, parties used to proceed from door to door, singing certain verses, and bearing a wassail-bowl, containing ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast, and roasted apples. This custom, however, is now very much on the wane. The ancient bowl was usually of silver, oak, or maple, but in after days a more humble material was substituted.—Brand derives *Wassail* from Anglo-Saxon *waes-hael*, be in health. Was-haile and Drinc-heil were ancient phrases among the English, equivalent to “Here's to you,” and “I'll pledge you.”

WASTE, in a coal mine, is all that portion left behind when working out the pillars.

WASTEMEN, men whose duty it is to attend to the ventilation of the wastes, and generally of the pit.

WASTING, or WAISTING, a consumption, a decline.

WA'T, indeed, certainly. “*Wa't is't*,”—indeed it is. It is

the Saxon *wat*, from *witan*; whence our old verb *wot*, to know.

WATCHING ON ST. MARK'S EVE. Young rustics will sometimes watch, or at least pretend to watch, through the night in the church porch, with a view of seeing the ghosts of those who are to die in the parish during the next year pass by them, which they are said to do in their usual dress, and precisely in the order of time in which they are doomed to depart. A person, supposed to have made this vigil, is, Dr. Willan states, a terror to his neighbours; for, on the least offence received, he is apt, by significant hints and grimaces, to insinuate the speedy death of some cherished friend or relative. Persons are said to have actually died from their imaginary fears on the occasion. Some of the young girls, too, follow the ancient method of *sowing hemp-seed*; whilst others prepare the *dumb cake*, or dreaming bread.

WATCH-WEBS, or WEDS, identical with **STEALY-CLOTHES**, and **SCOTCH-AND-ENGLISH**. The *web*, or *wed*, is the heap of clothes deposited by each party in the game.

WATER-BRASH, a disease in the stomach. Perhaps from the bursting or discharge of *aqueous* humour.

WATER-JAGS, a cutaneous disease among children.

WATER-KAILL, *s.* broth made without meat.

“ For sum or hichtit sa into thair maill
Thair winning will nocht find thaim *water-kaill*.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

“ Bot commoun taking of blak mail
Thay that had fleshe, and breid and aill
Now ar sa wrakit
Made bare and nakit
Fain to be slakit
With *watter-kaill*.”—*Maitland's Complaynt.*

WATER-SIDE, a common term in the North for the whole vale through which a river runs.

“ From Bolland bill-men bold came on,
With such as Botton Banks did hide;
From Wharmore up to Whittington,
And all to Wenning *Water-side*.

Battle of Floddon.

WATH, WARTH, a ford over a river. Sax. *wad* ; from *wadan*, to wade or pass through water.

WATTLES, teat-like excrescences that hang from the cheeks of swine ; as well as the meanings assigned in Todd's Johnson.

WAW, to caterwaul, to cry as a cat. V. Jamieson.

WAW, Wo, a wall.—*North*. Sax. *wah*. In *Lancashire* and *Yorkshire* it is *wogh*.

WAXEN-CHURNEL, or WAXING-KERNEL, a swelling in the glands of the neck in young *growing* persons. *Wax*, to grow—from Sax. *weaxan*, Swed. *växa*—is in general use.

WAX-END, a term for the *waxed* thread of the cordwainers.

WAY-GANGING, away-going.

WAY-LEAVE, the privilege of crossing land for the supply of coals to the purchaser. This privilege is generally the subject of detailed contracts, specifying the particular directions and extent of the way-leave, and there is no usage or understanding amongst persons conversant with coal mines, by which to interpret the extent of the privilege when conferred in general terms. The narrowest enjoyment of a way-leave is where the sale is at the pit's mouth, and the purchasers cross to the pit with their carts from the highway. Where the sale is at a detached station, the grantee of a way leave generally sends coals to the station by means of a railway ; in the case of sea-sale collieries this is universally the mode of transit, and the railway is laid down in the most direct and commodious course from the pit to the place of shipment, for which the coalowners can obtain leave from the landowners without regard to the intervention of highways.

WEA, WEHA, sad, oppressed with woe, sorrowful. Sax. *wa*, afflicto. Sc. *wae*. "I am *wea* for you"—I pity you.

"She's *weha* for him poor man"—she is very sorry for him.

WEAD, very angry—mad, in a figurative sense. Grose derives it from *wode* ; but Dr. Jamieson, with greater probability, from the old v. *weid*, to become furious.

WEAKY, juicy, moist, watery.—*Dur. V.* Jamieson, *wak*.

WEALTHY, well-fed ; spoken of cattle in that state.

WEAM, WEIME, dialectical variations of WAME ; which *see*.

“ Paide to a poore woman the 19th of August, who havinge her husband murtheard in his bed and havinge certifycate from Scotland, and a pass to travel to London, havinge a woolve in her *weame* feedinge, 12*d*. ”—*Chester-le-Street Parish Register*, 1630.

WEARY, vexatious, troublesome. So used in Hamlet's well-known soliloquy. Sax. *weerig*, malignus, infestus.

“ How *weary*, stale, flat and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world ! ”

WEARYING, a slow consumption, or long decline.

WEASAN, WEAZEN, the wind-pipe, the larynx. Sax. *wasen*. Spenser writes it *weasand*.

“ Without rhyme or reason,
With an auld saw he wuddled his *weasan*. ”

Old Song on a Felo-de-se.

WEATHER-GA', a phenomenon something like a second rainbow—said to indicate bad weather. Germ. *wassergalle*. *V. Nares' Gloss.* *water-gall* ; and Jam. *weddir-gaw*.

WEATHER-GLEAM, clear sky near the horizon—spoken of objects seen on the ridge of a lofty hill, so as to appear as if in the sky. In this situation, as Dr. Willan observes, a man looks gigantic ; he seems to tread on air, and to be clad with radiance, like one of Ossian's departed heroes. The term seems derived from Sax. *wæder*, cœlum, and *gleam*, splendor.

WEBSTER, a weaver. Sax. *webbestre*, textrix, a female weaver. The use of this term, as remarked by Dr. Jamieson, indicates that, among our forefathers, the work of weaving was appropriated to women. This, it is well known, was the case among the Greeks and other ancient nations, who considered it an employment unworthy of the dignity of man. My learned correspondent, Mr. Hunter, however, does not assent to Dr. Jamieson's inference. The word, he says, classes with back-ster, malt-ster, huck-ster, all of which can hardly be considered as feminine occupations.

WED, for weeded ; a common abbreviation.—*Dur.* Also for married.

WED, a heap of clothes, which each party of boys puts down in a game called “Scotch and English.”

WEDDER, or WETHER, which is the pure Saxon word, a castrated male sheep after the second shearing. *See* DINMAN, or DINMONT.

WEDDER-WOMAN, one who keeps a register office for female servants. *See* WADDLER-WIFE.

WEE, little, small. “*A wee bit.*”—“*A wee thing.*” *V. Jam.*

“Thy *wee* bit housie too in ruin !”—*Burns.*

WEE, a short while. “Wait a *wee*”—have patience.

WEEANS, WEEANES, children—*wee-ones*, little ones, small ones. *Sc. weans.*

WEEL, well.—WEEL-TO-DEE, *weel-to-do*, living comfortably, in good circumstances—*doing well*. Our early writers, whose orthography is at all times capricious, often spell the word *wel*, but I have given the present spelling because it is in conformity with the Saxon original.

“Be it ryght, or wrong, these men among
On women do complayne ;
Affyrmynge this, how that is
A labour spent in vayne,
To love them *wel* ; for never a dele
They love a man agayne.”

The Not Browne Mayde.

WEEL-FAURD, well-favoured.

“Gude-day, gude-day, greit God saif baith your Graces !
Wallie, Wallie, fall thae twa *wel-fairde* faces.”

Lyndsay's Three Estaitis.

There is a satire upon the Monastic profession printed in Hicks, believed to be written soon after the Conquest, in which the expression occurs thus :—

“Ther is a *wel fair* abbei
Of white monks and of grei.”

WEEL-SMON-THEE ! well come on thee. A pure Saxon interjection—*weeles mothe* ; literally “well is me of thee.”

This benediction, fervently pronounced by an affectionate mother when caressing a favourite child, has an endearing and familiar sweetness, inexpressibly gratifying. It is the voice of Nature herself, speaking her own language.

WEENY, very little. Germ. *wenig*.

WEER, or WEAR, to stop or oppose, to keep off, to guard.

Sax. *werian*, prohibere, defendere. Dut. *weeren*.

WEET, *v.* to rain, to wet.—WEET, *s.* slight rain, wet weather.

Sax. *wæta*, humiditas.

“The winter is gone, with all his raines *wete*.”

Chaucer,—Merchant's Tale.

Yet take good hede ; for ever I drede

That ye coude nat sustayne

The thornie wayes, the depe valeies,

The snowe, the frost, the rayne,

The colde, the hete : for dry, or *wete*,

We must lodge on the playne.”

The Not Browne Mayde.

WEEZE, a circular roll of straw, wool, or other soft substance, for protecting the head under the pressure of a load or burthen. Probably from Teut. *wase*, *cæspes* ; or it may be from *ease*. Brand thinks it a corruption of *wisp*. Sc. *waese*.

WEIGHT, an implement used in winnowing corn, for lifting grain—in form like a sieve, but not pervious. It consists of a wooden rim, with a sheep's pelt stretched over it. Teut. *wecht*, a sieve. Sc. *wecht*, *weicht*. *Wehit* is a term which occurs in the Boldon Book of the county of Durham, and is still understood by the country people to signify a measure of corn. It seems from this ancient record, that the bishop, amongst other branches of the regalia, had his own standard measure, which it was in his power to increase or diminish. *V. Surtees' History of Durham*, Vol. I., p. 27.

WEIL, or WHEAL, a still deep part of a river, where there is mostly an eddy.

WELK, *v.* to dry, to wither. An old word. *V. Todd's John*.

WELK, *s.* a voluted shell—a *wilk*. Sax. *wealc*, a periwinkle.

WELL, to weld. Swed. *wella*. Sax. *wellen*, to be very hot.

WELL, is used in some of the Northern counties as a kind of expletive, introductory to any sort of observation, connected or unconnected, or even contrary to being *well*. Thus a person will ask after a sick friend: “*Well*, how’s John to-day?” and will be answered, “*well*, he’s far worse!” So a late worthy Baronet, when passing sentence, as chairman of the Durham Quarter Sessions, used to begin, “*well*, my *honest* friend, you’ve been convicted of felony,” &c.

WELLY, very near, *well nigh*. Sax. *wel neah*. Somner.

WELSH, or WERSH, insipid, almost tasteless. Teut. *gaelsch*.

Welsh and wallow are synonyma. Broth and water, and pottage without salt, are *wallow* or *welsh*. A person whose face has a raw, pale, and unhealthy look—whom a keen frosty morning pinches, and to whom it gives an appearance of misery and poverty—has a *welsh* and *wallow* face. A *welsh* day, is the same as a *sleety* day, when it is neither thaw nor frost: but a *wallow* day is when a cold, strong, and hollow wind prevails. *Wallow*, applied to the state of the weather, is perhaps only applicable in a rugged and mountainous country.

WELTER, to reel or stagger. Teut. *welteren*, volutare.

WEND, to go. The old present tense of *went*. Sax. *wendan*. Not obsolete, as stated by Dr. Johnson.

WEND, or WIEND, a narrow street, or small court. Sc. *wynd*, an alley, a lane. Obviously from Sax. *windan*, to turn. The word is still in use at Darlington and Stockton upon Tees.

WENSDAY, the present vulgar word for Wednesday. *Wens-daye* is found in our old lexicographer, Huloet. The term is derived from Woden, the great deity of the Northern nations.

WENT, for gone. Frequent in the North, as well as among the Cockneys. *V. Pegge’s Anecd. Eng. Lang.* p. 233.

WENT, WENTED, applied to milk when it has been kept till

it be approaching to sourness. Perhaps an euphonism for spoiled ; as we say of spoiled meat—it is gone. But *see* Tooke's curious article on *vinny*, decayed, Diver. of Purley Vol. II., p. 61.

WERE, to ward off, to defend.

“Thou must take the shelde and sper
Ogayne them the forts *were*.”—*Yewain and Gawain*.

“The Souldan neigh he hadde islawe
But thritti thousand of hethen lawe
Commen him for to *were*.”

Romance of the King of Tars,—*Warton Vol. I., p. 194*.

“Ne no man shal unto his felaw ride
But o cours, with a sharpe ygrounden spere :
Foin if him list on foot, himself to *were*.”

Chaucer,—*The Knight's Tale*.

“Ten sergeaunts of the best his targe gan him bere
That egre were and prest to covere hym and to *were*.”

Robert de Brunne.

“I set him to *wear* the fore-door wi' the spier
While I kept the back door wi' a lance.”—*Fray of Support*.

WERE, *s.* a defence, an embankment to prevent the encroachment, or turn the course of a stream.

WERRIT, to tease. Not so violent a metaphor as TUE. If a person, extremely ill, were importuned to any measure to which he felt reluctant, or which was contrary to his inclination, he would request not to be *werrited* so much about it. It has been suggested to me, that the word is used rather more generally for any thing which gives that kind of pain which an animal, beset at once by a pack of dogs, may be supposed to feel. Whence, perhaps, it is *worry*. I may add that worry, in our old language, was written *werre*. Perhaps a rapid pronunciation of wear-out. *See* Johnson 7th sense of wear.

“To *werre* each other and to slay.”—*Gower, Conf. Amant*.

WERSH, *see* WELSH.

WESE, we will, or shall.

“*Wese* have our neele els dame Chat comes nere within heaven's gate.”—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*.

“The sooner Doctor Rat be here, the sooner *wese* ha an ende.”
Ibid.

WESH, *v.* to wash.—WESH, *s.* stale urine, sometimes used in washing. Teut. *wasch*, lotura. *V.* Jamieson, *wash*.

WET-HAND, a drunken person ; termed by Bewick (Fables of Æsop, p. 138), “an old filtering stone.” Seneca humourously said of Tiberius—that he was never drunk but once ; and that once was all his life. In Kelly’s Reminiscences, the eccentric author gives us an epitaph, extracted from a tomb in the Cathedral at Sienna, characteristic enough of the present subject : “Wine gives life ! it was death to me. I never beheld the morning sun with sober eyes ; even my bones are thirsty.—Stranger ! sprinkle my grave with wine ; empty the cup and depart.”

WEVIL, an insect infesting granaries.

WEZZLE, a weasle. Sax. *wezel*.

WHA, the vulgar pronunciation of *who*.

WHACK, *v.* to strike or beat with violence. A variation of *thwack*.—WHACK, *s.* a loud blow. Not confined to the North.

WHACKER, *v.* to tremble, to quake.—WHACKERING, trembling.

WHACKER, *s.* a great lie. In a metaphorical sense.

WHACKING, large, strong, bouncing. “A *whacking* fellow.”

WHANG, *v.* to flog—properly, to chastise with a thong.—

WHANG, *s.* a small leather-thong, such as is used for tying shoes. Sax. *thwang*.

“ But they hae run him thro’ the thick o’ the thie,
And broke his knee pan,
And the mergh o’ his shin bane has run
Down on his spur-leather *whang*.”—*Fray of Support*.

WHANG, a thick or large piece of any thing eatable—especially of bread or cheese.—WHANGING, large, great.

WHAP, *v.* to beat soundly.—WHAP, *s.* a knock-down blow.

WHAPPER, or WAPPER, any thing uncommonly large. In many instances, as remarked by Dr. Willan, our forefathers seem to have estimated weights and magnitudes by the force of their blows. Thus, they employed in gradation the terms *slapper*, *smacker*, *banger*, *thumper*, *thwacker*,

swinger, and *rattler*. The word *bumper*, concerning which so much has been said and surmised, the Doctor thinks, is not of a more exalted origin than what is here stated.

WHART, or WHEART, a Northumberland pronunciation of quart.

“ Each pay-day fairly,
He takes his *wheart* right dearly,
'Bout Latin, Greek—o rarely—
Maybee he'll jaw away.—*Keel Row, T. T.*”

WHATSOMEVER, or WHATSOMDEVER, whatever. A vulgarism, but very common.

WHATTEN, what kind of, what. “ *Whatten o'clock is it?*”

WHAUP, the larger curlew. *Scolopax arquata*. Linnæus.

In the Statistical Account of Scotland, an amusing *trait* of nationality is recorded, where the Scotsman's taste led him to prefer “the *wheep*le (whistle) of a *whaup*” to “a' the nightingales that ever sang.” *V. Vol. VII., p. 600.*

WHAUP-I'-THE-RAPE, *knot* or *twist in the rope*—any thing going wrong.

WHAZLE, or WHEEZLE, *v.* to draw the breath with difficulty.

Su.-Got. *hwaesa*.—WHAZLE, or WHEEZLE, *s.* an indication of asthma. Applied also to the throat.

WHE, WHEE, who. Sc. *Wha*. “ *Whe's there?*” “ *Whee's wi' ye?*”

WHEAL, *v.* to gather, to suppurate. Sax. *huylea*, a pustule.

This verb is not in Todd's Johnson.

WHEAM, snug, sheltered, impervious to the wind. Perhaps, as suggested to me by a skilful etymologist, a corruption of *Holm*. In Knaresdale, my correspondent remarks, there is a place called *Whit-Wham*, which he always believed to be *White-Holm*; and in West Allen, there is another place called *Wham-Lands*, evidently from the situation, the *Holm-Lands*. But see Kennett.

WHEAN, to coax, to flatter. “ What a *wheaning* way she has.”

WHEAN, a few, a small quantity. “A *whean* nout,” said of cattle. “A *whean* bairns.” Sax. *hwæne*, a little. Mr. Lamb writes it *wheen*. *V.* Notes on the Battle of Floddon, p. 72.

WHEEL, a deep pool immediately above Brinkburn, in Northumberland, affording an excellent shelter for trout.

WHELK, a thump or blow, the noise made by the falling of any thing heavy.

WHEMMEL, WHOMMEL, or WHUMMEL, *v.* to turn upside down, to tumble over. Teut. *wemelen*, frequenter et leviter movere.

WHEMMEL, *s.* an overthrow; figuratively, a *down-pour*, or continuous fall of rain.

WHEREWITH, used *substantively* for money, or property.

WHETSTONE. To give the whetstone as a prize for lying, was a standing jest among our ancestors, as a satirical premium to him who had the most creative imagination, and is not yet out of use in the North. Perhaps this proverb might be derived from the 52d Psalm, v. 3d, “With lies thou cuttest like a sharp razor,” of which a whetstone would increase the power; and so we have “rasurs of slandorynges” in Townley Mysteries, p. 204 (published by Surtees Society). Brand, on the authority of the late Mr. Punshon (Pop. Ant., Vol. I., p. 481), mentions a custom, among the colliers at Newcastle, of *giving a pin* to a person in company by way of hinting to him that he is *fibbing*; but which, I think, is now obsolete. It is, however, still usual in Northumberland to give a person a cork when he is thought to exaggerate in his narration.

WHETSTONE. *To look as blue as a whetstone*, to look blue with cold.

WHEW, or WHUE, *v.* to whistle.—WHEW, or WHUE, *s.* a whistle.

WHICK, quick, alive. “*Whick and alive*,” a common laudatory expression in Newcastle, among certain ladies, who

neither sell the best fish, nor speak the plainest English. *Wh*, and *quh*, seem convertible modes of spelling, especially among the old Scots. It seems merely omitting the first part (the k) of the compound sound q—hence, as in the next word, *whick* for *quick*—*whyat* for *quiet*—*whean* for *quean*, &c.

WHICKENS, a general name for all creeping or stoloniferous grasses or plants, which give the farmer so much trouble to eradicate from his fields. *Quick-ones*—for there is no killing them.

WHICKEN-TREE, the mountain ash. *See* ROUN-TREE.

WHICKS, plants or slips of the white thorn. “A *whick-hedge*.”

WHIDDER, or WHITHER, to shake, to quake, to shiver; hence a *whither* of cold, a shivering cold. “All in a *whither*”—all in a tremble. Probably from *quiver*.

WHIEW, to fly hastily, to make great speed.

WHIFF, a transient view, a glance. *In a whiff*, in a short time.

WHIG, sour whey. Sax. *hwæg*, cerum.—WHIGGEN'D-WHEY, a pleasant liquor made by infusing various aromatic herbs in whey, and suffering it to undergo a fermentation—used by the labouring people as a cooling beverage.

WHILE, until. “Stay *while* I come back.” While is here for till, and till for “to the time”—for *while* is time, and *till* is *to while*. *V. Tooke*, Vol. I., p. 363.

WHILES, sometimes. “It rains *whiles*.”—WHILOMS, is also in use in the same sense.

WHILK, WHULK, which. Sax. *hwilc*. Dan. *hvilke*. Chaucer uses *whilke*; and the same form of the word occurs in a very curious old English instrument (temp. Henry V.) in the possession of Sir Henry Lawson, Bart.

WHILT, a term for an indolent person. “An idle *whilt*.”

WHINGE, to whine, to sob or cry peevishly. Su.-Got. *wenga*, plorare. *V. Jamieson*, *quhyng*.

WHINNER, a meagre, thin-faced person, with a sharp nose. Grose, following Ray, says, perhaps from some bird that feeds, or is bred, among *whins*; but I think it is more likely from Welsh, *wyneb*, a face, a visage.

WHINS, gorse or furze. *Ulex Europæus*. Welsh, *chwyn*,

“*Whinns*, for baking.”—*House Expences Sherburn Hospital*, 1686.

WHIPPER-AND-HOUGH, an officer of the Corporation, Newcastle. See HOUGH.

WHIPPER-SNAPPER, a diminutive, insignificant person. Mr. Todd says, it is a common expression, usually in ridicule or contempt.

WHIPPING-THE-CAT, the custom of itinerant tailors, carpenters, &c., going from house to house to work.

WHIR, *v.* to fly off with a noise like game when sprung. *Su.*—Got. *hurra*, cum impetu circumagi.—WHIR, *s.* the sound made by the wings of game—often startling the nerves of a young sportsman.

“Full ninety winters hae I seen
And piped where gorcocks *whirring* flew.”

Pickering,—*Donocht Head*.

WHISHT! be silent, hush! *hist!* “*Whisht*, woman, *whisht!*”

This vulgarism, if such it be, is not without ancient authority, being used by honest old Latimer.

WHISK, *v.* to go out, or to pull any thing out, hastily.

WHISK, *s.* a vulgar pronunciation of whist. This game is more ancient than is supposed. Strutt is mistaken in saying, that it first occurs in the *Beaux Stratagem*; for it is mentioned, under the old name of *whisk*, in the works of Taylor, the Water Poet, a noted character in the reign of Charles I.

WHISKET, or WISKIT, a sort of basket. *V. Nares's Glossary*.

WHISKY, the modern and well-known term for *usquebaugh*, a Gaelic word signifying the water of life.

WHISSONTIDE, Whitsuntide.—WHISSON-SUNDAY, Whitsunday.

Whitsun-sunday is also used: and if whitsun-tide be correct, this will be so too.

WHISTLE, "the mouth ; the organ of whistling," says Dr. Johnson ; quoting Walton's Angler.

"Let's drink the other cup to *wet our whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts."

Here *whistle* surely means the *throat*. In the North, to *wet one's whistle* is a common phrase for, to *take a good drink* ; and—without charging the amiable old Izaak with tippling—that, in all probability, was his meaning. Indeed, the use of the expression in this sense is very ancient.

"I *wete my whystell* as good drinkers do."—*Palsgrave*.

WHITE, to requite. "God *white* you !" V. Ray.

WHITEHEFT, flattery, cunning. "*Whiteheft o' Lunnun*."

WHITE-PLOUGH, another name for *Fool-plough* ; so denominated from the young men composing the pageant being dressed in *white*. See FOOL-PLOUGH.

WHITE-HERRING, a pickled, and *not a fresh* herring—with all due deference to Mr. Archdeacon Nares. See his Glossary, where it is stated, in regard to Steevens's explanation (similar to my own) and his reference to the *Northumberland Household Book*, that "*there three are ordered for a young lord or lady's breakfast, and four for my lord's, which no lord or lady could possibly eat.*" This may be quite true ; but what does it prove ? From Bishop Percy's preface to the book, it appears that the Earl was a nobleman of great magnificence and taste ; and considering the splendid establishment detailed in that curious memorial of the *olden time*, more white herrings might be provided "*for a young lord or lady's breakfast,*" as well as "*for my lord's,*" than they actually did, or "*could possibly eat.*"

WHITE-NEB'D-CRAW, a provincial designation for the rook.

WHITLING, a much-admired species of trout, the history of which is but imperfectly known. It is sometimes taken in the river Tyne ; but more frequently in the Tweed and its tributaries. In some parts it is called *whiting*, or *whit-*

ten. Sw. *hwitling*, a whiting. Many persons have supposed this fish to be a young salmon; but the better opinion seems to be that it is a distinct species. It has probably obtained the name from its light silvery appearance, being free from any red or dark spots on its sides, as other trouts have. The flesh is of a reddish colour, like that of salmon.

WHITSTER, a bleacher of linen.

WHITTEE-WHATTEEING, speaking low and privately—whispering between two persons, to the exclusion of a third—also indecision, or procrastination, on frivolous pretences. The etymology of words of this peculiar form is extremely uncertain.

WHITTLE, *v.* to haggle in cutting. *Cumb.* and *West.*

WHITTLE, *s.* a knife; generally a *clasp-knife*. Sax. *whytel*; and that, probably, from Goth. *huet tol*, a sharp instrument. A *whittle* was a knife, such as was formerly carried about the person by those whose quality did not entitle them to the distinction of a sword. Long knives were forbidden to be worn in the City of London or Westminster in 1351, during the sitting of Parliament. “An *harden sark*, a *guse grassing*, and a *whittle gait*,” were all the salary of a clergyman, not many years ago, in Cumberland; in other words, his entire stipend consisted of a shirt of coarse linen, the right of commoning geese, and the more valuable privilege of using a knife and fork at the table of his parishioners.

“There are schools in this parish (Bewcastle), supported by public subscription; the masters are hired for about 10*l.* a year, and they go about with the scholars in rotation for victuals, a privilege called, in many places, “*a whittle gate*.”—*Hutchinson's Cumb.*

WHIZZER, a falsehood. More *wind* than truth. See FIZZLE.

WHO, SHO, SHOE, for she. I am indebted to Mr. Justice Bayley for reminding me of this strange mutation in our Northern usage—occasionally to be met with. *Heo* is the ancient Saxon form, still retained in some places. *V.* Verstegan.

WHOPT, WHUPT, put, placed—embracing the idea of *whipped*.

“He *whopt* his foot o’nt.”

WHRIPE, to complain peevishly, to whimper, to whine.

WHUMMEL, *v. a.* to invert, as to whummel a dish over anything, is to cover it by turning the dish upon it.

WHURRY, *wherry*, a large boat—a sort of a barge or lighter.

Newc. Bryant says, the name of wherry is very ancient, and, by the Romans, was expressed *horia*. Thomson derives it from Goth. *veerje*, a ferry-boat.

“Aw thowt aw’d myek a voyage to Shields
Iv Jemmy Joneson’s *whurry*.”—*Local Song*.

WHUSSEL, a corruption of whistle.—WHUSSEL-WOOD, the alder and plane-tree ; used by boys in making whistles.

WHUTHER, to beat, to flutter. Cognate to WHIDDER, or WHITHER.—WHUTHERING, a throbbing or palpitation at the heart.

WHY, or WHYE, a young cow. *See* QUEY.

WHYLLYMER, a species of cheese remarkable for its poverty ; which it might be safely asked (saving both meat and mense) “*we’ll ha’ mare ?*” In a note to Anderson’s Ballads, its surface is said to be so hard, that it frequently bids defiance to the keenest edge of a *Cumbrian gully*, and its interior substance so very tough, that it affords rather occupation to the teeth of a rustic than nourishment to his body, making his hour of repast the severest part of his day’s labour.

WIDDERSFUL, laboriously endeavouring, actively striving.

WIDDEY, a tough band made of oziers, partially dried in the fire ; used for many agricultural purposes. The iron ring, uniting the band of a cow and the post to which she is tied, is, in some places, still called a *widdey*, from its having been made of oziers before the common use of iron. “*As tough as a widdey*.” Old Eng. *wythe* ; from Sax. *withig* ; and that from *withan*, to join ; whence, says Tooke, the preposition *with*.

WIDDLE, to fret. Germ. *wedeln*, to wag, to move. *V. Jam. widdill.*

WIDE-COAT, an upper or great coat. Perhaps not peculiar.

WIFE, any woman, whether married or not, in fact, the female sex generally.—“*An apple wife.*”—“*A fish wife.*”—“*A tripe wife.*” Sax. *wif*, mulier, *foemina*. Bede uses *wif-cild* for a female infant.

“Makbeth turned hym agayne,
And sayd ‘Lurdane, thow prykys in wayne,
For thow may nought be he, I trowe,
That to dede sall sla me nowe.
That man is nowcht borne of *wyf*
Of powere to rewe me my lyfe.’”—*Wyntown.*

WIG, a kind of small cake, or bun, much used in the North as a tea cake. “*A plain wig,*”—“*A spice wig ;*” that is one baked without, and one with, currants. Teut. *wegghe*, panis triticeus. Kilian.

WIGGLE-WAGGLE, tremulous undulating motion, a wriggle.

WIGHT, a hoop with a skin stretched over it for lifting grain, differing from a riddle or coarse boulder for sifting the grain by being unperforated, called *wighte*. (See Raine’s North Durham, p. 92), from Germ. *weighten*, to remove.

WIGHTY, strong and active. *V. Todd’s Johnson, wight.* Sax. *wig-lie*, bellicosus.

WIK, WYCK, or WYKE, a crook or corner, as in a river or the sea shore. Hence the names of numerous places in such situations. The corners of the mouth are called the Wicks of the mouth. Su.-Got., *wik*, angulus. Sc., *weik*, *week*.

WIKE, WICK, WICKER, a mark used in setting out tithes ; generally a small branch of a tree.

WILE, to entice, to accomplish by coaxing, or cunning ; as, “*I’ll wile it out of him.*” I’ll get his secret from him. Su.-Got. *wela*, to deceive ; to use art or stratagem in a good as well as a bad sense.

“Beleif ye that we will begyle yow,
Or from your vertew for till *wyle* you ?—*Lyndsay.*

WILL, for *shall*; and WOULD, for *should*; are misapplied *passim* in "THE NORTH COUNTREYE." The Northumbrian gentry, though much addicted to the use of this peculiar idiom, disrelish any admonition of their mistakes. Such errors, however, are incorrigible, both in them and in their neighbours, the Scots. Even such writers as Blair and Robertson are not always exempt from this inveterate disfigurement.

WILLEY-WAND, a willow rod. Sax. *welig*, and *wand*. "*A mere willey-wand*"—applied to a tall, thin person.

WIN, to dry hay by exposing it to the air, to get in harvest generally. Sax. *windwain*, ventilare. Taut. *winnen*, colligere fructus terræ. Our farmers speak of "*Well won hay*."

"Yt fell abowght the Lammas tyde,
Whan husbondes *wynn* ther haye,
The dowghtye Dowglasse bowynd him to ryde,
In Ynglond to take a praye."—*Battle of Otterbourne*.

Barbour uses the word in a more general sense, applying it to the harvesting of corn.

"This was intill the harvest tyd,
Quhen feldis, that ar fayr and wid,
Chargyt with corne all fully war,
For syndry connys that thai bar
Wax ryp to *wyn*, ti mannys fed."—*The Bruce*.

WIN, to get up, to attain to.

WIN, to gain, to raise, to get; as coals from a pit, or stones in a quarry. Su.-Got. *winna*, laborare, labore acquirere. Sax. *winnan*. "Reserved all manner of mines and minerals full liberty to work, *win* and carry away the same," is a usual covenant in North country leases.

WIN, to dwell. See WON.

WINDER, *v.* to separate grain from the chaff—to *winnow*.

WINDER, a window; originally a *wind-door*, or aperture for air. *V.* Craven Glossary, *winder*; and Nares, *windore*.

WINDLE-STREA, or WINNEL-STREE, crested dog's-tail grass; *Cynosurus cristatus*. Lin. Sax. *windel-streowe*.

"Branchis brattlyng and blaiknyt schew the brayis,
With hirstis harsh of waggand *wyndil-strayis*."—*Douglas*.

WINDY, noisy, loquacious, marvellous in narration.

“ Though he is a *windy* body, when he gets in his auld world stories, he has mair gumption in him than most people.”

Redgauntlet.

WINDY-WALLETS, a noisy, gasconading fellow—one who is accustomed to magnify in conversation.

WINNA, WINNOT, provincialisms for will not.

WINNING HEAD-WAYS, two parallel excavations in the workings of a colliery, about six feet wide, and twenty feet apart, extending in a direction from north to south.—The principal exploring drifts of a colliery, for opening out the seams for the daily supply.

WINRAW, hay, when raked up in long rows for the purpose of being more easily dried, is said to be in the *winraw*.

WINSOME, engaging, lively, cheerful, gay. Sax. *winsum*.

“ Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie bride,

Busk ye, busk ye, my *winsome* marrow,

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny bride,

Busk ye, and go to the braes of Yarrow.”

Scottish Song.

WINTER, an instrument of iron hung against the bars of a fire-place, used to heat smoothing irons upon. *V. Jam. Supp.*

WIRDLE, to perform anything laboriously and slowly. A respected friend, now no more, suggested *work* and *dele*—to work gradually.

WISE, to let in or out. Sax. *wisian*, *wissian*, monstrare, monere, docere. Swed. *visa*, to show, to exhibit. “ *Wise* him in.”—“ *Wise* out the horse.”—“ *Wise* the door open.”

It also means, to insinuate, to work into ; as to *wise* into company or into favour ; that is, to do it cunningly.

WISE, to let go. “ *Wise* off that rope.”—“ *Wise* off your gun.”

WISE-LIKE, possessing the appearance of wisdom or propriety. Sax. *wis-lic*, sapiens, prudens.

WISE-MAN, a periphrasis for a conjuror, or wizard. In the dark ages, when astrology was in vogue, thieves were kept

in surprising awe by the *cunning men* with long beards and white wands. If the same effect could now be produced, it might do well to revive the *Black Art*. Certain it is, that wretches, pretenders to occult science, are still occasionally consulted by the lower and more ignorant classes, ever the dupes of empiricism and knavery.

WISH TO, to help to. Can you wish me to a customer.

WISKET, a small clothes-basket.—*Yorkshire*.

WIST, WISTE, the pret. of wissen, to know.

WITCH-WOOD the mountain ash. A piece of this tree, worn about some part of the dress, is still believed to be a preservative against the charms of withcraft. See ROUN-TREE.

WIT, *v.* to know. Mœ.-Got. and Sax. *witan*. Su.-Got. *weta*, scire.

“ Lat not thi left half
Late ne rathe
Wite what thou werchest
With thy right syde.”—*Piers Plowman*.

“ But the lord Douglas, that ay was war
And set owt wachis her and thar,
Gat wyt of their enbuschement.”

The Bruce.

WITE, *v.* to blame, to reproach. Sax. *witan*, imputare.—

WITE, *s.* blame, imputation. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spencer. Su.-Got. *wite*, poena. Swed. *vite*, pecuniary punishment. Sc. *wyte*.

“ As helpe me God I shall thee never smite,
That I have done it is thyself to wite.”

Chaucer—Wife of Bath's Prologue.

“ That I am dronke, I know it by my sounne,
And therefor if that I misspeke or say,
Wite it the ale of Southwerk, I you pray.”

Chaucer—The Millere's Prologue.

“ So as their begging now them failed quite,
For none would give, but all men would them wite.”

Spenser.

“ I wyte the Emperour Constantine
That I am put to sic ruine.”—*Lyndsay's Three Estaitis*.

WITING, WITTING, knowledge, judgment, wit. See WIT.

WITTERING, a hint. Sc. *wittryng*, information, knowledge.

WITEE-WITTE-WAY, a game among boys—which I do not remember in the South of England.

WIV, with.—*North.* and *Dur.*—*Wi'.*—*York.*

WIZENED, WIZZENED, WIZZENT, dried, parched, withered, wrinkled, shrivelled. Sax. *wisnian*, *arescere*. Sw. *vistna*.

“Fast by my chalmer on hie *wisnit* treis

The sary gled quhissillis with money ane pew.”

Douglas's Ænied.

WOAD, WUD, WUDE, mad, frantic, furious. Sax. *wod*, *insanus*, *furius*. Sc. *wod*, *wud*.

——— “On Monday next, at quarter night,

Shal fall a rain, and that so wild and *wood*,

That half so great was never Noes flood.”

Chaucer,—The Millere's Tale.

WO-LE-TOT, an execration. “*Woe light on't.*”

WOMMEL, or WUMBLE, an auger. From *Wimble*.

WON, WUN, to dwell, to haunt or frequent. A very old word but not obsolete, as stated by Ash; being quite common in *Cumb.* and *Lanc.*, as well as in *Northumberland*. Sax. *wonian*, *wunian*. Teut. *woonen*, habitation, frequentare. Cornish, *wonnen*, to stay, to tarry.

“Schir Robert Nevill that tid

Wounyt at Berwek, ner besid”—*The Bruce*.

“Thou lourede leches

And lettres thei sente

That he sholde *wonye* with hem.”—*Piers Plowman*.

“A sturdy pass down to the court he gothe,

Wher as ther *woned*, a man of gret honour,

To whom that he was always confessour.”

Chaucer—The Sompnoure's Tale.

Woo, wool. A common pronunciation in many places.

WOR, our.—WORSELLS, ourselves.

WORSELL, *v.* to wrestle, to strive. Dut. *worstelen*.—WORSELL, WORSTLE, *s.* a struggle.

WORM, a serpent of great magnitude, and of terrific description—a hideous monster in the shape of a worm or dragon. The application of this title to the serpent tribe is very

general, and has been used with great latitude. Indeed, the similarity of form naturally led to it. The Italian poets call the infernal serpent of old, “*Il gran Vermo* ;” and Milton’s Adam is made to reproach Eve with having lent an ear “to that false *worm*.” Shakspeare, too, speaks of slander’s tongue as outvenoming “all the *worms* of Nile.” *Worm* is a Teutonic word for serpent ; and Germ. *wurm*, is used for a dragon, as well as a worm. Mœ.-Got. *waurm*, signifies a serpent ; and *orm* has the same meaning in the Su.-Got. and Dan. languages. Sax. *wurm*, also, sometimes occurs in this sense. In Northumberland and Cumberland, the viper, *coluber verus*, is called the hagworm ; and the *anguis fragilis*, the blind or slow-worm. Popular tradition has handed down to us, through successive generations, with very little variation, the most romantic details of the ravages committed by these all-devouring worms, and of the valour and chivalry displayed by their destroyers. Without attempting to account for the origin of such tales, or pretending in any manner to vouch for the matters of fact contained in them, it cannot be disguised, that many of the inhabitants of the county of Durham in particular, still implicitly believe in these ancient superstitions. The *Worm of Lambton* is a family legend, the authenticity of which no true born native will suffer to be impugned or challenged. Various adventures and supernatural incidents have been transmitted from father to son, illustrating the devastation occasioned, and the miseries inflicted by the monster—and marking the self-devotion of the Knight of the Lambton family, through whose intrepidity the worm was eventually destroyed. But the lapse of centuries has so completely enveloped in obscurity the particular details, that it is impossible to give a narration which could in any degree be considered as complete. The story related in my late friend Mr. Surtees’ splendid and elaborate History of Durham is incorrect in many particulars. Those parts, which allude

to the profane fishing on a Sunday, and the consequences resulting from it, are mere modern disfigurements of the original tradition, utterly at variance with the state of the times—amusements on the Sabbath, in those days, when Catholicism prevailed, not being regarded as an act of profaneness. A history of the worm, “gleaned with much patient and laborious investigation, from the *vivâ voce* narrations of sundry of the elders of both sexes” in the immediate neighbourhood of the scene of action, by another literary friend, has recently been privately printed under the title of *The Worm of Lambton*, 4to., 1830. There is a conical hill of considerable size, on the banks of the Wear, near Fatfield, about two miles from Lambton Castle, which from time immemorial has been called the *Worm Hill*, and round which this great serpent is said to have coiled itself.—Another old, and well-authenticated Durham legend, is the *Dragon, Worm, or Flying Serpent of Sockburn*; described as a monster that devoured men, women, and children, and which was vanquished and slain by Sir John Conyers in the year 1060; in memory whereof, and as a reward for his bravery, his sovereign gave him the manor of Sockburn, to hold to him and his heirs for ever, by the tenure of presenting to every Bishop, on his first entrance into the county after his election to the see, the falchion with which this gallant and successful adventure was achieved—a ceremony still continued, *honoris causa*. In the neighbourhood of Bamburgh the story of the *Laidley Worm* of Spindleston Heughs is an ancient tradition, which supplied Mr. Lamb with the materials for his very clever ballad.

“ I seigh the sonne and the se,
 And the sond aftar;
 And where the briddes and beestes
 By hir makes yeden;
 Wild *wormes* in wodes,
 And wonderful foweles
 With fleckede fetheres
 And of fell colours.—*Piers Plowman*.

WORMIT, worm-wood. The common people consider this herb as prophylactic against fleas, and accordingly place it about their beds.

WORRY, to eat voraciously, to choak, to suffocate. *V. Ray.*

WORSEN, *v. n.* to become worse. Used as *v. a.* by Milton.

WOT, to know. *Cumb.*

“ If Skiddaw hath a cap,
Criffel wots full well of that.”—*Proverb.*

WOU, the worst kind of swipes. “*Farthing wou.*” The word is also applied to weak tea, or any other worthless liquor.

WOWL, to cry, to howl. Shakspeare uses *wawl*.

WRAITH, or WAUF. *See WAFF.*

WRAMP, a sprain.

WRANG, wrong. Pure Saxon.—WRANGSLY, falsely.

“ What is right, and what is *wrang*, by the law, by the law ?

What is right, and what is *wrang*, by the law ?

What is right, and what is *wrang* ?

A short sword and a lang,

A weak arm and a strang

For to draw.—*Jacobite Song.*

WRANGOUS, wrongful, false.

“ Cum follow me, all curst unhappie wyfis,
That with your gudeman dayly flytis and stryfis,
And quycklie with rybaldis makis repair,
And takis na care to mak ane *wrangous* air.”

Lyndsay,—Three Estaitis.

WRAT, or RAT, a wart on the finger or face. *Dut. and Sc. wrat.*

WRECK, sea-weed ; much used for manuring land.

WRECK, a great quantity—from wreck—as a confused heap. This is the sense of the word in Norfolk, given in sixth acceptation by Todd.

WRECKEN-DIKE, a Roman military way crossing the county of Durham, from the station at Lanchester, to the æstuary of the Tyne. *See Arch. Æliana, Vol. I.*

WRECKLING, an unhealthy feeble child—the youngest or weakest of the breed among animals—the smallest bird in the nest—any ill-grown creature. *See DOWPY. RITLING.*

Gifford has used "wretchcock" in this sense in the note on l. 55 of his 2d Satire of Persius. I have not met with *wretchcock* in any other author. *Little wretch* is obviously the meaning.

WRIDDEN, or WREEDEN, cross, ill-natured, perverse—*wri-then*; applied in particular to children. I have heard *weirdy* used in the same sense.

WROUT, to bore, to dig up like a hog, to root. Sax. *wrotan*, subigere. Chaucer has *wrote*.

"O good God! ye women that ben of gret beauteé, remembreth you on the proverbe of Salomon, that likeneth a faire woman, that is a fool of hire body, to a ring of gold that is worne in the groine of a sowe: for right as a sowe *wroteth* in every ordure, so *wroteth* she hire beauteé in stinking ordure of sinne."

The Persone's Tale.

"Or like a worm, that *wroteth* in a tree."—*Lydgate*.

WUD, with.—*Cumb.* "God be *wud* her." God rest her soul.

WUDDLE, to sever by short and frequently-renewed efforts.

For authority see WEASAN.

WULL, for will, very common in the country dialect. Chaucer uses *wol*.

"And eke in what araie that they were inn;
And at a knight than *wol* I firste beginne."—*The Prologue.*

WUNNEL-STREE. See WINDLE-STREA.

WUNSOME, engaging, giving joy. Same as WINSOME.

WURSUM, s. Pus; particularly when foul.

WURT-SPRINGS, s. The cracking of the skin at the roots of the nails, called also AGG or HAGG-NAILS.

WUS, to wish. "I wus ye well."

"His bushopricke he *wust* wel, and eke his priorie,
And forced him to serve wel God and Seinte Marie."

From the Lives of the Saints, printed in Hicks, from a MS. in Trin. Col., Camb. Warton says it is certainly prior to 1200.

WYE, WYA, well, yes.—WYE—WYE, very well; yes, yes. A common expression of assent. Fr. *oui*.

WYLEY, WYLECOAT, a night gown, vest for a child ; generally of flannel.

“ In this congelit sesoun scharp and chill,
The callour are penetrative and pure—
Made seik warme stouis and bene fyris hote,
In doubill garmont cled and *wylecote*.”—*Douglas*.

WYLLEMENT, or WULLEMENT, a pale, sickly looking person.

Y.

Y. The use of this letter, as a vowel, is very frequent in the diphthongal language of the North ; as *yaits*, oats ; *yak*, oak ; *yearth*, earth, &c., &c. In the country dialect the Saxon *ea* is almost uniformly pronounced *ya*. In a glossary of this kind, where words are recorded which are seldom elsewhere written, and therefore spelt merely for conveying the sound, there ought to be a distinct character for *y*, the vowel employed to express *i* long, and for *y* the consonant. Thus, at page 72, Vol. II., a mag-pie is said to be called a *pyanot* ; and at page 26, Vol. II., the preterite of mack is said to be *m'yed*. Now a southern would not hence learn that *y* in the first instance is a long *i*, and in the second a consonant, though he might be puzzled with the ' between the *m* and *y*, with which the difference is there designated. If *y* consonant were accented, it might serve as some guide, though not a perfect one.

YABLES, YEBLINS, YEABLESAE, YEBBLESEE, perhaps. *See* ABLINS.

YADDLE, drainings from a dunghill.—*Cumb*.

YAITING, or YEATING, a single sheaf of corn. Identical with GATING, or GAITING. *See* GATE, or GAIT.

YAL, YALL, ale. *A*, in this, and many other provincial words, is sounded like *yaw*.

YAMMER, to fret, to whine, to complain—or rather to repeat the same complaint. Also to cry like a dog in pain, or when it is wanting to follow its master if shut up from him. Germ. *jammern*, to complain. Swed. *jåmra sig*, to lament—*jåmmer*, lamentation.

YAMMERING, making a loud and continual noise ; such as proceeds from contentious women, or from fretful and peevish children. The word, indeed, stands for a very complex idea, into which enters a combination of habitual fretfulness, discontent, brawling, and anger.

“ The birsit baris and beris in thar styis
Raring all wod furth quhrynis and wyld cryis,
And grete figuris of wolfes eik in fere,
Youland and *yammerand* grislie for to here.”

Douglas' Æneid.

“ Come, dinna, dinna whinge an' whine,
Like *yammering* Isbel Macky.”

Song,—Bob Cranky's Adieu.

YAN, YEN, one.—**YANCE, YENCE**, one.—**YANSELL, YENSEL**, one's self.

YAP, apt, quick. Sax. *gep*, astutus. In Peirs Plowman we find *yeepe*, which Dr. Whitaker considers of the same origin, and explains in the sense of alert and vigorous.

“ Concupiscentia-carnis
Colled me aboute the nekke,
And seide, ‘ Thow art yong and *yeepe*,
For to lyve longe
And ladies to love.”—*The Vision.*

YAP, YEP, an opprobrious epithet to a youngster—an ape.

YARE, alert, nimble, fit, ticklish. The word occurs in *The Mad Lover* of Beaumont and Fletcher, in a sense not very delicate to modern ears.

“ Good: speak to the mariners: fall to it *yarely*, or we run ourselves aground.”—*Shak.*,—*Tempest.*

YARE, a kind of hedge formed of stakes and wicker work extending from the bank towards the middle of a river for the purpose of catching fish. An extract from an original writ issued by Neville, Bishop of Durham, in 1440, commanding certain *yares* in the river Wear to be removed, because they interrupted the navigation and prevented salmon and trout from ascending, is given in Spearman's Enquiry, p. 36.

YARK, or YERK, to wrench or twist forcibly—to jerk.

YARK, to beat soundly, to correct severely. Isl. *hreckia*, pulsare. A favourite word among the vulgar.

YARNUT, an earth-nut. See ARNUT, AWNUT.

YATE, YAT, YET, a gate. Sax. *zcat*. Both Chaucer and Spenser use *yate*. “As old as *Pandon-yate*,” is a local proverb of great antiquity; but Pandon Gate—the oldest of all the fine antique towers that once adorned the venerable walls of Newcastle, which, in the days of Leland, who visited them three hundred years ago, for “strength and magnificens far passeth al the cities of England, and most of the townes of Europe”—to the regret of every man of taste, was totally demolished in 1795; since which, a spirit of innovation, has attacked with unrelenting gripe, many other interesting memorials of our former state. The antiquary, who remembers, with kindred emotion, those ages that are gone by, has the yearly mortification of seeing one vestige after another give way to substitutes less picturesque, yet it must be confessed better adapted to our present wants. *Diversi tempi, diversi costumi*.

“ ‘Suffre me,’ seide Truthe :

I here and see bothe

How a spirit speketh to helle

And biddeth unspere the *yates*.”—*Piers Plowman*.

“ Ful besy was Grisilde in every thing

That to the feste was appertinent

Right naught was she abaist of hire clothing,

Though it were rude and somdel eke to-rent,

But with glad chere to the *yate* is went

With other folk, to grete the markisesse.”

Chaucer,—*The Clerke's Tale*.

“ Thai fled for owtyne mar debate,

And thai thaim folowit to the *yate* ;

And slew of thaim as thai in past,

Bot thai thair *yate* barrit fast.”—*The Bruce*.

“ Quhair they onsett

Ay in thair gaitt

Thair is na *yet*

Nor der them bydis.”—*Maitland's Complaynt*.

YATE-STOOP, YAT-STOOP, YET-STOOP, gate post.

YAUD, or YAWD, a common name among country people for a horse—a *jade*. A druidical temple, in Cumberland, goes by the name of the “Grey Yauds,” probably from the colour of the stones.

“ On his grey *yaud* as he did ride.”—*Ritson's Sc. Songs*.

YAUD, “ Fie *yaud*,” or “ far *yaud*,” is the cry of the shepherds on the borders when they wish the dogs to drive the sheep at a distance. Sax. *yoden*, to go.

“ Hey! Bally lad! far *yaud*! far *yaud*!

These were the morning sounds heard he,

And ‘ ever alack!’ old Durie cried,

‘ The deil is hounding his tykes on me.’”

Border Minstrelsy.

YAUP, to cry loudly and incessantly, to lament; to yelp as a dog. Teut. *galpen*, gannire instar vulpis. Kilian.—YAUPING, crying, shouting. Sax. *Yppe*, open—with open mouth, as in hunger or wonder.

YAUP, *v.* to be hungry.—YAUP, *a.* having a keen appetite—hungry.

YEAR, used for the plural, as well as the singular; as “ I henna seen him this twenty *year*.”

YEARN, *v.* to long for, to desire.

“ The golden sun his glistring head gan shew

And sad remembrance now the prince amoves

With fresh desire his voyage to persew

As Una *earned* her travaill to renew.”—*Spenser's F. Q.*

“ Quhen kirkmen *yairnis* na dignitie

Nor wyffis na soverainitie.”—*Lyndsay's Complaynt*.

YEARN, to coagulate milk. Germ. *gerinnen*, to coagulate; or probably Sax. *yernan*, to run; for it is commonly said when milk coagulates, that it *rins* or *runs*.

YEARNING, cheese rennet, or that which curdles milk. Sax. *ge-runnen*. *V. Lye*. A plant used in North Tindale, for the purpose of curdling milk for cheese, is called *yerning grass*. See KESLIP.

YEATHER, *v. a.* To yeather is to twist in the *rise*, or flexible twigs among the stakes in making a hedge. “Canst steak and *yeather*, lad?” was formerly the first question put to a farmer’s servant offering himself for a place.

YEATS, oats.

“The oats which they call *yeats*, are commonly first covered with snow.”—*North’s Life of Lord Keeper Guildford.*

YEBBLE, the common Northern pronunciation of able.

YEIS, you shall.

“I gang this gait with richt gude will
Schir Wantonnes, tarie ye stil
And Hamelenes the cup *yeis* fill
And beir him cumpanie.”

Lyndsay’s Three Estaitis.

YEK, the oak. *See* AAC. “He’s as hard as *yek* and iron”—a common Northumbrianism.

YELD, barren, unprofitable; as a cow that does not give milk, or from its age is too young to bear; or, as applied to males, not ready for profit. *See* GELD.

YELL, ale. Sax. *eale*.—YELL-HOUSE, an ale-house.—YELL-WIFE, the lady of “*mine host*,”—also a hostess in her own right. *See* YAL, YALL.

YELLOW-YOWLEY, a Northern name for the yellow bunting, or yellow hammer. *Emberiza citrinella*. Linnæus. A vulgar prejudice exists in Scotland against this bird. *V. Jam. yeldring.*

YELP, to shout, to cry out; as it were *like a dog*. *See* YAUP.

YELPER, a popular name for the avoset, which frequents the sea shores of this kingdom in winter, and makes a shrill noise.

YERBS, YARBS, the Northern pronunciation of herbs.

YERTH, earth; both vowels being pronounced.

YETLING, a small metal pan or boiler, with a bow handle. *V. Jam. yetland.*

YEUK, YUCK, *v.* to itch. Teut. *jeucken*, prurire. Dut. *jeuken*.—YEUK, YECK, *s.* a cutaneous disease—jocosely denomi-

nated the plague of Scotland ; from an idea of its being so prevalent in that country. *See* SCOTCH-FIDDLE.

YEUKY, YUCKY, prurient ; especially in a sense inadmissible here. *Yekin*, pruritus, occurs in Prompt. Parv.

YEVERING BELL, a curious hill near Wooler, in Northumberland, where very ancient remains still exist on its summit.

YIFFER, a long fir pole, used in scaffolding.

YISSERDAY, yesterday.--YISSERNEET, yesternight.

YOR, your.--YOR-SELL, yourself.

YORE, the ore of metal.

YORK *has the higher rack, but* DURHAM *the deeper manger*, was the reply of a Bishop of Durham who declined an elevation in the Church. It has now passed into a proverb in the North.

YOUL, YOWL, to cry, to howl. Isl. *gola*, ululare. The superstitious are much afraid when they hear a dog *youl* near their dwelling, and consider it a prediction of an early death in some of the family. This is a very old article of popular belief.

YOUT, to cry, to roar. Teut. *iuuyten*, vociferari.

YOUTH, is often used in the sense of vigorous age ; as, "he is a fine *old youth*."

YOW, YOWE, a ewe. Sax. *eowa*, ovis fœmina.

YULE, the time of Christmas—a festival observed among the northern nations long before the introduction of Christianity. The feast was evidently, in its origin, in honour of the Sun's passing the winter solstice. The Romans at this period of the year also celebrated the Saturnalia. The Greenlanders still keep a feast to testify their joy at the return of the sun to the Northern hemisphere. *V. Crantz*, Vol. I., p. 176. Various conjectures have been formed as to the origin of the name, but it is difficult to determine which etymon ought to be preferred. The chief cognate terms are Su.-Got. and Swed. *jul*. Dan. *juul*. Isl. *jol*. Sax. *geola*. Teut. *joel*.

“ Welcome *yol*, thou mery man,
In werchepe of this holy day.”

*From a Christmas Carol, called “ Welcome Yol,”
in Rit. A. B.*

“ She might have been ane menstral againis *yule*.”
Complaynt of the Papingo.

In the good old days of English plenty and hospitality, the festivities at Christmas were universally felt and enjoyed by all ranks of society, from the humblest of the poor to the mightiest of the rich ; and this, otherwise gloomy and desolate, was the season of social indulgence ; or, as the poet has more aptly termed it,

“ The long night of revelry and ease.”

This cheerful conviviality and friendly intercourse, it is pleasing to remark, are not altogether driven from your *yule* fire-sides in the North ; though the superstitious observances, which used to be celebrated, are now grown rare, if not entirely discontinued. A writer in the Quarterly Review (Sept. 1835, p. 307,) says, “ Much has been written, to little purpose, respecting the origin of *yule*.” Dr. Jamieson, however, has amassed a fund of curious information respecting it. And, amongst other things, says, “ it is believed by some that, if one were to go into the cow-house at twelve o’clock at night (on *yule* e’en), all the cattle would be seen to kneel. This wild idea seems to refer to our Lord’s being born in a stable.” This belief is not confined to Scotland ; on the English Border it is still by many an article of faith.

YULE-CANDLE, a large mould-candle, lighted and set on the supper-table on Christmas eve. It is considered unlucky to snuff it until the conclusion of the repast. This custom, no doubt, originated in times of heathenism. It bears great resemblance to the Roman Saturnalia, in the celebration of which lights were used.

YULE-CLOG, a large block or log of wood, sometimes the root of a tree, laid on the fire on Christmas Eve, and kept

burning all the following day, or longer, if possible. The *yule* clog is still burnt in many farm-houses and kitchens in the North of England; and there are several superstitions connected with it among the peasantry. A portion of the old clog of the preceding year is sometimes saved to light up the new block at the next Christmas, and to preserve the family from harm in the mean time. Herrick, a minute describer of the superstitions of his times, in allusion to this custom, says,

“ Come bring with a noise,
My merrie, merrie boys,
The *Christmas* log to the firing:
While my good dame she
Bids ye all be free,
And drink to your heart's desiring.”
Ceremonies for Christmasse.

“ Part must be kept wherewith to teend,
The *Christmas Log* next yeare;
And where 'tis safely kept, the Fiend
Can do no mischief (there).”
Ceremonies for Candlemasse Day.

“ *Yule* sits upon *Yule-clog*
With a white feather in his cap
Red Rose, when wilt thou spring?”
Ancient Ballad.

As knowledge advances, superstition almost necessarily recedes. Yet even now—extensively as rational education and intelligence are diffusing among every rank of society, and rapid as has been “the march of intellect”—many grave and sensible persons, though ashamed to own a belief in supernatural agency of any sort, are still so far influenced in their manner of thinking, as to be uncomfortable in the idea of entirely neglecting the superstitious notions imbibed in early life. They affect to doubt what, in their hearts, they believe and are afraid of. Such is ever the despotism of the imagination over minds imperfectly cultivated. No extent to which national education

can be carried can extirpate superstitions, so long as credulity is one of the characteristics of the human mind.

YULE-DOUGH, a Christmas cake, or rather a little image of paste studded with currants, and baked for children at this season of the year; intended, originally, perhaps, for a figure of the child Jesus, with the Virgin Mary. *V. Ihre, julbrod*—and Brand's Pop. Antiq., Vol. I., p. 410.

YULE-GAMES, gambols customary during the hilarity of Christmas.

YULE-PLOUGH, a name for the Christmas Pageant described under FOOL-PLOUGH.

YURE, the udder of an animal. Dan. *yver*, a dug. Dut. *uier*.

THE END.

NEWCASTLE:

PRINTED BY T. AND J. HODGSON, UNION STREET.



